THE

TRAVANCORE

LAND REVENUE MANUAL

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UNREPEALED LAND REVENUE REGULATIONS,
PROCLAMATIONS AND RULES THEREUNDER

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REVENUE LAWS

AND

RULES THEREUNDER.

PATTOM PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 2nd June 1865/21st Edavom 1040.

Whereas We earnestly desire that the possession of landed as well as other property in Our Territory should be as secure as possible; and whereas We are of opinion that, with this view, Sirkar Pattom lands can be placed on a much better footing than at present so as to enhance their value; We are pleased to notify to Our Ryots—

1st. That the Sirkar hereby and for ever surrenders, for the benefit of the people, all optional power over the following classes of lands, whether wet, garden or dry, and whether included in the Ayacut accounts or registered since:

Ven Pattom,	Maraya Pattom,
Vettolivoo Pattom,	Olavoo Pattom,

Mara Pattom,

and all such Durkast Pattom, the tax of which is understood to be fixed till the next survey and assessment.

2ndly. That the Ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable, and otherwise transferable, property.

3rdly. Accordingly the sales, mortgages, etc., of these lands will hence-forward be valid, may be effected on stamped cadjans and will be duly registered. The lands may be sold for arrears of

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* Published in the Gazette dated 1-11-1040, page 123.

This Proclamation introduced a memorable change in the land revenue system and ushered in an era of peace and prosperity. It was described by the author (Sir T Madhava Row) himself as the Magna Charta of the Travancore ryot (Administration Report for 1042, para 132). The same expression was used by the High Court also in reference to this Proclamation in *A S. 227 of 1063 (7 T. L. R. 91)*.

G. P. T. 1388—500—21-1-1110.

tax, in execution of decrees of Courts and such other legitimate purposes, and may also be accepted as security by the Sirkar as well as by private individuals.

4thly. That the holders of the lands in question may rest assured that they may enjoy them undisturbed so long as the appointed assessment is paid.

5thly. That the said holders are henceforth at full liberty to lay out labour and capital on their lands of the aforesaid description to any extent they please, being sure of continued and secure possession.

6thly. That the aforesaid description of lands will be resumable by the Sirkar like Jenmom and other private lands only for purely public purposes, as for instance, for making roads, canals, public buildings, etc., and when resumed for such purposes, compensation will be paid by the Sirkar not for improvements only as heretofore, but equal to the full market value of such lands.

7thly. That the foregoing concessions are not, however, to be understood to affect in any way the rights of the Sirkar to regulate the land tax, to resume escheats, to confiscate the property of criminals, and generally such rights as have heretofore been exercised upon all property in general.

8thly. That it is to be understood that when Pattom land, being a portion of a holding, is transferred to a pauper with the view of defrauding the Sirkar of the tax due to it, the Sirkar will have the right of apportioning the tax so as to prevent loss of revenue.

9thly. That partly with a view to strengthen the title of the transferee, and partly with the object of realizing a fund to meet the additional expenses which the Sirkar will have to incur in paying full compensation according to this Notification for lands assumed for public objects, a fee at the rate of 2 per cent. of the interests transferred, will be payable to the Sirkar by the transferee, at the period of the transfer, according to rules* which the Dewan has been directed to promulgate.

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* The Rules referred to in this Clause were passed under sanction of H. H. The Maha Raja on the 27th Karkadakom 1040, and published in the Government Gazette dated 8th Chingom 1041/27th August 1865, page 303. These Rules were amended by Proclamation dated 3rd Medom 1057/14th April 1882. The change introduced was that the pattom fee was made payable to the Sub Registrars at the time of presenting the documents for registration instead of to the Proverthikars as required by the original Rules. By a later Proclamation dated 5th Karkadakom 1059/19th July 1884, the pattom fee itself was abolished.

PROCLAMATION*

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 29TH JUNE 1869/17TH MITHUNAM 1044.

Whereas it has hitherto been the practice of the Sirkar to assume such property as may have been left by a deceased person being a Hindu by religion and leaving no heirs but such as have become converts to a different religion ; and whereas it is expedient to alter such practice ; We hereby notify that from and after the date hereof, the Sirkar relinquishes all claim to property so left which will descend to the natural heirs independently of religious considerations, subject only to such public demands as would hold in the case of succession by Hindu heirs.

2. All Our officers concerned are hereby directed to take notice of these provisions and act accordingly.

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* Published in the Gazette, dated 24-11-1044, p. 423.

In Dewan Sir T. Madhava Row's Sadhanom to Palace, No. 71, dated 9th Mithunam 1044, submitting this Proclamation for Sign Manual, it was state that the old practice which was abrogated by the Proclamation was inconsistent with the policy of religious toleration pursued by the Sirkar.

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 14th June 1881/2nd Mithunam 1056.

Whereas it is desirable to correct any misapprehension that may exist in respect of mining rights in lands belonging to Devaswoms, Brahmins and other Jenmies, or proprietors or lessees holding directly from Our Government, We are hereby pleased to notify that all rights in metals and minerals throughout the State, by whomsoever and under whatever tenure the lands may be held, are Royalties belonging to the Crown and cannot be enjoyed, sold, leased or otherwise appropriated except with the permission of Our Government and subject to such Regulations or Rules as have been or may hereafter be enacted by Us or under Our authority.

2. Except in so far as any particular mining rights have been or may hereafter be assigned by Our Government, the discovery of any useful metals or minerals shall be communicated to Our Government, and the proprietor, holder or discoverer shall, in respect of such metals or minerals, abide by the decision of Our Government. The fact of discovery or its announcement shall

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* *Vide* Supplement to the Gazette dated 21-6-1881.

This Proclamation and a "Notification regarding Mining Rights" in lands granted under the Coffee Land Rules were issued simultaneously as the result of certain negotiations and discussions regarding applications then made to the Sirkar by Europeans (planters and others) for grant of mining rights. It was thought that gold was likely to be found in the hills near Peermade, and European capitalists were desirous of exploring and mining for the precious metal in that tract. As the matter was of great importance affecting the resources and prosperity of the State, the Government sought for and obtained the opinion of an expert, Mr. W. King, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. In his report dated 14th March 1881, Mr. King embodied the result of his investigations and expressed the opinion that "the quartz of the outcrops, though it shows on a close assay, traces of gold, is certainly not rich enough to be called auriferous quartz in the usual acceptation of the term." In this report, he suggested, however, the desirability of the settlement of the question of mining rights in general. He wrote: "Having thus given a very decided opinion as to the non-auriferousness of these outcrops and their small extent, it may hardly seem worth while entering on the consideration of mining rights; but my intercourse with the landed proprietors of the Travancore Hills has shown me that the knowledge of the existence of quartz of some kind or other may in some cases, and does in many others, keep up in their minds the idea that ores and minerals and possibly noble metals may be on their properties and that the mining rights ought to be settled one way or other. At any rate, there is wide discontent among the land-holders at the non-settlement of mining rights in their leases, and as there is always a possibility that gold may be found, or that a belief in the auriferousness of quartz may enhance the value of estates, it is as well that their rights should be settled."

confer no rights of any kind in the metal or mineral discovered beyond those accruing under any Regulations or Rules which have been or may hereafter be passed by Us or under Our authority.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

I.

(Dated 30th July 1898.)

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago, which are royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881/2nd Mithunam 1056 having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for, or mining of, metals and minerals whether in Sirkar or private lands] is hereby prohibited, except under a licence from Government.

II.

(Dis. No. 1061 of 28/Devpt., dated 8th June 1928.)

Cases of unauthorised mining of kaolin, which is a royalty under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881/2nd Mithunam 1056, having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for, or mining of, the same whether in Sirkar or private lands, except in accordance with the provisions of the above Proclamation, is hereby prohibited.

Note—"Kaolin" is a mineral occurring at or under the surface of the earth from which a white substance consisting of not less than 37·5 per cent of the oxide of aluminium can be separated by non-chemical processes or re dressing.

The Proclamation and the 'Notification regarding Mining Rights,' were the outcome of this suggestion. The object of the Proclamation, as stated in the preamble, was" to correct any misapprehension that may exist in respect of mining rights in lands belonging to Devaswoms, Brahmins and other Jenmies, or proprietors or lessees holding directly from Our Government".

The 'Notification regarding Mining Rights' related to lands granted under the Coffee Land Rules. The title-deeds issued for such lands contained an express provision as follows.—

"The discovery of useful mines and treasures within the limits of the grant, shall be communicated to the Sirkar, and the grantee shall, in respect to such mines and treasures, abide by the decision of the Sirkar."

This provision was re-affirmed and amplified in para 2 of this Proclamation. The Notification contained the terms regarding the lease of mining rights to proprietors of Estates held under the Coffee Land Rules.

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PROCLAMATION*

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1886/14TH KUMBHOM 1061.

A new Survey and Settlement undertaken as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

Whereas the areas of wet lands recorded in the Ayacut of 978 M. E. are not the result of actual measurements, but an estimate deduced in a rough way from the assumed quantity of seed required to sow each field; and whereas the subsequent Ayacut of 1012 M. E. is likewise defective, in that the correct areas of gardens were not ascertained and recorded though the gardens themselves were in a manner measured; and whereas, further, the aforesaid Ayacuts are partial and incomplete as embracing cultivated land only, excluding wastes of all descriptions, it has been resolved by Us to carry out a complete Survey and Re-assessment of the entire State embracing an accurate measurement, demarcation, mapping and valuation of

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* *Vide* Travancore Government Gazette dated 2-3-1886.

This Proclamation was the outcome of elaborate enquiries and considerable discussion as to the lines on which the Revenue Settlement should proceed. Dewan Mr. Ramiengar's Settlement Memorandum, dated 14th April 1885, which contained a detailed exposition of the land tenures peculiar to Travancore as well as the object and scope of the proposed Revenue Survey and Settlement, was professedly not exhaustive and left several questions, especially in regard to the settlement of wet lands, to be further investigated, before a definite scheme could be resolved upon. These investigations were conducted along with the preliminary operations connected with the settlement of two villages in the Trivandrum taluk (Palkulangara and Kadakampalli) which had been selected for experimental operations. The results of the investigations were reported to Government by the Settlement Dewan Peishkar (Mr. Shungrasoobyer) in his letter to Government No. 81, dated 2nd November 1885 (*Vide* S. F. R. App. II, Vol. II, p. 354), with proposals for a general scheme of settlement for the whole State. The Government then sanctioned the proposals for the settlement of the two villages mentioned above, but did not commit themselves to the general scheme proposed by the Peishkar. (*Vide* Proceedings of Government No. S/298, dated 28th November 1885, S. F. R. App. II, Vol. II, p. 410).

Three months later, this Proclamation was issued "sketching out the general plan of the Revenue Survey and Settlement and laying down the principles and procedure to be observed in carrying on these operations." (*Vide* Administration Report for 1061, para 6).

It was on the basis of this Proclamation that the settlement of the whole State was conducted and completed. Though several changes were introduced from time to time by executive orders, the Proclamation itself has remained unchanged except in a few points noted below under the respective paras to which they relate.

properties of every description and a registration of titles, as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

2. The new survey and settlement accounts will record the areas in terms of acres and cents, the equivalent in Parahs and Edangalis being also shown in the case of rice lands.

The acre adopted as standard of measurement.

3. In the Settlement of 1012 M. E. all productive cocoanut trees in the taluks north of Chirayinkil were divided into four classes, and each class was charged with a distinctive rate of assessment thus:—

Assessment of garden lands—the cocoanut.

			chs.	c.	
1st class trees were taxed		@	4	...	each.
2nd	do.	@	3	...	do.
3rd	do.	@	2	8	do.
4th	do.	@	2	...	do.
		&	1	8	

In the same way, jack trees were rated at 4 chuckrams per bearing tree and the areca at ½ ch. On the other hand, in the taluks south of Quilon, not only the cocoanut, jack and areca, but also the palmyra, punnai, tamarind, mango and iluppai were assessed to the revenue; and the assessment instead of being a single rate for each class or kind of tree, was based on no uniform principle, and consisted of numerous and varying rates for each kind of tree in each taluk. In fact, the state of things found existing in this part of the country at the time of the settlement appears to have been left untouched.

The distribution of cocoanut trees into four classes in North Travancore appears to have been made with reference to their productive capacity as indicated by the number of bunches of nuts and the number of *madals* or fronds seen on each productive tree. Now, this in practice must prove a most difficult process and could not be expected to yield correct results. It is impossible for any human agency to look up at each tree in a garden, form a correct valuation of its productive power and place it in one or other of any prescribed number of classes, with any pretensions to accuracy. The scope, too, for fraud and oppression which such a procedure must necessarily afford to subordinate officials whose operations it

must be impossible for superior officers, in such circumstances, to check and control, must be very great.

In the Settlement prior to 1012, the cocoanut tree was assessed at one single rate only. This course had the undoubted advantage of being simple and of shutting the door on the abuses inseparable from all classifications, but then a uniform rate must be very low if it is to be paid with ease, and such a low rate would be not only unequal in its incidence but involve an unnecessary sacrifice of the public revenue.

Thus, neither an elaborate classification such as was enjoined and attempted at the Settlement of 1012, nor the imposition of a uniform rate of assessment such as was introduced at the Settlement which immediately preceded that of 1012, being expedient, We have resolved, in the interests of Our agricultural population, to sanction a middle course, which, while avoiding the evils incident to either course should combine the advantages of both *i. e.*, We have decided that the gardens throughout the State shall be divided into blocks with reference to their situation, soil and productiveness, and each garden charged with a distinctive rate carefully determined with reference, among other circumstances, to the existing average assessment—such rate not to exceed 4 chuckrams or fall short of one chuckram for each productive tree in the garden, and the four chuckram rate to be applicable only in the case of any exceptionally superior tract.

All right of Sirkar to enhanced assessment waived in the interests of the agricultural population.

4. In adopting the course above indicated, We have had prominently in view the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of Our subjects. The marked rise in the price of cocoanuts, as indeed in the prices of all agricultural produce during the last 30 years, and the fact that the existing garden assessment in the adjoining State of Cochin varies from 2½ to 6 chuckrams per tree, and that in those parts of the Madras Presidency also in which a tree tax is levied, the tax on the cocoanut tree is higher than in Travancore, would have quite justified Our garden assessment being enhanced at the ensuing Settlement in the interests of the Public Revenue, the right of the State to such an enhancement being undoubted. But We have advisedly waived such right and adhered to the existing rates fixed 50 years ago, and have even reduced them in some cases, preferring the well-being and the contentment of Our land-holders to an increase of the public income when such increase is not absolutely called for.

*5. It has already been stated that the jack and areca are taxed at a uniform rate in North Travancore, whilst in the southern taluks they and other kinds of trees subject to taxation are taxed at varying rates on no intelligible principle. As it is desirable both in the interests of the tax payer and for the simplification of the revenue accounts, that each kind of tree should be assessed at one uniform rate, We have sanctioned the following scale :—

Tax on jack and other trees to be one uniform rate.

				Chs.	C.
1.	Jack	...	...	4	0
2.	Areca	...	...	0	8
3.	Palmyra		...	0	8
4.	Tamarind	...	...	2	0
5.	Punnai	..	...	0	12
6.	Mango	...	...	0	12

1 and 2 will be taxed as at present throughout the State ; 3 to 6 only in those parts in which they are at present taxed.

6. The iluppai is at present taxed in only four taluks, and the revenue derived from it is so small that We have commanded the tax upon it to be abandoned at the ensuing Settlement.

Tax on Iluppai abolished.

†7. In some cases, the palmyra was taxed at the last Settlement in the Trivandrum taluk, but as the trees so taxed are few and yield little or no return, they shall be exempted from assessment. This exemption will be extended to any other localities in which this kind of tree may be similarly circumstanced.

Palmyra exempted in certain places.

*The tamarind tree is taxed in the 5 taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram, Eraniel Kalkulam and Shenootta and in the Anjanad tract, the mango in the five taluks mentioned above, and the punnai in the five taluks of the old Padmanabhapuram Division (*Vide* S.F. R., p. 137.)

The palmyra is taxed in the five taluks of the old Padmanabhapuram Division, in the Shencottah taluk and in the villages of Kulathur and Parassala in the Neyyattinkara taluk.

†In exercise of the power vested in Government under this section, palmyra trees were exempted from assessment at the Settlement, in the following 16 villages of the Neyyattinkara taluk :—

1.	Chenkal	9.	Kottukal
2.	Kolla	10.	Thiruvallam
3.	Ottasekaramangalam	11.	Nemom
4.	Perumkadavila	12.	Pallichal
5.	Neyyattinkara	13.	Vilappu
6.	Athiannoor	14.	Marukil
7.	Thirupuram	15.	Maranalloor
8.	Karumgulam	16.	Kunnathukal

Vide S. F. R. p. 137 and App. II., Vol. III, p. 915.)

Partially planted gardens—how to be dealt with.

*8. In the case of gardens only partially planted, We have commanded that the assessment should be determined by taxing the productive trees in the manner already indicated, and assessing the rest of the garden with the appropriate dry rate of assessment applicable to the land.

Abolition of Nadavukur.

9. It appears to have been the practice at the previous Settlements to allow a remission called Nadavukur from the assessment on Pattom and other gardens. But this practice was far from uniform. It was given at various rates and was granted in the case of some gardens and withheld in those of others. The remission was deducted sometimes from the Pattom assessment fixed at the time of the Settlement, sometimes from the difference between that assessment and the assessment determined at one or other of the previous Settlements. In short, there is nothing to show what properties are at this moment entitled to this deduction and what not, and at what rate or rates the deduction should be made and on what principle —the accounts are so confused and unreliable. To continue this remission in these circumstances will be to place an engine of oppression in the hands of the Pillamars and to continue to encumber and complicate the accounts with no counter-balancing advantage.

Nor is this all: the reasons which at one time rendered this remission necessary and just no longer exist. It was applicable chiefly to Sirkar Pattom lands. These lands were originally the absolute property of Government, and the tenants were mere tenants-at-will. But by the Royal Proclamation of the 21st Edavom 1040, Government generously waived all right to these lands and declared them to be the private, heritable, saleable property of the holders. When this was done, the right to the Nadavukur remission emphatically ceased. On that occasion, it is true that the Government reserved to themselves the right of charging a fee of 2 per cent. on every transfer of the class of properties thus

*The standards employed for calculating the unplanted area chargeable with dry assessment under this section were as follows :—

100	bearing	cocoanut trees to	the acre,	or
800	,,	arecanut	,,	or
50	,,	jack	,,	or
500	,,	palmyra	,,	or
50	,,	punna	,,	or
50	,,	tamarind	,,	or
50	,,	mango	,,	

(*Vide* S. F. R. p. 147)

enfranchised. But even this fee which for 20 years had continued to yield between 4[illegible] and 50 thousand rupees a year to the Government Treasury was relinquished only two years ago, entirely in the interests of the agricultural population. Super-added to all this is the fact that the rates of garden assessment to be adopted at the ensuing Settlement will be the same as those fixed 50 years ago, and this notwithstanding that the price of produce has in the interval more than doubled.

On these considerations, We have resolved to abolish the Nadavukur at the ensuing Settlement as a means both of simplifying the accounts and relieving the ryots from the hardships to which the continuance of a remission governed by no definite or uniform principle is likely to subject them.

Assessments in kind.

10. Although the garden assessment is mostly in money, there are some few cases in which it was originally fixed in kind under the designation of Thengapattom, Kettuthengu, etc., and is now levied in the shape of cocoanuts, arecanuts, cocoanut oil, betel leaves or other produce. Whatever the origin of this assessment in kind and however much it may have been preferred to money payments in former times, it is certain that it is now a source of abuse and exaction and an anomaly which ought to be swept away. It has accordingly been resolved to abolish at the ensuing Settlement all assessments in kind and to substitute a money payment.

In making this change, the rate of 10 fanams for 100 cocoanuts adopted some years ago in the Vilavankod and Eraniel taluks for converting the demand in kind into money, and a fair average of the prices of late years for other articles will be adopted as the commutation rate.

The money assessment thus arrived at will necessarily be higher than the Pattom fixed on ordinary gardens but the landholders will have the option of having the former reduced to the latter by paying down twenty times the difference between the two.

Rajabhogam on garden lands.

11. The Rajabhogam now levied on Devaswom, Brahmaswom and other favourably assessed gardens is not uniform but varies from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$s, the different rates being $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{2}{5}$s. The more prevalent rates however, are only two, namely, $\frac{1}{6}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$, the others being exceptional. As it is desirable that this tax should be levied at one single uniform rate throughout the State, We have commanded that the lowest of the existing rates -namely $\frac{1}{8}$ should be adopted at the ensuing Settlement.

12. At present, waste lands are assessed with *payattupattom* on no fixed principle. The practice varies in different taluks and is not reducible to any intelligible rule. It is proposed at the ensuing Settlement to have these lands examined, classified, valued and assessed at appropriate rates with reference to soil and situation. These rates will be moderate and will probably vary from 1 to 15 fs. an acre. Once this assessment is introduced, there will be no more interference with the holder. He will be at liberty to plant cocoanut or other trees, to grow tapioca or cotton or any other produce or apply the land to any other use he thinks fit, without the assessment being altered during the time the Settlement lasts.

Waste lands how to be assessed.

*13. In the case of wet lands the standard of measure at present in use is the parah, but this varies in different localities. It could not well be otherwise, when it is considered that at the Settlement of 978, there was no actual measurement of the lands, but only a rough estimate was formed of the areas in terms of the estimated quantity of seed required to sow each field. As it is necessary in now assessing the lands to reduce the parah to some uniform standard and determine its equivalent in terms of the acre, it has been resolved, after due enquiry, to take the parah as equivalent to 14 cents.

Measure of wet lands.

14. In assessing the lands according to the survey out-turn, a deduction of 10 per cent will be made to cover what are called unprofitable areas such as ridges, irrigation cuts, etc.

Ten per cent deduction allowed to cover unprofitable areas.

†As in the case of the land measure, so in that of the grain measure—also designated parah—there is at present no uniform standard, the parah varying in different localities. As it is desirable to have a fixed uniform measure throughout the State, We have sanctioned

A standard of grain measure fixed

*In the Nanjanad taluks of Tovala and Agastiswaram, the standard of measure for wet lands was declared to be the kottah, equivalent to an acre. (*Vide* S. F. R. App. II, Vol. III, p. 667.)

In the Shencottah taluk, the standard adopted was a kottah, equivalent to 1·47 acres. (*Vide* S. F. R App. II, Vol. III, p. 975).

†The standard of grain measure adopted for Nanjanad at the Settlement was a kottah equivalent to 9 parahs and 3⅗ edangalis (S. F. R App. II, Vol. III, p. 667) The standard of grain measure adopted for Shencottah was the kottah, equivalent to 16 parahs and 8 edangalis (S. F. R. App. II, Vol. III, p. 980). In connection with the

an edangali of 80 cubic inches being adopted as the standard measure for the future, in supersession of the numerous varying measures now in use throughout the State.

Assessment of rice lands.

16. The rice lands of the country will be carefully examined and classified with reference to soil, situation, productiveness, proximity to market and other considerations, and assessed at so much per acre or parah of each class. In doing this, the Settlement officers will avail themselves as far as possible of the local experience and knowledge of the land-holders concerned. The estimated gross produce per acre for the different classes of land being determined on the best possible data, a deduction of one parah per seed and an equal quantity for cultivation expenses will be made therefrom. From the remainder, one-third will be subtracted for the cultivator's share and the remaining two-thirds will be divided in the proportion of six-tenths to Government and four-tenths to the land-holder.

The assessment of two crop lands will be one and half times the assessment determined as above laid down for one crop, and shall be divided equally between the Kanni and Kumbhom crops.

Commutation price.

17. In fixing the assessment on the principles above laid down, it would be but fair to the State as representing the public, to adopt a higher commutation rate than that now existing; for, the prices of agricultural produce have more than doubled and the value of property has risen in proportion in the last 30 years. But here again, from a regard for the well-being of Our agricultural population and the interests of the country at large, We have decided on not enhancing the commutation rate and *pro tanto* raising the assessment. The existing rate of 6 chs. per parah will still be the rate of conversion adopted at the ensuing Settlement throughout the State. Opportunity will be taken to correct some slight deviations from this which will be found to exist in Eraniel, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and probably in other places.

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abolition of the paddy tax, in pursuance of G. O. No. C/1, dated 2nd February 1906, (S. F. R. App. II, Vol. IV, p. 1362) the equivalents of the Nanjanad and Shencottah kottahs of grain measure were fixed at 8 parahs and 6½ edangalis and 15 parahs and 8¾ edangalis, respectively (S. F. R. p. 136), in reference to the portion of the paddy tax till then payable in kind.

*In connection with the abolition of the paddy tax for wet lands a commutation rate of 11 chs. per parah was fixed for that portion of the tax which was till then payable in paddy. (S. F. R App. II, Vol IV, p. 1363).

Rajabhogam or Kadama on rice lands.

18. As the Kadama now levied on rice lands held as Devaswom, Brahmaswom, etc., is, unlike the Rajabhogam on similar tenures in garden land, levied at so much per parah without reference to the quality or productiveness of the land, it has been thought desirable to assess the Kadama at one-eighth of the Pattom or full assessment of the land as in the case of gardens.

Proportions in which Government demand is to be levied in money and grain.

*19. As the Government demand on wet lands is levied partly in kind and partly in money in varying proportions, it has been resolved to reduce this to some system as shown in the following statement. The present varying rates will give way to two rates, namely one-half and one-fourth which have been fixed with reference to the requirements of each taluk. This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravaga property :—

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*This para was modified by Proclamation dated 13th Karkadakom 1064/27th July 1889, (*Vide* T. G. G. dated 6-8-1889, p. 873) which laid down that the rates shall without exception, be,—

"one-half in kind and one-half in money throughout the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions,

"and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money throughout the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions.

This change is not intended to apply to the Sripandaravaga property."

No.	Taluks and Proverties.	In paddy.	In money.
1	Tovala Taluk	one-half	one-half
2	Agastiswaram Taluk	one-half	one-half
3	Eraniel—Tiruvithancode Adhigarom	one-half	one-half
	Remaining Adhigaroms	one-fourth	three-fourths
4	Kalkulam Taluk	one-half	one-half
5	Vilavankod Taluk	one-half	one-half
6	Neyyattinkara Do.	one-half	one-half
7	Nedumangad Do.	one-half	one half
8	Chirayinkil Do.	one-fourth	three-fourths
9	Trivandrum Do.	one-half	one-half
10	Quilon—Eravipuram and Quilon Proverties	one-half	one half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
11	Kottarakara Taluk	one-fourth	three-fourths
12	Pathanapuram Do.	one fourth	three-fourths
13	Kunnathur—Poruvaly Proverty	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
14	Karunagapally Taluk	one-fourth	three-fourths
15	Kartigapally Do.	one fourth	three-fourths
16	Mavelikara—Kannamangalam and Mavelikara Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
17	Chengannur—Vadakekara and Chengannur Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
18	Tiruvalla—Nedumpuram and Thiruvalla Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
19	Ambalapuzha Taluk	one-fourth	three-fourths
20	Shertala Do.	one-fourth	three fourths
21	Vaikom—Panavally and Vaikom Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
22	Ettumanur Taluk	one-fourth	three-fourths
23	Kottayam Do.	one-fourth	three-fourths
24	Changanacherry Do.	one-fourth	three-fourths
25	Minachil—Minachil, Lalam, Bharnanganom and Kondur Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
26	Thodupuzha—Thodupuzha Proverty	one-half	one half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
27	Muvattupuzha Taluk	one-fourth	three-fourths
28	Kunnatnad Do.	one-fourth	three-fourths
29	Alengad—Kothakulangarsy Proverty	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
30	Parur—Parakadavu and Vadakekara Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
31	Shencottah Taluk	one-fourth	three-fourths

Usual deductions from the Pattom.

20. From the Pattom fixed on the lands, whether wet or garden, on the principles enunciated, the deductions and additions incident to the tenure (excepting of course those which are abolished by the Proclamation) will be allowed and made as usual and the resulting amount only will constitute the net demand.

All excess above Pattom to be struck off.

21. Where such net demand is found in any case to exceed the Pattom, such excess will be struck off and the land transferred to the head of Sirkar Pattom.

Otti and other cognate tenures.

22. At former Settlements, the practice in the case of Pandaravaga Otti and other tenures of a cognate nature was to deduct from the Pattom assessment the interest due on the loan, add to the difference, Rajabhogam or Vitharai or Mupparai according as the land was garden or wet, and to take the resulting amount as the demand against the properties. It was further a condition of these tenures in many parts of the country that on the transfer of any property by sale, it should be subjected to a process called Ottivilakkum, by which the mortgage amount is reduced by one-fourth and the Government demand is enhanced by the amount of the interest on the sum reduced. This process being repeated at every succeeding transfer, the result is the ultimate extinction of the debt and the raising of the Government demand to the full Pattom.

But as always happens in such cases, the re-adjustment of the public demand entailed by the process described is almost invariably evaded in practice by transfers never being reported, *i. e.*, by the ryots concerned not coming forward to seek the registration of the transfer as it involves an extinction of a portion of the debt on which they are entitled to interest and a corresponding addition to their payments to the Sirkar. In the few cases which occasionally do come before Government, the calculations involved are tedious and the preparation of the annual accounts embracing the changes is often delayed ; and, after all, the Sirkar gains little by the existing arrangements. It is Our will and pleasure, therefore, to relieve the ryots from the hardships imposed by this Ottivilakkum, to remove the obstacles which it interposes to the free and unrestricted transfer of property, and at the same time to simplify the accounts by entirely abolishing the Otti tenure. We have accordingly commanded that, in the case of all lands falling under the designation of Otti and cognate tenures by whatever name known,

(1) No debt shall be recognised as due to the holder.

(2) No interest shall be deducted from the Pattom on such debt.

(3) No reduction of debt or a corresponding enhancement of the Sirkar demand shall be made when such properties are transferred by sale *i. e.*, in other words that the Ottivilakkum rules shall no longer be recognised and enforced.

The properties held on the tenures in question shall be recognized as so many favourably assessed lands or Inams and confirmed to the holders as such on the following simple terms :—

I. All lands on which the present Government demand is found to be less than half the Pattom assessment according to the new Settlement, to have the demand fixed at one-half of that assessment.

II. All lands on which the Government demand at the time of Settlement is found to be more than half of the new Pattom assessment, to have such demand confirmed and continued as the future demand. Where such demand is in any case found to be equal to or exceed the Pattom, the land will cease to be a favourable tenure and be classed as Pattom.

III. To the Government demand as above fixed on these lands, no Rajabhogam shall be added.

*Erayali lands.

23. We have not yet finally resolved on the mode in which Erayali tenures should be dealt with and command for the present that the Pattom assessment on them be fixed on the same principles and in the same manner as in the case of Sirkar Pattom and indeed all other lands.

Settlement of Inams.

24. All favourably assessed lands (excepting Devaswom, Brahmaswom, Madambimar and Erayali properties) such as Adima, Anubhogam, Tiruvilam, Tiruvadyalam, &c., partake of the same character and may, for purposes of simplification, be classed under the head of Inams. These are of two classes, *viz.*, Inams granted for the support of individuals or families, or *Personal Inams*, and Inams granted for the performance of specified services, or *Service Inams*. The present recognised practice as regards these tenures is to abstain from all interference with Service grants so long as the service for which they were granted continues to be maintained. As to

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*-23. The Erayali tenures referred to in this section formed the subject of a separate Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{16th May 1886}}{\text{4th Edavom 1061}}$, which laid down the principles and procedure to be adopted in the settlement of Viruthi lands. The work of Viruthi Settlement was conducted in the first instance by a special department and afterwards by the normal Settlement Department under that Proclamation and the departmental instructions issued from time to time.

Personal grants, the right of the original grantee and his descendants to enjoy the Inam is fully admitted, but when it is alienated by sale or otherwise, the Sirkar steps in and subjects the property to the process of Ottivilakkum which is repeated at every subsequent alienation. All Inams are charged only with Rajabhogam which, generally speaking, is the only payment made to Government on these tenures.

As We have commanded that all Ottivilakkum should be abolished in the case of Otti tenures on account of its objectionable features, it is desirable that this should be done in the case of Inams also, and that this important class of properties, which is extensive, should be placed on a satisfactory footing advantageous alike to the holders and Government. And this will be best attained by freeing them altogether from Sirkar interference of any kind, and leaving the holders at perfect liberty to deal with them as they like. We have accordingly commanded the following rules to be laid down for the settlement of Inams, and they will be given effect to by Our officers at the ensuing Settlement:—

(1) All Inams granted for service of any description shall be left to be enjoyed without interference so long as the service continues to be fulfilled, subject to the payment of one-eighth of the Pattom as Rajabhogam and any Michavarom which may be payable. When from any cause the service has ceased or shall cease to be performed, the Inam shall be resumed and assessed with Pattom.

(2) All Personal Inams found at the time of the Settlement to be in the enjoyment of the family of the original grantee, shall be exempt from all interference and continue to be so held on payment of one-eighth of the Pattom as Rajabhogam plus any Michavarom with which they are already charged.

(3) All Personal Inams found at the Settlement to be in the enjoyment of individuals or families other than the original grantee or his descendants, shall be charged with the payment of one half of the Pattom assesment to Government—any Michavarom with which it is already charged in favour of any private individuals or institutions being payable as usual.

(4) No Inam to be subject to Ottivilakkum hereafter.

(5) A title deed to be granted to each holder at the time of Settlement, specifying the character of the Inam, whether Service or Personal, its extent and description, whether wet or garden, and particulars of the quit-rent with which it is chargeable under the above rules.

*(6) After the settlement of the Inams under the foregoing rules the holders shall be at liberty to mortgage, sell or transfer them in any manner at their will and discretion subject only to the payment of the quit-rent fixed.

*(7) There shall be no further interference on the part of Government with these free-holds, except such as might be necessary for the punctual realization of the quit-rent payable.

Kudi-iruppu and Kudi-jenmom lands.

25. If what are called Kudi-iruppu or Kudi-jenmom properties or grants made to Brahmins and others entirely rent-free or other Inams of a similar nature require on the ground of usage or any existing rule to be exceptionally treated, Our Settlement Officers shall be at liberty to do so in communication with Our Dewan.

Peravaga karam or extra cesses.

†26. Of these extra cesses, many were abolished in former years, but many more still remain, encumbering the accounts and serving as a source of annoyance to the payers and probably of gain to the lower revenue officials. Most of the cesses are petty, small in amount and falling only on a few individuals. On the other hand, there are some which it would be a needless sacrifice of revenue to relinquish when it is considered how little some sections of the community contribute towards the expenses of the State. We refer to Rekshabhogam, Ubhayam Palisa, Chumattupanam, Kada-pattom, &c. As it is considered desirable to clear the accounts of all petty taxes as much as possible, We have commanded that—

1st. All cesses which are of a personal character should be abolished.

2ndly. Also all cesses which fall upon any particular professions.

3rdly. Likewise all cesses falling on ryots already paying the full Pattom assessment—the cesses falling, on the other hand, on lands paying less than the full Pattom being retained and incorporated with the Government demand.

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* The effect of paras (6) and (7) of this section, in reference to Service Inams falling under para (1) was explained, and a further declaration made on the subject of the inalienability and resumption of Service Inam lands, by Proclamation dated 13th May 1893|1st Edavom 1068.

† 26. The cesses known as Ubhayam Palisa, Rekshabhogam and Chumattupanam relating to Muthalelpu &c., were abolished by Proclamations dated 11th Karkadakom 1070, 15th Karkadakom 1070, and 28th Kanni 1072, respectively. (S. F. R. Appendix II, Volume III, pages 727 and 728 and Volume VI, page 260). *Vide* also T. G. G., dated 30-7-1895, page 1242, and T. G. G., dated 13-10-1896, page 1650.

4thly. The item of Ubhayam Palisa will be dealt with under the terms of the Proclamation of 23rd Mithunam 1056.*

5thly. Kada-pattom will be retained in all cases.

Acting on the foregoing principles, Our Settlement Officers will make a full investigation into the various cesses and lay the result before Our Dewan who will finally decide what should be retained and what abolished.

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*This Proclamation ran as follows :—

"Under the various designations mentioned in the margin, additional cesses are at present levied on paddy lands and gardens. These cesses are said to represent the interest on debts (grain and money) originally contracted by the ryots with the Government, and which they have been paying and are expected to continue to pay without limitation as to time, the option of redeeming the principal being denied them. As a means of mitigating this grievance, it was notified in 1036 that those who elected to pay 20 years' accumulated interest (in money or paddy as the case might be) would have the debt against them extinguished. This option, however, has not been availed of as 20 years' interest would often exceed the principal, and the rule is calculated to work unequally in practice.

Artha Palisa
Paduthala Palisa
Ner Palisa
Ubhayam Palisa
Polikata Palisa
Moori Palisa
Kudi Palisa
Ana Palisa
Acheetoo Palisa
Palkuda Palisa
Mampatta Palisa
Namaskara Palisa
Valivadu Palisa, &c.,

To relieve the large number of ryots who have these debts kept hanging over them and from whom interest has been exacted for a long series of years and is still exacted, His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to cancel the arrangement sanctioned in 1036 and to accord to the ryots the option of paying up the principal (in money or paddy at the commutation rate of 1½ fanams per Parah). This will relieve them from all obligation of paying interest hereafter. Where, however, there are no accounts to show the amount of the principal originally borrowed, it will be sufficient to pay down 10 years' interest." T. G. G., dated 19-7-1881, P. 729.

Subsequently the ryots were relieved of such demands by the Royal Proclamation dated 11th Karkadakom 1070 M. E. reproduced below :—

"Whereas it is found to be a source of hardship to keep up certain items of demand recognised in the accounts as loans advanced in remote times by the State and Devaswoms and to levy the interests thereon, known as Arthapalisa, Paduthalapalisa, Nerpalisa, Ubhayampalisa, Polikadapalisa, Muripalisa, Kudipalisa, Anapalisa, Acheetupalisa, Palkudapalisa, Mambattapalisa, Namaskarapalisa, Valivattupalisa, and Nallamulakupalisa, and whereas it is Our earnest desire to relieve the ryots of these burdens, We are pleased to declare :—

That from and after the 1st Chingom 1071 no demand shall be made in respect of the principals as well as the interests above mentioned and of all arrears of interests which may remain unpaid after the 32nd day of Karkadakom 1070 corresponding with the 15th August 1895, and all such principals, interests and arrears shall be written off the accounts.

That all sums already realised (but not yet credited in the accounts) on account of any such principals or interests or which may be realised till the 32nd day of Karkadakom 1070 (inclusive) shall be credited to Government."

*27. The lands under this head comprise :—

Kuthagapattom lands.

I. What is called the Palliport Farm.

II. A tract called Pulienthuruthu in the Alengad Taluk.

III. A small tract of rice land and some gardens in the Shertalay Taluk.

IV. And various small pieces of land scattered throughout the State belonging to the Sirkar and forming building sites and compounds of Palaces, Cutcherries and other public buildings, which are leased out from time to time.

The proprietory right to the properties in the case of tracts I and II vests in Government, and accordingly the resident tenants are held to be mere tenants-at-will, without even the right of occupation. The rates of assessment paid are also higher than in the case of Pandarapattom lands. Although in these circumstances, the Sirkar would be justified in selling these properties and recouping themselves for the money invested in their purchase, We, deeming it more important to encourage private industry and enterprise and impart to the industrious tenants already on the estate a sense of security, have resolved to confirm to them the garden lands now in their possession and confer upon them full property rights in regard to them, subject only to the payment of the present assessment (all extra payments being abolished). This assessment is higher than that of Pandarapattom lands, but this is unavoidable being an incident of the original tenure of the properties. It will be open, however, to the holders to purchase exemption from the high assessment and have the gardens placed on the same footing as other Pattom lands by paying down once for all 20 times the difference between the normal and the exceptional assessment. This will be allowed either at the time of the Settlement or subsequently according to the convenience of the holders. All the gardens in question will of course be demarcated, surveyed and assessed in the first instance.

The rice lands comprised in the above properties and the whole of No. III are entirely at the disposal of Government and

*27. This section was amended by Proclamation dated 17th June 1910/3rd Mithunam 1085. The terms granted by this section for converting the Kuthagapattom assessment to Pandarapattom assessment were modified by that Proclamation, under which the holders were allowed to have their Kuthagapattom gardens placed on the same footing as Pandarapattom lands with effect from 1086 M. E., on their undertaking to pay a vilayartham amounting to ten times the Pandarapattom assessment on their gardens as fixed by the Settlement Department in twenty yearly instalments.

have no resident tenants with any rights. They will, therefore, after being also demarcated, surveyed and assessed, be sold by auction to the highest bidder to be held like other Pattom lands subject to the payment of the Pattom or assessment fixed at the ensuing Settlement.

The building sites now leased on Kuthagapattom will continue to be so without change.

The Kadukaval lands need not any longer be retained under the head of Kuthagapattom.

Kandukrishi lands.

28. These lands, as is well known, are what may be called the Home Farms or the private property of the Sovereign and are cultivated by tenants who are entitled only to the cultivator's share and have no rights of any kind in them. Formerly, the Proprietor used to supply to the cultivating tenant the seed and cattle required for the cultivation and in return received payment, in addition to the Melvarom or Government share, of what is called *Kolulabhom* or the Proprietor's share. But as this custom has now ceased and the labourer is left to find his own seed, cattle and implements, We have commanded that this *Kolulabhom* should be no longer levied, but that the lands after being demarcated, and surveyed and assessed on the same principles as other lands, be allowed to be enjoyed on the existing terms, subject only to the payment of the Pattom in kind as at present. All extra payments outside this Pattom will be abolished.

Grant of pattahs and receipt books.

29. On the settlement being effected with each land-holder, he will be furnished with a Pattah *[under the seal and signature of Our Dewan], showing the particulars of the land held by him, the Pattom assessment, any deductions incident to the tenure, the net demand, the kists or instalments by which it is payable and any other essential particulars. He will also be supplied at his cost with a Receipt-book in which the payments made by him according to the kistbundi shall be entered and signed by the Pakuthi Accountant and Proverticar as a protection from exaction.

Dewan to issue Notifications, from time to time, as each taluk is ready for settlement.

30. Separate Notifications will be issued, from time to time, by Our Dewan as each taluk is ready for settlement and distribution of Pattahs.

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* 29. By a Proclamation, dated 12th Kanni 1063|27th September 1887, the words "under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishkar and the seal of Our Dewan" were substituted for the words "under the seal and signature of Our Dewan" in this section—T. G. G., dated 26-2-1063, page 1078.

31. Such are the principles and procedure We have approved, sanctioned and commanded to be carried out at the new Settlement. Our paramount aim and object in laying down these principles has been to avoid those periodical revisions of the garden assessment, once in 12 years, which, though not strictly carried out in practice, formed an essential condition of the last Settlement, and which a system of assessment of trees by tale necessarily entails. Such revision means the employment of a large body of Pillamars throughout the country to count the trees, to make out accounts of those entitled to remission for trees lost, and of those who have become liable to it for trees newly planted. And the employment of a large staff of such low paid agency means petty exaction and oppression on one side, and fraud and chicanery on the other. Such a process repeated once in 12 years must have the effect of destroying the confidence of Our ryots in the permanency of the assessment, impairing industry and checking the free employment of labour and capital. To obviate these evils, and to secure to Our land-holders the utmost freedom of action in improving their properties and turning them to the best advantage according to their means and inclination, We have resolved to declare the new Settlement permanent for a term of 30 years. During this time, the assessment fixed will not in any way be enhanced on the ground that the owner has added to the trees already assessed to the revenue, or has planted new trees on unplanted portions of his garden which under the Settlement will be charged only with the dry assessment, or that he has substituted for trees assessed at low rates, trees liable to higher assessment, or that land assessed as one crop has been converted into two crop land, or that a third crop has been grown on land assessed as two crop only. In short, no interference of any kind will be permitted with the new Settlement, when it is completed, for the next 30 years.

Settlement declared permanent for 30 years.

32. In the prosecution of a work of such importance, as the formation of a new Ayacut including the re-assessment of land and the registration of titles—a work calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity of Our kingdom—We feel persuaded that Our loyal subjects will cordially co-operate with Our officers of every grade and afford them every facility and help in the performance of their official duties, while, on the other hand, We are equally certain that Our superior officers will strive to protect Our land-holders and tenants from all exaction and hardship in the course of the various operations incident to the Settlement, which it is Our earnest desire should prove a lasting benefit to the interests of Our agricultural population and to the country at large.

Co-operation of the people enjoined in the prosecution of the Settlement.

VIRUTHI PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore Issued under date the 16th May 1886/4th Edavom 1061.

Whereas the Nayar Viruthi system, owing to failure to adapt it from time to time to altered economic conditions, is known to have become far less efficient for its purpose than when it was originally established, and to entail hardship in its practical

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* *Vide* T. G. G. dated 13-10-1061, pp 482-483.

This Proclamation was a sequal to the Settlement Proclamation, dated 14th Kumbham 1061/24th February 1886, which contained the following declaration in Section 23, regarding Erayali lands :—

"We have not yet finally resolved on the mode in which Erayali tenures should be dealt with and command for the present that the Pattom assessment on them be fixed on the same principles and in the same manner as in the case of Sirkar Pattom and indeed all other lands."

The Viruthi Proclamation was issued three months after the Settlement Proclamation, with the object of "providing for a searching enquiry being instituted in the course of the Revenue Settlement into the condition of the holders of the Viruthi or Service tenures and laying down the principles and procedure to be observed in re-arranging the Viruthi service in consonance with the present economic conditions of the country, so as to check all abuses, remove hardships and give to the holders of these lands such relief as may be found necessary." (Administration Report for 1061, para 6).

The revision of the Viruthi system on the lines indicated in this Proclamation was not taken up immediately as certain preliminary points had to be settled. These formed the subject of correspondence between the Dewan and the Settlement Dewan Peishkar. (S F. R. App. II., Vol. VI, pages 166-168).

In December 1887, a Committee was appointed to examine the existing system of the Nayar Viruthis and to propose for the consideration of Government, measures for ameliorating and reforming the same in accordance with the Royal Proclamation of the 4th Edavom 1061. The Committee sent up their report on 12th June 1889, in which they recommended several measures for the amelioration of the Viruthicars. The gist of their recommendations was that the Viruthi system should be retained only for mere personal service, where absolutely necessary, and that all other Viruthi lands should be either publicly sold or confirmed to the occupants on payment of a fair value.

The recommendations of the Viruthi Committee were adopted by Government and gradually given effect to by restricting the scope of the Viruthi service from time to time. But the actual work of Viruthi Settlement was not taken up till 1070 (1895), when a special officer was appointed for the purpose. The work was for some time carried out by this special agency and afterwards amalgamated with the Settlement Department. (S F. R. pages 90-92).

The question of restricting the scope of the Viruthi system as much as possible continued to engage the attention of Government for several years, and though the system was eventually abolished throughout the State, there are still some Viruthis retained as the result of the procedure adopted in the early days of Viruthi Settlement work. These Viruthis are governed by the provisions of this Proclamation.

working on those subject to its operation; and whereas it is necessary to check the abuses which in process of time have unavoidably grown around the system, and to improve the condition of the Viruthicars by the application of remedial measures which past experience has shown to be called for, it has been resolved by Us to take the opportunity afforded by the Revenue Settlement, now in progress, to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the condition of the holders of the Viruthi tenures and to afford them such relief as may be found necessary.

In regard to the settlement of Viruthis, in pursuance of the policy enunciated by this Proclamation, the question of demanding Vilayartham or "fair value" from the holders of Viruthi lands was, as already stated, raised by the Viruthi Committee appointed in 1887, and when the actual settlement of Viruthi lands was taken up in 1895, this suggestion was acted upon, with the result that in the taluks where Viruthi Settlement was conducted under the original scheme, Viruthi lands were disposed of either on payment of Vilayartham, which went up, in some cases, to 40 times the assessment, or by auction. The legality and soundness of this procedure was subjected to a critical examination in connection with the revised scheme of Settlement introduced in 1080. The whole question was dealt with in Dewan Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao's Note in *re* "Vilayartham on Viruthi" appended to his Settlement Memorandum dated 24th August 1904. (S. F. R. App. II., Vol. VI. page 457.) In the Proceedings of Government, No. S/262, dated 23rd September, 1904/8th Kanni 1080. (*Vide* Part II), the final decision of Government on the subject was expressed as follows:—

"The system of selling by auction, or levying Vilayartham on Viruthi lands has also pressed itself of late on the attention of Government. The whole question is dealt with in a separate Note appended to the Dewan's Memo.

In view to facilitate the progress of settlement work and minimize the scope for vexation, loss and hardship to the parties as well as to secure to the Viruthi holders the full advantage of the liberal policy adopted in the Proclamation dated 16th May 1886, Government deem it necessary to simplify the procedure in the settlement of Viruthi lands in the manner specified below:—

(1) If the land is proved to be in the possession of the Viruthi holders, it shall be confirmed in the name of such holders on full Pattom.

(2) If it is in the hands of alienees and has been so for twelve years or upwards, a Vilayartham of five times the *existing* assessment or Pattom shall be levied.

(3) If the period of such possession be less than twelve years, ten times the *existing* assessment shall be levied as Vilayartham.

(4) The Tahsildars shall hold a summary enquiry to find out the persons in whose names the lands should be registered and send up the cases, with their opinion for the sanction of the Division Peishkar whose decision shall be final. In cases of doubt or difficulty it shall be open to the Division Peishkar to obtain the sanction of the Dewan." (S. F. R. App. II, Vol. VI, page 448.)

It was in accordance with these rules that Viruthi Settlement was conducted in the taluks dealt with under the revised scheme of Settlement.

1. The services at present rendered by the Viruthicars, whether in the shape of finding supplies of vegetables &c., or of providing labour and building materials on stated occasions, will be carefully scrutinized and revised.

2. The future requisitions for such provisions and labour and the occasions on which and the quantities in which they shall be made will be reduced and restricted as far as practicable in the course of such revision.

3. A new schedule will then be framed of such requisitions shewing for each village, definitely and clearly, the supplies of provisions and labour and materials of every description which will be demanded hereafter, the institutions or purposes for which and the occasions on which they will be required and the number and names of the Viruthicars who will have to render the services.

4. A thorough revision will also be made of the prices now paid for the provisions and materials supplied, as those prices are considerably below the current ruling prices. This revision will be based on the returns of the prices of late years, so that the payments

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* By a Proclamation (reproduced below and published in the Gazette dated 22-8-1893) the burden and scope of the Viruthi Service was considerably reduced and substantial benefit secured to the Viruthicars.

"PROCLAMATION.—By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 24th Karkatakam 1068 corresponding with the 7th August 1893.

Whereas it is Our earnest desire to lighten the burden of the Viruthi service and reduce its scope as far as compatible with the conditions of the Viruthi tenures and to secure substantial benefit to the Viruthicars; We are pleased to declare :—

1. That, from and after the 1st day of Chingom 1069, corresponding with the 15th August 1893, the Viruthicars shall be completely and permanently exempted from all the obligations now temporarily in abeyance, *viz.*,

(*a*) Supply of provisions for the Tingal institutions at the Capital;

(*b*) Supply of provisions and materials for all mofussil charity and religious institutions; and

(*c*) Supplies for camp service on occasions of Our tours and those of members of Our family.

2. The Viruthi service shall from the said date be restricted to

(*a*) rendering simple personal labour obligatory under the Viruthi system throughout the State, and

(*b*) the supply of provisions and materials in connection with the five annual festivals, the Sexennial Murajapam and other ceremonies of an occasional or exceptional character, at the Capital, and other demands of a customary nature not falling within the exemption declared in para 1.

3. The revision of the Viruthi service and the re-distribution of the service grants contemplated by the Proclamation dated 16th May 1886|4th Edavom 1061 shall be effected with due regard to the measure of relief herein conceded."

made by Government in future may represent as near as may be, what the Viruthicars would realize if they carried their goods into the open market.

5. The table of rates prepared as above indicated will be afterwards revised when necessary with reference to any material rise or fall in the prices ruling in the open market.

6. While the Viruthicars are thus paid for their provisions and materials at the prevailing market rates, they will need to be remunerated for the expenditure of time and labour involved in their fulfilling this obligation and for performing such personal services as they may undertake to do ; and for this purpose, a grant of land at so much per head, to be determined by the Settlement Peishkar in communication with Our Dewan, will be made out of the present Viruthi holdings. And such land shall be subject to the payment of Rajabhogam only and be exempt from all other demand.

7. No addition will be made to the services fixed under para 3 of this Proclamation at the time of Settlement as those to be rendered by the Viruthicars thereafter.

8. No Viruthicar shall be at liberty to alienate by sale, gift, or mortgage or otherwise the Inam given to him for the Viruthi service. All such alienation shall be null and void, and the Government shall have the power of resuming any such alienated Viruthi Inam and restoring it to the holder or otherwise disposing of it as to them may seem fit. No action shall lie respecting any such land in any Court of Law.

9. All transfer of Viruthi Inams will from the date of this Proclamation be exempt from the payment of any Arialum, Adiara, or other fees.

10. All surplus land, if any, out of the present Viruthi holdings which may remain after allotting fresh Inams under para 6 of this Proclamation, shall remain at the disposal of the Sirkar. They will either be assessed with full Pattom and confirmed to the present holders if they so wish it, or otherwise disposed of according to circumstances.

11. Any Viruthicar who may be unwilling to continue the Viruthi service even under the terms of this Proclamation shall be at liberty to relinquish the same. This shall be done in writing.

12. If such Viruthicar has no land assigned to him for the service, but has only Muthalelpu, whether in paddy or money, to make good, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his paying down the Muthalelpu; or failing that, on his agreeing to pay, till the debt is discharged, interest on such Muthalelpu at 3 per centum per annum.

13. But if the Viruthicar who seeks to withdraw from the service is possessed both of Viruthi lands and Muthalelpu, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his surrendering to the Sirkar such lands, whether rice land or Puraidom or both, and on his also paying down the Muthalelpu, or failing this last, on his undertaking to pay interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum till the debt is discharged. The Viruthi lands surrendered will be allowed to be held by the outgoing Viruthicar on Sanchayapattom to be ultimately disposed of as the Government might think fit. The Pattom fixed will be that determined under the new Settlement.

14. Any Viruthi falling in under the last preceding clause may be assigned to any other Viruthicar or other person who may offer to undertake it, at the discretion of Government.

15. After the re-arrangement of the Viruthi service on the lines above laid down, it shall be the duty of Government to check all abuses, as far as possible, by proper administrative measures, to protect the Viruthicars from exaction, and ensure the due and punctual payment to them of the prices at the stipulated rates.

16. Orders have been issued to the Settlement Peishkar to give effect to the foregoing Resolution after due inquiry and in communication with Our Dewan, and all Viruthi holders are called upon to assist the Settlement Officer in the prosecution of the inquiry entrusted to him so as to enable Our Government to effect a satisfactory re-settlement of the Viruthi question.

In some of the High Court decisions reference is made to the Proclamation of 1st Edavom 1068 as declaring the absolute power of Government to resume Viruthi lands. That Proclamation refers not to Viruthi lands, but to "Inams attached to specific services" falling under Section 24 of the Settlement Proclamation of 1061. This is expressly stated in the Proclamation itself. Section 23 of the Settlement Proclamation expressly excluded Viruthis from the purview of that Proclamation and hence the Proclamation of 1st Edavom 1068, which explained "the effect of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24" of the Settlement Proclamation, is not applicable to Viruthis. The power of Government to resume Viruthi lands, is, however, declared in Section 8 of the Viruthi Proclamation of 4th Edavom 1061 which, as interpreted by the High Court, applies only to Viruthis settled under that Proclamation.

In regard to the Viruthis settled under this Proclamation in the taluks of Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara, a set of Rules was passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja on the 4th Thulam 1074|19th October 1898, "defining the conditions of Viruthi tenure and the duties of the Viruthi holders." These Rules are embodied in Vol. II.

In paras 57-59 of G. O. No. 13721|L. R. & F, dated 25th December 1913, reviewing the Settlement Final Report, a detailed account is given of the Nayar Viruthis and the various steps taken, from time to time, in the settlement of Viruthis under this Proclamation. (*Vide* Vol. II)

REGULATION V of 1063*

(As amended by Regulations V of 1099 and IV of 1105.)

Revenue Summons Regulation.

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Passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 10th April 1888/30th Meenom 1063.

A Regulation to empower certain Revenue officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries, or to produce documents in connection with matters relating to revenue administration.

Preamble.

Whereas it is found expedient, with a view to facilitate the disposal of matters connected with Revenue administration, to empower certain Revenue officers to issue summonses for the attendance of persons, or the production of documents relating to matters of Revenue; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Officers empowered to summon persons to appear or produce documents.

†[(1) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, Division Peishkars and Tahsildars shall have power to summon any person whose attendance may appear to them to be necessary in connection with any revenue matter which it is their duty to investigate or dispose of, and also to

*Vide T. G. G. dated 30-8-1063, pages 316 to 317.

† As substituted by Regulation V of 1099—T. G. G. dated 15-7-1924.

require the production of any document relevant to such matter which may be in the possession or under the control of such person:

Provided that a Division Peishkar or a Tahsildar shall not have such power except in regard to persons who ordinarily reside within the local area of his jurisdiction:

Provided further that no witness shall be compelled to appear before the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner in person to give evidence,—

(i) if he resides beyond fifty miles, or

(ii) where there is a railway communication to three-fourths of the distance, if he resides beyond one hundred and twenty-five miles, from the place to which he is summoned.

(iii) Subject to the rules framed by Government in this behalf any person summoned under this Regulation shall be entitled to his travelling and other expenses.

When personal attendance dispensed with.

(2) When the person whose evidence may be required is unable from sickness, infirmity or other sufficient cause to attend before the officer issuing the summons or is a person whom by reason of rank or sex it may not be proper to summon, the officer issuing the summons may, of his own motion or on the application of the party whose evidence is desired, dispense with the appearance of such person and order him to be examined by a subordinate deputed by such officer for the purpose.]

Summons.

2. Such summons shall be in writing and authenticated by the signature and seal of the officer by whom it is issued; and it shall specify the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend and whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document or both; and any particular document the production of which is required shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Persons summoned to produce documents need not attend personally.

3. Any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he causes such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

4. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person summoned or to his authorised agent or to some adult male member of his family residing with him who shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons. If the person summoned cannot be found and there is no other person on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the person summoned ordinarily resides and return the original with an endorsement attested by two respectable witnesses stating that he has so affixed a copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

Service of summons.

*5. [(1) If any person who has been duly summoned to attend or produce a document refuses or fails to attend and does not show satisfactory reasons for so doing, the officer who issued the summons may impose on such person a fine not exceeding fifty rupees :

Penalty for disobedience.

Provided that it shall be competent to the officer who imposed the fine to remit it in whole or in part or to cancel his order on sufficient cause being shown within thirty days from the date of the order.

Remission of fine.

(2) Such fine may be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.]

6. The officer imposing a fine under the last preceding section shall record a proceeding clearly setting forth the grounds of his order ; and a notice containing the substance of the order shall be served on the person affected by it. The service of the notice shall be made in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons. If the fine is remitted in whole or in part or the order imposing it be cancelled, a proceeding stating the reason for so doing shall likewise be recorded.

Reasons for imposing and remitting fine to be recorded.

†7. [(1) Any person aggrieved by an order passed against him, either in the first instance or in appeal, may appeal to the officer to whom the officer passing the order is immediately subordinate, within thirty days from the date of service of the notice referred to in Section 6.

Appeal.

* As substituted by Section 2 of Regulation V of 1099.

† As amended by Regulations V of 1099 and IV of 1105.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), Our Government may declare who the officer is to whom the officer passing the order is immediately subordinate, and in the absence of any such declaration, as amongst the Tahsildar, the Division Peishkar and the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, the Tahsildar shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the Division Peishkar and the Division Peishkar to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.]

Its disposal.

*[8. On presentation of the appeal the appellate authority may, if he deems fit, stay execution of the order appealed against and shall, after examining the records and hearing the appellant or his agent and after taking such further evidence and making such enquiry as may be necessary, confirm, alter or reverse such order.]

Revision of Proceedings.

9. The Dewan shall have power to revise the proceedings of all subordinate officers under this Regulation. He may also make and issue general rules for the conduct of the subordinate officers in regard to matters dealt with in this Regulation.

Government may invest other officers.

†[10. It shall be lawful for Our Government by Notification in Our Official Gazette to invest any Revenue officers other than those named in Section 1 with all or any of the powers conferred by this Regulation.

Explanation:—The provisions of Section 7 apply as regards the appellate authority in respect of the appeals against the orders of such officers.]

Division Peishkar.

11. "Division Peishkar" means and includes the Dewan Peishkar or other Officer in charge of a Division.

Tahsildar.

"Tahsildar" includes any Officer who is temporarily placed in charge of a Taluk.

Commencement.

12. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Chittiray 1063.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

I

(No. 13504/L R., dated 21-10-1909.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, all Deputy Tahsildars in the State are empowered to issue summonses to parties

* As amended by Regulation IV of 1105.

† As amended by Regulation IV of 1105—(T. G. G. dated 10-6-1930.)

in Revenue cases under Section 10 of Regulation V of 1063..—(T. G. G. dated 2-11-1909.)

II

(*No. 644/L. R., dated 21-1-1913.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified under Section 10 of Regulation V of 1063, that all Assistant Dewan Peishkars are empowered to issue summonses to parties in connection with Revenue cases, to punish disobedience of such summonses with fine in sums not exceeding Rs. (50) fifty and to remit such fines under Section 5 of the Regulation—(T. G. G. dated 28-1-1913, part I, page 185.)

Appeals from orders passed by the Assistant Dewan Peishkars will lie to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, under Section 7 of the Regulation.

III

(No. 9183/L. R., dated 20-11-1915.)

Under Section 10 of the Revenue Summons Regulation, V of 1063, it is hereby notified that the Kandukrishi Tahsildars of Ambalapuzha and Trivandrum, the Sanketham Tahsildar, Padmanabhapuram and the Melkanganam Tahsildar, Trivandrum, are empowered to issue summonses to parties in connection with Revenue cases and to fine those who disobey the summonses in sums not exceeding Rs. (5) five. Appeals from such orders will lie to the Division Peishkars concerned under Section 7 of the Regulation—(T. G. G. dated 30-11-1915, part I, p. 2034.)

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* As amended by Notifications R. Dis. 501/29/Revenue, dated 7-3-1929—T. G. G. dated 19-3-1929 and Dis. 483/34/Revenue, dated 18-4-1934—T. G. G. dated 24-4-1934.

REGULATION I OF 1068.*

[AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS III OF 1087, VIII OF 1094, X OF 1097 AND II OF 1099.]

Revenue Recovery Regulation.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE

ON THE 19TH JANUARY 1893/8TH MAKARAM 1068.

A Regulation to provide for the recovery of arrears of Public Revenue in Travancore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to define the procedure for the realization of the Public Revenue, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Definitions. Interpretation of terms.

1. For the purpose of this Regulation the following terms shall have the several meanings hereinunder assigned to them :—

Public Revenue due on land.

(*a*) The term "Public Revenue due on land" shall include the assessment in kind or money charged on lands and payable to the Government or Sreepandāravagai, and all fees and cesses, whether in kind or money, which, whether charged on land or not, are recovered as assessment on land.

Explanation :—Pattoms due on Kandukrishi and Sreepadom lands are within the meaning of this definition.

Arrear of Public Revenue.

(*b*) An "Arrear of Public Revenue" due on land is the whole or any portion of any kist or instalment of such Revenue not paid on the day on which it falls due according to the kistbundi or any engagement or usage.

Land-holder.

* (*c*) "Land-holder" means the registered-holder for the time being of any land, and includes his legal representative.

Security for the Public Revenue.

2. The land, the buildings upon it and its products shall be regarded as security for the Public Revenue on such land.

Revenue to be paid to the Proverthicar, the Village Accountant or the Tahsildar, in time.

3. † Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may prescribe from time to time, every land-holder shall pay to the Proverthicar, the Village Accountant, or the Tahsildar or any other officer whom the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner may authorise in that behalf by Notification in the Government Gazette, the Revenue due from him on or before the day fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Proverthicar, the Village Accountant, or the Tahsildar or such other officer as aforesaid, as the case may be, for the payment so made.

Interest on arrears of revenue.

4. Arrears of Public Revenue due on land shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum whenever interest is chargeable upon such arrears.

Process of recovering arrears of revenue.

5. When Public Revenue due on land may be in arrear, such arrear, together with interest, if any, and costs of process, may be recovered by the sale of the defaulter's movable or immovable property or both, in the manner hereinafter provided.

6. [*Repealed by Regulation X of 1097.*]

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* As amended by Regulation VIII of 1094—T. G. G. dated 13-5-1919.
† As amended by Regulations VIII of 1094 and II of 1099.— Do. and T. G. G. dated 15-7-1924.

7. In the seizure and sale of movable property for arrears of Public Revenue due on land, the following rules shall be observed :—

Rules for seizure and sale of movable property.

* *Clause* 1. (i) The Tahsildar may distrain the property of a defaulter either in person or by the Proverthicar or any other person specially authorised by the Division Peishkar for that purpose.

(ii) Before making the distraint the Tahsildar shall prepare, and, if need be, shall furnish to the person employed to distrain the property of a defaulter, a demand in writing signed by him specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear and the date on which the arrear fell due. A copy of such writing shall be served on the defaulter in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for serving summonses on defendants.

(iii) If the arrear together with the batta due under Section 46 be not paid within the time fixed in the demand, such time being not less than seven days from the date of service of the demand, the Tahsildar or other person may on the authority of the demand in writing referred to in sub-clause (ii), proceed to make the distraint, provided that, if the defaulter prefers a petition in writing to the Tahsildar, objecting to the payment of the arrear wholly or in part, the Tahsildar may, in his discretion, stay the making of the distraint on such terms as to security or otherwise as he thinks fit and shall inquire into the objection and record a decision.

Clause 2. The distraint shall, as far as possible, be conducted in the presence of two Thadasthers who shall be required to attest the list or the inventory of the property distrained.

Clause 3. On the day on which the property may be distrained, the Tahsildar or other person making the distress shall deliver to the defaulter a list or inventory of the property distrained, endorsing thereon the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept.

Clause 4. The endorsement shall further set forth that the distrained property will be brought to public sale unless the amount, with interest and all the expenses of the distress, be *[previously] discharged.

Clause 5. When a defaulter may be absent, a copy of the

* As amended by Regulation X of 1097 —T. G. G, dated 27-12-1921.

list with the endorsment shall be left with some adult male member of his family living with him, or fixed at his usual place of residence or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, immediately after the distress.

Procedure when the distrainer is other than the Tahsildar.

8. When the distrainer is other than the Tahsildar, he shall transmit to the Tahsildar a copy of the inventory of the property distrained within 48 hours from the time of distraint.

Sale of property distrained.

9. The Tahsildar shall thereupon cause to be affixed to the outer door of the defaulter's house, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice under his signature specifying the place where, and the day and hour at which, the distrained property will be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by beat of tom-tom in the village to which the lands on which the arrear has accrued may belong and in such place or places as the Tahsildar may consider necessary to give due publicity to the sale. No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of 15 days from the date on which the notice may be affixed, but perishable articles which will not keep for 15 days may be sold at any time after the affixing of the notice.

Officer to conduct the sale.

10. The Tahsildar may conduct the sale either in person or through the Proverthicar acting under his written authority, or through an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar and authorised by him in writing for the purpose.

Manner of sale.

11. At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots, as the officer conducting the sale may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property may sell for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting interest and expenses of process, shall be paid to the defaulter.

Payment of the purchase-money.

12. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.

Where the purchaser may fail in the payment of the purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold at once and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising from, as well as the expenses incurred on, the re-sale. Where the property may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Re-sale.

Procedure where defaulter tenders payment of the arrear after distraint but before sale of his property.

13. Where a defaulter may tender payment of the arrear demanded, after his property may have been distrained, and before sunset on the day preceding the day fixed for the sale, together with the interest and all necessary expenses of distress, the distrainer shall receive the amount immediately, grant a receipt for the same and forthwith release the property.

Sale or disposal otherwise of crops when distrained.

14. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to a defaulter may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or, at his option, may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold. When crops or products belonging to a tenant shall have been sold, it shall be lawful for such tenant to deduct the value of the crops or products so sold from any rent which may be due by him then or afterwards to the defaulter in respect of the land on which such crops or products have been grown. It shall also be lawful for a tenant, whose crops are attached for an arrear of revenue, to pay the arrear with interest, if any, and costs of process, and deduct the amount in the aforesaid manner from any rent due by him then or afterwards.

Tenant may pay arrears or terminate attachment

Distrained cattle or goods not to be used.

15. The distrainer shall not work the bullocks or cattle or make use of the goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or livestock and the feeding expenses shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

Officers responsible on neglect.

16. Where property distrained may be stolen or lost or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken or from its having been worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable by process under this Regulation by the Division Peishkar from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount, when recovered, shall be paid to the person damnified.

Distress levied not to be excessive.

17. The distress levied shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be, as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount of the arrears and it shall not include,

Exceptions as to distress.

(*a*) the ordinary wearing apparel of the defaulter and his family; and

(*b*) his implements of husbandry and ploughing cattle.

Time of distress.

18. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset and not otherwise.

Claims to property distrained and sold.

19. When any person, not being a defaulter or responsible for a defaulter, may claim a right to, or any interest in, the property distrained and the distrainer may, notwithstanding, cause the same to be sold, such claimant shall recover from the distrainer in a Court of Law reasonable compensation for the loss sustained by the sale.

Revenue to be the first charge.

But claims to crops upon the ground, or gathered products of the ground attached, which may be in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of revenue due from the ground upon which such crops or product may have been grown.

What places distrainer may enter or force open and enter.

20. It shall be lawful for the distrainer to enter, or if necessary, to force open and enter, any dwelling-house, cow-house, granary, godown, out-houses or other building, and he may also break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the distrainer to enter any dwelling-house or to attach any property or to put his seal to any door or place or break open or enter any apartments, in any dwelling-house, appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, except as hereinafter provided.

Procedure where property is lodged within apartments appropriated to women.

21. Where a distrainer may have reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within any apartments appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, he shall, before entering such apartments, give notice, in the presence of Thadasters, for the removal of the women from them, and furnish means for their removal in a suitable manner, if they be women of rank or who, according to the custom of the country, cannot appear in public, and shall also immediately remove from such apartments any property belonging to the defaulter found therein, and leave them free to the former occupants.

Punishment for entry into such apartments.

22. Persons entering the apartments of women contrary to the provisions of this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or to simple imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month.

Notice to state value of revenue in kind.

23*. In the demand issued under Sections 7 and 23 A with reference to the revenue payable in kind wholly or in part, its value in money shall be stated as the amount of revenue due on the land.

Demand to be served prior to attachment of immovable property.

[23 A. (1) Before proceeding to attach the immovable property of a defaulter, a written demand signed by the Tahsildar shall be served on the defaulter, specifying the amount of revenue due with interest, the land in respect of which it is claimed, and the date when it fell due, the batta due to the person who shall serve the demand and the time allowed for the payment.

(2) Such demand shall be served on the defaulter in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for serving summonses on defendants.

(3) If within the time prescribed under sub-section (1) the defaulter objects to the claim of arrears wholly or in part, the Tahsildar shall inquire into the objection and record a decision before proceeding to attachment.

Procedure when defaulter neglects to pay.

23 B. When the amount due shall not have been paid pursuant to terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same shall have been entered in to the satisfaction of the Tahsildar or other officer empowered in this behalf by the Division Peishkar, the immovable property of the defaulter may be attached and sold in the following manner].†

* As amended by Regulation X of 1097.

† Added by Regulation X of 1097.

Attachment of immovable property.

24. The attachment of immovable property shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land or building to be attached, by the Tahsildar in person or through the Proverthicar acting under his written authority or through any other official appointed by the Division Peishkar and authorised by him in writing for the purpose. The notice shall specify the amount of revenue with interest, the land on which and the date from which it is due and the party in arrear; and shall set forth that unless the arrear, with interest and expenses, be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land or building concerned will be brought to sale in due course of law. The notice of attachment shall be affixed in some conspicuous part of the Taluk and Proverthi Cutcherries and shall also be published by beat of tom-tom on the immovable property attached. The publication shall also be reported to the Division Peishkar.

Management of property attached.

25. It shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar, with the previous sanction of the* [Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner], at any time during attachment, to assume the management of the immovable property attached.

Appointment of an agent.

In such cases, he shall appoint an agent, with a proper establishment of officers, to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment with written instructions under his seal and signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property; provided always that, where property may be too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with the salary of an agent, it shall be committed to the care of such Revenue officer as the Division Peishkar may select, who shall be subject to all the provisions herein contained in reference to agents.

Notice of assumption of management.

26. Notice of assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner described in [Section 23 A, sub-section 2]† and shall be notified by public proclamation on the property and by publication in the Government Gazette.

Agent to collect rents and profits.

27. It shall be the duty of the agent, during the continuance of the management under Section 25, to collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due, upon the estate, according to the engagements subsisting between the defaulter and the parties holding under him, or according to established usage where no specific engagements exist.

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* As amended by Regulation II of 1099.
† As amended by Regulation X of 1097.

The agent shall keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements and submit the same and pay over the balance to the Division Peishkar or other officer empowered by the Division Peishkar in that behalf whenever required, and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times and to take copies of the same at his own expense without fee.

Agent to render accounts.

28. All sums received from the property attached, after paying the expenses of attachment and management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrears due and interest thereon, and as soon as all arrears, interest, costs of attachment and expense of management shall have been liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn and a full account rendered of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

Surplus to go to the defaulter.

29. All engagements entered into between the land-holder and his tenants shall be binding upon the Government during attachment, but if the Tahsildar finds that any engagements have been made collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, or that engagements have been entered into subsequently to attachment, he shall report such circumstances to the Division Peishkar, who, if he finds reason, may declare all such engagements null and void against the Government.

Effect of existing agreements between the land-holder and tenant.

30. If within 30 days from the date of attachment of any immovable property, any objection is made by any other than the defaulter to the attachment of the whole or any portion of such property on the ground that such property was not liable for the arrear of revenue for which the attachment was made, the Tahsildar shall enquire into such objection and report the result of such enquiry to the Division Peishkar. The Division Peishkar shall thereupon decide whether such property is liable to be attached and, in case he finds the attachment untenable, he shall forthwith direct the release of the attachment.

Release of attachment when objected to by any other than the defaulter.

31. It shall be lawful for any person, claiming an interest in land which has been or is about to be attached, to obtain its release by paying the arrears, interests, and costs incurred ; and all such sums, if paid by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due by him to the defaulter, *[and if paid by a *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the

Persons interested in the land may obtain release from attachment

*As amended by Regulation VIII of 1094.

estate or by any person not being in possession thereof but *bona fide* claiming an interest therein adverse to the defaulter, shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made. Such sums when paid by a *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer shall further constitute a debt from the defaulter.]

Rules to be observed in the sale of immovable property.

32. In the sale of immovable property under this Regulation, the following rules shall be observed:—

Such sale to be conducted by the Tahsildar generally.

(1) *All such sales shall be conducted by the Tahsildar unless, in any case, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Division Peishkar may deem it necessary that the sale should be conducted by the Division Peishkar.

Notice of sale.

The particulars thereof.

(2) Previous to the sale, the Tahsildar shall issue a notice specifying the name of the defaulter, the position, tenure and extent of land and the buildings therein; the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections; the proportions of the public revenue due during the remainder of the current Malabar year; and the time, place and conditions of the sale.

Notice to be one month before sale.

This notice shall be posted, 30 days at least before the sale, in the nearest Police Station House, the Proverthicar's and Taluk Cutcherries and on some conspicuous part of the land or building as the case may be.

Public auction.

(3) The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder.

Deposit and payment of balance.

(4) A sum of money equal to 15 per cent of the price of the land shall be deposited by the purchaser with the officer conducting the sale at the time of the purchase, and when the remainder of the purchase-money may not be paid within 30 days, the money deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

Procedure when the party fails to make the deposit or pay the balance of the purchase-money

(5) Where the purchaser may refuse or omit to deposit the said sum of money or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold after notice, as prescribed in clause (3) above, at the expense and hazard of such purchaser, and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such pur-

*As amended by Regulations X of 1097 and II of 1099.

chaser in the same manner as arrears of Public Revenue. Where the lands may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Persons bidding on their own or on others' behalf.

(6) All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as agents, and, in the latter case, to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with, their bids may be rejected.

Sale may be stayed on tendering payment of arrears and costs.

33. It shall be competent to the defaulter, or to any person acting on his behalf or claiming any interest in the land, to tender the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest thereon and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the arrears or in attaching or managing the estate or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed.

*[Provided always that such tender must be made before the lot is knocked down, and all sums paid under this or the next succeeding section by any tenant or *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer or any person *bona fide* claiming an interest in the estate adverse to the defaulter may be recovered in the manner provided in Section 31.

Application to set aside sale of immovable property on deposit.

33 A (1) Any person owning or claiming an interest in immovable property sold under this Regulation may, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, deposit in the Treasury of the taluk in which the immovable property is situated—

(*a*) a sum equal to five *per centum* of the purchase money; and

(*b*) a sum equal to the arrears of revenue for which the immovable property was sold, together with interest thereon and the expenses of attachment, management and sale and other costs due in respect of such arrears, to be determined by the Tahsildar at the time of sale;

and may apply to the Division Peishkar to set aside the sale.

(2) If such deposit and application are made within thirty days from the date of sale, the Division Peishkar shall pass an order

* Inserted by Regulation VIII of 1094.

setting aside the sale, and shall repay to the purchaser the purchase-money so far as it has been deposited, together with the five *per centum* deposited by the applicant;

Provided that, if more persons than one have made deposit and application under this section, the application of the first depositer to the officer authorised to set aside the sale shall be accepted.

(3) If a person applies under Section 34 to set aside the sale of immovable property, he shall not, unless he withdraws such application, be entitled to make an application under this section.]

Sale by Tahsildar to be reported to the Division Peishkar.

34. (1) Where a sale of immovable property has been conducted by a Tahsildar, he shall, as soon as may be after the conclusion of the sale, report the result thereof to the Division Peishkar.

(2) At any time within thirty days from the date of such sale, application may be made to the Division Peishkar to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake or fraud in publishing or conducting it; but, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, no sale shall be set aside on the ground of any such irregularity or mistake unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Division Peishkar that he has sustained substantial injury by reason thereof.

(3) If the application be allowed, the Division Peishkar shall set aside the sale and may direct a fresh one.

(4) On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, *[if no application to have the sale set aside is made under Section 33 A or under clause (2) of this section], or if such application has been made and rejected, the Division Peishkar shall make an order confirming the sale; provided that, if he shall have reason to think that the sale ought to be set aside notwithstanding that no such application has been made or on grounds other than those alleged in any application which has been made and rejected, he may, after recording his reasons in writing, set aside the sale.

(5) Whenever the sale of any lands is not so confirmed or is set aside, the deposit or the purchase-money, as the case may be, shall be returned to the purchaser.

(6) After the confirmation of any such sale, the Division Peishkar shall register the lands sold in the name of the person declared to be the purchaser, and shall execute and grant a certificate of sale bearing his seal and signature to such purchaser.

* As amended by Regulation VIII of 1094.

Such certificate shall state the property sold and the name of the purchaser, and it shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of the purchase in all courts and tribunals where it may be necessary to prove the same ; and no proof of the Division Peishkar's seal or signature shall be necessary unless the authority before whom it is produced shall have reason to doubt its genuineness.

Name and title to such purchaser to be published.

35. Before the issue of the certificate referred to in Section 34, the Tahsildar shall publish, in the villages in which the lands sold are situated and in the Proverthicar's Cutcherry, the name of the purchaser and the date of the purchase, together with a declaration of the lawful succession of such purchaser to all the rights and property of the former land-holder in the said lands.

Such purchaser to be put in possession by Civil Court if necessary.

36. Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land may be resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, the Division Peishkar, on application and production of the certificate of sale provided for by Section 34, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of a Civil Court.

For purposes of this section the Division Peishkar may exercise all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Certificates of sale to be registered.

37. All certificates issued under Section 34 shall be registered under Regulation I of 1042 * at the cost of the parties to whom they are issued.

Contracts of existing tenants to hold good with purchaser also.

38. All contracts entered into by the defaulter with his tenants and all payments to him by them shall be binding upon the purchaser to the same extent and under the same conditions as laid down in Section 29.

Revenue officials not responsible for encumbrances on the lands sold.

39. All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue due thereon shall be sold free of all encumbrances and, if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears, interest and the expenses of attachment and sale and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter unless such payment be prohibited by the injunction of a court of competent jurisdiction.

* Registration Regulation I of 1042 has been superseded by the later Regulation II of 1087.

40. Arrears of rent which, on the day of sale, may be due to the defaulter from his under-tenants, shall, in the event of the sale, be recoverable by him, after the sale, by any process which might have been used by him for that purpose before the said sale.

Defaulter entitled to recover arrears of rent due on day of sale.

41. It shall be lawful to the Division Peishkar or Tahsildar to attach or sell the whole or any portion of the land of a defaulter for the recovery of arrears of revenue, provided always that no larger portion of the land shall be attached or sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrears with interest and expenses of attachment and sale.

Lands sold to be proportionate to arrears due.

42. Where only a part of a property, bearing a single number in the account subject to the payment of a lump assessment, may be sold, the assessment upon such part shall be apportioned by the Division Peishkar previous to sale, under such rules as Our Dewan with Our sanction, may, by *Notification in the Gazette, from time to time, prescribe.

Apportionment of assessment when part only of a single property is sold.

43. If, at any time before the lot is knocked down, a defaulter tenders security, it shall be lawful for the officer conducting the sale to accept the security and postpone the sale of the defaulter's property upon such conditions and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions, such officer may enforce the security subject to the provisions of Section 45.

Security before postponement of sale.

The security bond shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be kept in the custody of the officer conducting the sale and the other shall be forwarded forthwith to the Division Peishkar.

The security bonds given under this section shall be exempt from stamp duty.

44. The officer conducting a sale may, for sufficient reasons, which shall be recorded, postpone the sale to a subsequent day.

Postponement of sale.

Whenever a sale is postponed under this section, a fresh proclamation of the intended sale shall be published in the manner provided in Section 9 or 32 as the case may be.

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* Vide Notification No. 137 L. R. M. dated, 14th July 1934.

45. All the remedies prescribed by this Regulation in case of revenue defaulters may be employed against their sureties, and it shall be lawful for the Tahsildar or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, to enforce the same simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal; so, nevertheless, that no more than the total sum of arrears with interest, costs and charges shall be realised from both.

Sureties liable for the arrears as well as the principals.

46. Persons employed in serving notices or other processes under this Regulation shall be entitled to batta at such *rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Dewan with Our sanction and published in the Gazette and such batta shall be treated as part of the costs.

Batta to persons serving processes.

47. Where property, having been attached or distrained, may be ordered to be put up for sale, and the sale may be countermanded, the defaulter shall, nevertheless, be responsible for the expenses incurred in consequence of the attachment or distraint in the same manner as if the sale had taken place; in the event of such proprietor omitting to discharge the amount, it shall be recoverable by the process under which the original demand would have been recoverable.

Who to bear expense of countermanded sale.

†48. When a defaulter or his surety may hold property out of the Taluk wherein default has been made, the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which such defaulter or surety holds property shall, on the written application of the Tahsildar in whose Taluk such default has been made, proceed in all respects against the property of the defaulter or surety or both in the same manner as if the default had been made in his own Taluk. Every such application shall be signed and sealed by the Tahsildar making it and shall be conclusive as to the amount due and the party in arrear in all proceedings against the Tahsildar acting upon such application or any person acting under his authority, and no proof of the seal or signature or official character of the Tahsildar making the application shall be required unless the court shall see reason to doubt its genuineness.

Procedure when a defaulter or his surety resides or holds property in another taluk.

In such cases, the Peishkar of the Division, who is the superior officer of the Tahsildar taking proceedings on the written application of a Tahsildar of another Division, shall exercise all the

* *Vide* Notification Dis. No. 699|25|Revenue, dated 27th June 1925.

† As amended by Regulation VII of 1094.

powers which may be exercised by the Peishkar of the Division in which the default was made.

When and how salaries and debts of defaulters may be attached.

49. If no other property of the defaulter is available for the recovery of arrears of revenue, the salaries and debts due to him may be attached and realised for the recovery of any arrear due from him in the manner and to the extent provided for attachment and realisation of debts and salaries in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Dewan's powers of revision and delegation of such powers.

*[50. The Dewan may, for sufficient reason, revise any orders passed, or proceedings taken, by a Division Peishkar, Tahsildar or Proverthicar, under the provisions of this Regulation, or may generally or in certain cases or certain classes of cases only, delegate such powers of revision to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.]

Saving of rights to sue.

51. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent parties, deeming themselves aggrieved by any decision or order passed or proceedings taken †[or purporting to be passed or taken,] under this Regulation, for arrears due or alleged to be due from such parties from suing the Government in the Civil Courts:

Limitation.

Provided that such suits shall be preferred within one year from the time at which the cause of action arose:

Provided further that the whole time occupied by the Dewan ‡[or the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner] in revising the proceedings under Section 50 shall be excluded from the computation of the period of limitation of the said one year.

Questions as to rate or amount of assessment not to be considered by a Civil Court.

52. No Civil Court shall take into consideration or decide any question as to the rate of land revenue payable to Government or as to the amount of assessment fixed, or to be hereafter fixed, on the portions of a divided estate.

* As amended by Regulation II of 1099. The powers under this Section have been delegated to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Notification Dis. No. 1871|24|Revenue, dated 17th December 1924.

† As amended by Regulation VIII of 1094.

‡ As amended by Regulation II of 1099.

53. Whenever any land, which is under attachment in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, is attached under this Regulation for arrears of revenue due on such land, the judgment-creditor at whose instance the Civil Court attached the property may pay the arrears of public revenue and expenses of revenue attachment to the Tahsildar; and add the amount so paid to the judgment-debt and recover it as such. The Tahsildar shall grant a receipt under his signature and seal and it shall be conclusive evidence of such payment. Upon such payment, the revenue attachment shall be withdrawn.

Judgment-creditor of the defaulter may pay arrears.

54. Whoever, knowing that any movable property is under distraint, removes such property without the permission of the distrainer, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Punishment for the removal of distrained property.

55. When the property of a defaulter has been placed under the management of an agent, it shall be lawful for the defaulter to proceed by prosecution or suit against that agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his estate, and all tenants or other persons holding by a subordinate title shall have the same remedies against him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act were done by the defaulter.

Liability of agent to suit or prosecution.

56. When an attachment has been duly made under the provisions of this Regulation, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against the Government.

Private alienation of the attached property void.

57. All payments on account of rent or profits actually due, made before public notice of assumption of management, to or on behalf of any land holder by any person holding under him, shall be valid against the Government, and all such payments made after public notice of such assumption, or made before they were actually due, shall be null and void against Government, who shall be entitled to recover, as arrears of rent, the full amount from the parties by whom it was paid, leaving them to sue the defaulter in the ordinary Courts of law.

Payments by tenants of the lands whose management is assumed.

Investiture of powers

58.* Our Government may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by this Regulation on Division Peishkars, Tahsildars or Proverthicars.

The provisions of the Regulation applicable to the recovery of certain arrears of revenue and advances other than land revenue.

59.† All arrears of public revenue due to Government other than land revenue, all moneys due from any person to Government which under a written agreement executed by such person are recoverable as arrears of public or land revenue, and all specific pecuniary penalties to which such person renders himself liable under such agreement, and also all sums declared by any other Regulation for the time being in force to be recoverable as arrears of public or land revenue, may be recovered under the provisions of this Regulation.

Who shall not bid at revenue sales.

60. No officer, having in his official capacity any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this Regulation, shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold, at such sale.

Commencement.

61. This Regulation shall come into force from the 1st Vykausi 1068.

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*As amended by Regulation II of 1099.

†As amended by Regulation VIII of 1094.

RULES.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 42 AND 46 OF REGULATION I OF 1068 PASSED UNDER DATE THE 21ST NOVEMBER 1893.

*1. When only a part of a property bearing a single survey number has to be sold, the tax on such part shall be in the same proportion to the whole demand as the part bears to the entire area.

†2. Batta and other charges at the following rates shall be levied for service of processes, distraint and sale of movables and attachment and sale of immovables, under this Regulation, from the defaulters, along with the arrears.

Item.	Rate.
1. Fee for demand (either under Section 7 or Section 23 A of the Regulation.)	4 Chs. per demand.§
2. Fee for the distraint and sale of movables—to meet the cost of the labour of the Revenue staff in distraining and selling the movables.	8 Chs. per case.
3. Fee for the attachment and sale of immovables—to meet the cost of the labour of the Revenue staff in attaching and selling immovables.	14 Chs. per case.
‡4 Tom-tom charges—to give due publicity to the intended sale of the property distrained or attached.	10 Chs. per day in the Municipal towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur and for hilly tracts and 7 Chs. per day for other places in the low country.
5. Transport charges, such as hire of boats carts, headload coolies, etc.	At rates prescribed in the Account Code, Part I.

*As amended by Notification No. 147/L. R. M., dated 14th July 1934.

†As amended by Notification Dis. No. 699 of 25/Revenue, dated 27-6-1925—T. G. G. dated 7-7-1925, Part IV. L. R. Dept. pp. 794–795.

‡As amended by Notification Dis No. 1588 of 32/Revenue dated 20-9-1932—T. G. G. dated 27-9-1932.

§The rate was reduced to two chackrams when the arrears are less than one rupee and remitted where the arrears are less than four chackrams by G. O. Dis. No. 332 of 33/Revenue, dated 27th February 1933.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(1)

*(*R. O. C. No. 1240 of 1924/Revenue, dated 5-10-1924.*)

Under Section 58 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099, it is hereby notified with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent that the following officers are, by virtue of their office, invested with the powers noted against each, under the said Regulation :—

†(1) Assistant Dewan Peishkars.	The powers of a Division Peishkar to confirm sales of lands for arrears of land revenue and to issue sale certificates.
(2) Kandukrishi Tahsildars, Melkanganom and Sanketham Tahsildars.	The powers of a Tahsildar except the power of conducting sales of immovable properties which have to be done by the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the properties are situate.
(3) †Deputy Tahsildars.	The powers of a Tahsildar— (i) to conduct auction sales of immovable properties under the Regulation, at Taluk Head Quarters only and (ii) to sign written demands under the Regulation.
(4) Village Officers of the Kandukrishi, Sanketham and Melkanganom Departments.	The powers of a Proverthikar.

(2)

‡ (*Dis. No. 1871 of 24/Revenue, dated 17-12-1924.*)

With the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and by virtue of the power conferred on him by law, the Dewan

* *Vide* T. G. G. dated 11-11-1924, Part IV, L. R. Dept. P. 194. G.
† As amended by Notification Dis. No. 405 of 34/Rev., dated 7-4-1934 -- T. G. dated 10-4-1934.
‡ *Vide* T. G. G dated 13-12-1924, Part IV, L. R. Dept. P. 300.

hereby delegates to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Comimssioner all the powers of revision vested in him under Section 50 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099.

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(3)

* (*Dis. No. 879 of 1926|Revenue, dated 17-6-1926.*)

Under Section 58 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations, III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099, it is hereby notified with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent that the Revenue Inspectors of the Pakuthies of Poopara and Udumbanchola in the Devicolam taluk and of the Vandamettu Pakuthi in the Peermade taluk are, by virtue of their office, invested with the powers of a Proverthicar under the said Regulation.

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(4)

† (*Dis. No. 685 of 1929|Revenue, dated 13-4-1929.*)

With the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, it is hereby notified that applications under Section 50 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099, for revision of the orders passed or proceedings taken by a Division Peishkar, Tahsildar or Proverthicar under the provisions of that Regulation should be presented within sixty (60) days from the date of the order sought to be revised and that applications preferred after the expiry of that period will be rejected unless sufficient cause is shown for not presenting the same within the prescribed period. In computing the period of limitation, the day on which the order sought to be revised was pronounced and the time taken for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded.

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* *Vide* T. G. G., dated 22-6-1926, Part. IV., L. R. Dept., p. 993.

† *Vide* T. G. G., dated 16-4-1929.

*REGULATION IV OF 1068.

(As amended by Regulations IV of 1096 and III of 1109.)

ESTATES RENT RECOVERY REGULATION.

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PREAMBLE.

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3. Rates of assessment of rent.
4. Grant of waste lands how regulated.
5. Form in which rent-roll and other accounts are to be kept.
6. Mode of recovery of rents.
7. Estates liable for charges on account of recovery.
8. Sale of land to be free from encumbrances.
9. Saving of the Edapalli Chief's right as Jenmi.
10. Unassessed lands treated as property of Government.
11. Powers of Peishkar etc., to be conferred on Chief's agent.
12. Definition of Chief.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 19TH JANUARY 1893/8TH MAKARAM 1068.

A Regulation authorising the continuance of the existing practice in regard to recovery of rents due to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli.

Preamble. Whereas the arrears of rents due to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli have been hitherto recovered by officers of Our Government as arrears of public revenue, and whereas it is expedient to continue the existing practice and to clearly define the conditions on which these Estates are administered, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Commencement. 1. This Regulation, shall come into force on the 1st Vykausi 1068.

* Published in T. G. G. dated 24-1-1893. This Regulation was a sequel to the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068. The Regulation came into force on 1st Vykausi 1068, the same date on which the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, also came into force.

2. The holders of land in the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli shall have the same rights in respect of their holdings as the holders of land under Our Government.

Rights of holders

3. The rent recoverable from the holders of land in the said Estates shall be at the rates assessed by Our Government from time to time.

Rates of assessment of rent.

*4. It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of waste lands, but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the right, if any, of third parties. Such assignees shall have in respect of the lands assigned all the rights which similar assignees of Government lands acquire in respect of the Government lands assigned.

5. The rent-roll and other accounts bearing upon the land shall be kept in the form in which Our Government accounts are kept, and they shall be subject to the supervision of Our Government.

Form in which rent-roll and other accounts are to be kept.

6. The rents due to these Estates shall be treated as public revenue and all arrears shall be recovered by Our officers in the manner prescribed by Regulation I of 1068, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Our Government from time to time.

Mode of recovery of rents.

†7. All charges and losses that may be incurred by Our Government in connection with any proceedings taken under Section 6 shall be paid by the Estates, and may be recovered by Our Government from such Estates as arrears of revenue under Regulation I of 1068.

Estates liable for charges on account of recovery.

8. The sale of land made for arrears of rent under the authority of this Regulation shall be free of encumbrances, if such sale is made to recover the rent due on the land sold.

Sale of land to be free from encumbrances.

9. Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to apply to lands held by the Edapalli Chief in his capacity of a Jenmi under the Royal Proclamation of 1042.

Saving of the Edapalli Chief's right as Jenmi.

*Added by Section 18 of the Travancore Edavagai Regulation III of 1109 publilshed at pages 291-294, Part I of the Gazette dated 12th Mithunam 1109.

†As amended by Regulation IV of 1096—T. G. G. dated 5-4-1921.

*10. All unassessed lands within the limits of the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli shall be deemed to be the property of Government for the purposes of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) and such of the provisions of the said Regulation as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf shall apply thereto subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Unassessed lands treated as property of Government

11. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthikar or a Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068 or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or sevant of the Chief:

Powers of Peishkar etc, to be conferred on Chief's agent.

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief ; and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for by the rules to lie, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation.—Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, and the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) shall also be available to the parties.

12. The word "Chief" used in this Regulation means the senior male member or other member of the Kilimanoor Kottaram or the Edapalli Swarupam as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being.]

Definition of Chief.

NOTIFICATION.†

(Dis. No. 328 of 23/Revenue, dated 8-4-1923.)

Under Section 6 of the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation, IV of 1068, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the

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*Added by Section 18 of the Travancore Edavagai Regulation III of 1109 published at page 291-294, Part I of the Gazette dated 12th Mithunam 1109.

†T. G. G. dated 17-4-1923, Part IV, L. R. Dept., p. 1582.

Maha Raja, that the following Rules are prescribed for the recovery of the arrears of rent due to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094 and X of 1097 :—

(1) The demand in writing prepared and furnished by the Tahsildar under Clause I (ii) of Section 7 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation shall, in the case of the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli, specify separately the amount of the arrears payable in paddy and that payable in money.

(2) Where paddy is distrained, the quantity of paddy distrained may be appropriated as paddy towards the rent payable in kind and the excess, if any, shall alone be brought to sale towards the recovery of the rent payable in money.

SERVICE INAM PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 13th May 1893/1st Edavom 1068.

Whereas Inams attached to specific services of any description have, from their nature and immemorial usage, been recognised as inseparable from the services for which they are granted, and inalienable; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the effect of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24 of the Royal Proclamation dated 24th February 1886/14th Kumbhom 1061 in respect of such Inams, and whereas it is expedient in the interests of the services concerned to remove such doubts, We are pleased to declare as follows :—

1. The provisions of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24 of the Royal Proclamation, dated 24th February 1886/14th Kumbhom 1061 shall not be taken to apply to Service Inams described in para 1 of the same Section.

2. All alienations of Inam lands attached to specific services of any description which have been or which may hereafter be made, contrary to past usage, shall be treated as null and void. And it shall be competent to Our Government to resume the lands so alienated and re-attach them to the services.

Provided that Our Government may, at its discretion, deal with the resumed lands and the services connected therewith in any other manner it may deem fit.

3. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done under the last preceding Section.

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*Published in T. G. G. dated 16-5-1893.

Vide Notes to Settlement Proclamation, Section 24, at page 20 and Notes to Viruthi Proclamation at page 29.

The object and scope of this Proclamation were explained as follows in the Administration Report for 1068, para 27 :—

"There are certain specific State services for the due performance of which grants of land have been made by Government free of tax. The institution has been existing from time immemorial. In the interests of these services and as a safe-guard against unauthorised alienations, a Royal Proclamation was issued under date 1st Edavom 1068 rehabilitating the long recognised usage governing these tenures."

REGULATION V OF 1071*

(As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.)

JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION.

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*Published in T. G. G, dated 7-7-1896.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 3RD JULY 1896/21ST MITHUNAM 1071.

*A Regulation to define clearly the relative rights of Jenmis and Kudiyans and to make provision for the speedy realisation of Jenmis' dues from the Tenants.**

*Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient for better carrying out the intention of the Royal Proclamation of the 25th Karkatakam 1042, to define clearly the relative rights of Jenmis and Kudiyans in Travancore, to make further provision for the speedy realisation of Jenmis' dues, and to invest the District Munsiffs and Zillah Judges with summary jurisdiction in petty claims for Jenmis' dues;

We are, in supersession of the Royal Proclamation above referred to, hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071."

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force throughout Travancore on the first day of Makarom 1072 :

*Provided that the 1st para of Section 44 shall come into force on the first day of Chingom 1074.

No right between Jenmi and Kudiyan unless expressly provided for.

†2. No custom or customary right as between the Jenmi and the Kudiyan shall prevail unless provided for in this Regulation expressly or by necessary implication.

Interpretation clause.

3. The following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

Jenmom land.

‡(1) "Jenmom land" means land (other than Pandaravagay, Sreepandaravagay, Kandukrishi or Sirkar Devaswam land, recognised as such in the Sirkar

*As amended by Regulation XII of 1108—T. G. G., dated 3-1-1933.
†As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

accounts) which is either entirely exempt from Government tax or, if assessed to public revenue, is subject to Rajabhogam only, and the occupancy right in which is created for a money consideration (Kanom) and is also subject to the payment of michavarom or customary dues and the payment of renewal fees.

Explanation 1.—Rajabhogam includes Rajabhogam paid to a Chief within whose freehold estate the land is situate.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this definition, the payment of jenmikaram shall be deemed to be the payment of michavarom or customary dues and the payment of renewal fees.

Jenmi. (2) "Jenmi" means a person in whom the jenmom right over Jenmom lands is vested and includes, in the case of Devaswoms owning Jenmom right, the Managing Trustee or Trustees of the Institution for the time being.

Kudiyan. (3) "Kudiyan" means a person who holds lands on Kanapattom tenure.

Kanapattom. (4) "Kanapattom" means a demise of Jenmom land made or renewed by the Jenmi by whatever name such demise is designated.

Kanom. (5) "Kanom" means the Arthom or consideration (in money or in kind) paid for the Kanapattom and shall also include the value of improvements made by Kudiyans and treated as Arthom or consideration.

To hold land. (6) A person is said "to hold land" whether he retains it in his actual possession or whether he mortgages or sub-lets it; and a person shall be deemed to have held land if it has been held by himself or by a predecessor in interest or title through whom he claims.

Holding. (7) "Holding" means a parcel of land or parcels of land held under one Kanapattom instrument and one set of conditions.

Sub-tenant. (8) "Sub-tenant" means any person who holds land under a Kudiyan.

Pattom. *(9) "Pattom" means the assessed annual rent of the holding prior to the deduction of interest due to the Kudiyan on the Kanom in order to determine the michavarom due to the Jenmi.

*As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

(10) "Michavarom" means the annual residual rent which is payable or deliverable under a Kanapattom by the Kudiyan to the Jenmi, whether in money or in kind, and includes services due in lieu of rent.

Michavarom.

†(11) "Renewal fees" means such fees as Adukkuvatu, Sakshi, Oppusuchi or the like agreed to be paid by the Kudiyan to the Jenmi periodically on occasions when the Kanapattom is renewable, and includes he 'fractional fee'.

Renewal fees. Fractional fees.

And, 'Fractional fee' means the fee fixed as claimable (in substitution of the renewal fees) in annual instalments at the rate of seven per cent of the aggregate value or amount of the renewal fees due on the expiry of twelve years, or in annual instalments proportionately lower in percentage when renewal on the expiry of any longer period is provided for by the Kanapattom.

Expla ation.—When a Kanapattom provides for Purushantara Polichezhuthu (renewal on the death of the Jenmi or Kudiyan,) or for renewal when a temple may be renovated, or when the language of the instrument raises a reasonable doubt as to the length of the period on the expiry of which renewal is enforceable, it shall be deemed that renewal on the expiry of every thirty-six years was intended and agreed upon by the parties.

*(12) 'Customary dues' means cesses or perquisites consisting of (i) Onakkazhcha, Panchaphalam, Utsavakoppu or the like due annually or periodically on specific dates, and (ii) Arukazhcha, Kalasavari or the like due at periodical intervals, which though specific, are not previously ascertainable, whenever such cesses or perquisites are payable by the Kudiyan to the Jenmi in accordance with the terms of a Kanappattom ; and

Customary dues. Commuted cess.

'Commuted cess' means the commuted money value of customary dues, if any, ascertained as claimable by the Jenmi every year after the commencement of the Amendment Regulation according to the calculation made in the manner specified hereunder ; that is to say :—

(i) when Kalasavari is claimable by a Jenmi, it shall be assumed that he is entitled to five per cent of one Kalasavari cess every year ;

(ii) when Arukazhcha is claimable by a Jenmi, it shall be assumed that he is entitled to sixteen per cent of one Arukazhcha cess every year ;

*As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.
†As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

(iii) when other customary dues are claimable by a Jenmi, the annual value of such shall be ascertained by calculation ;

(iv) in valuing any customary dues payable in kind, the commutation price specified in the contract of Kanapattom or understood to be the one conformable to the local customary rate, whichever is the lower, shall be the guide ;

(v) the sum total of the value or amounts of the customary dues ascertained as annually payable to the Jenmi in accordance with the calculation made under clauses (i) to (iv) shall be deemed to be the 'commuted cess' in any given case.

Duly registered.

(13) "Duly registered" means registered in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to the Registration of Assurances.

Jenmivaram.

*(14) "Jenmivaram" in respect of a jenmom land or holding means the total of the amounts of the annual michavaram, the fractional fee and the commuted cess in respect thereof.

Settlement pattom.

†(15) "Settlement pattom", in respect of a jenmom land means the pattom fixed by Our Government for the Land Revenue purposes at a general Revenue Settlement and includes also the proportionate pattom chargeable on each portion of a land wherever the land is divided for any reason.

Settlement pattamicham.

†(16) "Settlement pattamicham" in respect of a jenmom land means its settlement pattom *minus* the tax due thereon to Our Government.

Explanation.—Wherever the settlement pattom is fixed in kind, 'tax' means the tax in kind fixed with reference to the settlement pattom although the tax may be payable to Our Government in money.

Jenmikaram.

†(17) "Jenmikaram" in respect of a jenmom land or holding means the amount payable in respect of that land or holding under the provisions of this Regulation by the Kudiyan to the Jenmi every year in lieu of all and every one of the Jenmi's claims in respect of the land or holding, such jenmikaram being fixed as follows :—

(*a*) so long as the last general Land Revenue Settlement made by Our Government remains in force, the jenmivaram shall, except in the case of cherikkal lands, be the jenmikaram, and, in the case of cherikkal lands, the settlement pattamicham with reference to the said last Revenue Settlement *minus* the interest on the kanom amount shall be the jenmikaram ; and

*As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

†Clauses 15 to 19 added by Regulation XII of 1108.

(*b*) if the jenmikaram as under clause (*a*) is altered or revised at or after any future general Land Revenue Settlement under the provisions of this Regulation, such altered or revised jenmikaram shall thence forward be the jenmikaram and, if it is not so altered or revised, the then existing jenmikaram shall continue to be the jenmikaram.

Explanation 1.—Payment of or the liability to pay the jenmikaram is equivalent to paying or the liability to pay the michavaram, renewal fees and customary dues.

Explanation 2.—When any jenmom land or holding is divided for any reason the jenmivaram and the jenmikaram chargeable proportionately on each part shall respectively be the jenmivaram and the jenmikaram due on that part.

Explanation 3.—The term 'cherikkal land' means all land recognised as such in the Sirkar accounts in which paddy or other cultivation is or has been carried on in recurring periods and on which, until the last Revenue Settlement, *malavaram* or *vilameladi* tax alone has either been levied or was leviable by Our Government when such land was cultivated.

Prescribed.

*(18) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by Our Government by Rules or by Notification in Our Government Gazette.

Amendment Regulation.

*(19) "The Amendment Regulation" means the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan (Amendment) Regulation, 1108."

CHAPTER II.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF JENMIS AND KUDIYANS.

Tax on Jenmom lands transferred by sale, etc., to be borne by transferee.

*4. When a Jenmi transfers by sale, gift or otherwise, the jenmom right in the whole or any part of jenmom lands and the Sirkar imposes or enhances the tax on the jenmom lands transferred, such tax shall be borne by the transferee

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* Amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

*[5. From and after the commencement of the Amendment Regulation, the Jenmi shall not have any right, claim or interest in any land in a holding except the right to receive the jenmikaram thereon and the Kudiyan shall be deemed to be the owner of the land subject only to the payment of the jenmikaram.

Kudiyan owner of land subject only to payment of Jenmikaram.

Explanation 1.—The Jenmi's right as well as the Kudiyan's right is heritable as well as transferable by sale, gift or otherwise.

Explanation 2.—Notwithstanding any usage or contract to the contrary, no Kudiyan has the right to relinquish or apply for permission to relinquish his holding or any portion thereof and no Jenmi has the right to evict or sue for the eviction of a Kudiyan from his holding or any portion thereof. This prohibition shall apply also in the case of all applications made and suits instituted even before the commencement of the Amendment Regulation if such applications or suits are pending disposal on the date of commencement of the Amendment Regulation and were made or instituted, as the case may be, after the 18th Meenom 1105. The term 'suit' herein includes also applications for the execution of decrees passed in suits.

Explanation 3.—Notwithstanding any usage or contract to the contrary, every Kudiyan has the right to make any use of the land in his holding, to change its character either by converting wet land into garden land or by converting garden land into cultivable wet land or in any other manner, to cut down and appropriate any trees standing thereon, to alter the course of cultivation in respect thereof and, in short, to do or suffer any thing to be done on the land without reference to, or interference from, the Jenmi.

Explanation 4.—Notwithstanding any usage or contract to the contrary, every Kudiyan has the right to make any improvement in respect of his holding without reference to, or interference from, the Jenmi, and no Kudiyan shall thereby become liable to pay any higher jenmikaram on account of any increase of production or any change in the nature of the crop raised in consequence of such improvement.

Explanation 5.—The Jenmi's right to the jenmikaram shall be deemed to be immovable property.

6. (1) If in a holding there are more parcels of land than one, each having settlement pattom assessed separately, the jenmikaram of the entire holding shall be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and distributed in respect of each parcel of land in the proportion of the settlement pattamicham bearing on such parcel of land.

Apportionment of Jenmikaram as amongst various lands.

* Sections 5 to 14 as substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

(2) The jenmikaram so distributed in respect of each parcel of land shall be the jenmikaram due thereon.

Jenmikaram how fixed on land being divided.

7. If any jenmom land is divided for any reason, the jenmikaram on each portion of the land shall be fixed in the proportion of the Sirkar tax that will be fixed on such portion of land and the jenmikaram so fixed shall be the jenmikaram due thereon.

Renewal fees not to exceed 30 per cent of Kanom.

8. Notwithstanding any usage or contract to the contrary, it shall not be lawful hereafter to take into account in any case as renewal fees any amount exceeding thirty per cent of the kanom.

Jenmikaram, first charge on land.

9. The jenmikaram of a holding together with the interest, if any, due thereon, when it becomes an arrear, shall be claimable by the Jenmi and shall, subject to the priority of the rights of Our Government, be a first charge on the holding.

Kudiyan's liability on jenmi's right being transferred.

10. No Kudiyan shall, when, without his consent, the Jenmi's right in any jenmom land is transferred by sale, gift or otherwise, be liable to the transferee for the jenmikaram which became due after the transfer and was paid to the Jenmi whose right was so transferred unless the transferor or transferee has, before the payment, given notice of the transfer to the Kudiyan by registered Anchal or Post.

Kudiyan's liability on holding being transferred.

11. When a jenmom land or holding is divided or is transferred by sale, gift or otherwise by the Kudiyan without the consent of the Jenmi the Kudiyan shall continue liable for the jenmikaram accruing due after such division or transfer unless and until notice by registered Anchal or Post of the division or transfer is given to the Jenmi by any sharer or by the transferor or transferee, as the case may be, and until pokkuvaravu is effected in the Land Revenue records in accordance with the division or transfer.

Explanation.—This provision does not affect any liability of any sharer or transferee as between such person and other sharers or the transferor, as the case may be, to pay the jenmikaram.

Kudiyan's liability on Jenmi's right in land being divided.

12. No division of the Jenmi's right in any jenmom land shall be binding on the Kudiyan thereof, unless it is made with the consent of the Kudiyan or notice thereof is given to the Kudiyan by registered Anchal or Post informing him of the prescribed particulars of the division, and the jenmikaram which may become due subsequent to such division

made without such consent may until the receipt of the notice be paid to the Jenmi entitled thereto before such division.

Renewals not obligatory.

13. Notwithstanding any usage or contract to the contrary, it shall not be obligatory on the Jenmi to renew, or on the Kudiyan to accept the renewal of, a contract of kanapattom.

Revision of jenmikaram.

14. (1) Notwithstanding any usage or contract to the contrary, the jenmikaram of any land shall not be liable to alteration or revision at any time except after any future general Land Revenue Settlement by Our Government.

(2) Whenever Our Government make any general Land Revenue Settlement in the future and the amount of the settlement pattamicham at the settlement and the amount of the then existing jenmikaram in respect of any jenmom land are found to differ, the jenmikaram shall be liable to be enhanced or reduced as the case may be in the proportion that the settlement pattamicham bears to the jenmikaram :

Provided that in no case shall any jenmikaram be enhanced by more than ten per cent thereof :

Provided also that in the case of the Land Revenue Settlement next following that now in force no jenmikaram of any land shall be enhanced if within twelve years preceding the date of the commencement of the operations for such settlement there has been an enhancement of michavaram in respect of that land.

Explanation 1.—If there is no difference between the amount of the settlement pattamicham at any future Revenue Settlement and the amount of the then existing jenmikaram, such jenmikaram shall continue to be the jenmikaram during the currency of such settlement also.

Explanation 2.—When the settlement pattamicham or the jenmikaram or both consist of paddy or other commodity and money such commodity portion shall, for the purposes of comparison, be commuted into money at the average commutation rate, the average being taken on the rates of the three years immediately preceding the date of such comparison. This average rate is intended only for the purposes of comparison, and when the jenmikaram has to be enhanced or reduced in any proportion the commodity portion and the money portion shall each be enhanced or reduced, as the case may be, in that proportion.

(3) From and after the 1st day of Chingom 1108 no enhancement or reduction of the Jenmi's dues, whether jenmikaram or michavaram, shall be made otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation ; and even if a Court has decreed contrariwise on or after the said 1st day of Chingom 1108, the Court shall review that decision and pass a decision in accordance

with the provisions of this Regulation on application being made for the purpose by any aggrieved party within six months of the commencement of the Amendment Regulation.

Explanation.—Nothing in the Travancore Limitation Regulation (VI of 1100) or the Code of Civil Proceedure, 1100, shall be deemed to bar such applications for review.

(4) The enhanced jenmikaram or the reduced jenmikaram due on a land, as the case may be, shall be payable from the 1st day of Chingom in the year next following that in which the Revenue Settlement comes into operation in respect of that land, and with effect from that day the enhanced jenmikaram or the reduced jenmikaram, as the case may be, shall (in case there be enhancement or reduction) be the jenmikaram due thereon].

CHAPTER III.
PART A

*JENMIKARAM AND ITS RECOVERY.

*15. (1) Every contract of Kanapattom made or renewed after the commencement of the Amendment Regulation shall, in addition to other particulars, specify—

(*a*) the name, if any, the description and the extent of the holding, and

(*b*) the settlement pattom, the settlement pattamicham, the jenmivaram and the jenmikaram in respect of the land or each of the several parcels of land comprised in the holding.

(2) (*a*) if the jenmikaram or any portion thereof is made payable in kind, it shall be specified according to the standard measure or parah prescribed by Our Government or which may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*b*) if any local parah or measure is used by the parties, the difference between it and the Government standard parah must be set forth in the Kanapattom.

(3) Registering officers shall refuse to accept for registration any Kanapattom instrument unless it shall contain the particulars above set forth. The order of the Registrar shall be subject to appeal according to the provisions of the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.

When summary suit will not lie.

†[16. No summary suit or claim for enforcing payment of any jenmikaram shall be entertained by the Courts under this Regulation unless either the jenmikaram or the renewal fees and customary dues, with reference to which the jenmikaram has to be ascertained, are specified in the Kanapattom or its counterpart duly registered or in a decree of a Civil Court obtained in a regular suit between the Jenmi and the Kudiyan.

*As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.
†As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation every Jenmi shall be entitled to receive and every Kudiyan shall be bound to pay in respect of all land in the latter's holding the jenmikaram due thereon, and notwithstanding any contract or usage to the contrary the Jenmi shall not be entitled to receive and the Kudiyan shall not be bound to pay anything else in respect of the land.

Jenmikaram alone payable to Jenmi with interest if in arrears.

(2) The jenmikaram shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as Our Government may, by rules made under this Regulation, prescribe, or in the absence of such rules, at or before the close of each Malabar year.

(3) The jenmikaram or any instalment of jenmikaram payable on any date, if it is not paid on or before that date, shall become an arrear on the first day after that date.

(4) An arrear shall bear simple interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum when it is payable in money or in paddy, and at the rate of six per cent per annum if it is collected or recovered by Our Government under the provisions of Chapter IV.

(5) When according to the terms of any contract of Kanapattom renewal fees are payable on the expiry of a specified period and part only of such period has expired before the commencement of the Amendment Regulation, an amount which bears to the aggregate amount or value of such renewal fees the same proportion as the expired part of the period bears to the whole period specified in the contract shall be payable by the Kudiyan to the Jenmi without interest within three years from the commencement of the Amendment Regulation or with interest at six per cent per annum thereafter within a further period of three years.

Renewal fees for expired period how payable.

18. Where the jenmikaram or any portion of it consists of paddy or other commodity the Kudiyan shall be entitled to pay in money the value of such paddy or other commodity at the commutation rate fixed under the provisions of Section 46].

Jenmikaram payable only in money.

*19. Every Kudiyan paying any jenmikaram shall be entitled to a receipt specifying—

Contents of receipt for Michavaram.

(a) the date of payment,
(b) the amount paid,
(c) the period for which it is paid,
(d) the holding in respect of which it is paid, and
(e) such other particulars as may be necessary to elucidate the transaction.

*As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

[*Sections 20 to 26 omitted by Regulation XII of 1108*].

*PART B

SUMMARY RECOVERY AND DEPOSIT OF JENMIKARAM.

*26A. (1) It shall be competent to the Jenmi of any holding, without prejudice to any other right of action that he may have, to make an application to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the holding is situated to recover the arrears of any jenmikaram in respect of that holding :

Jenmi may apply to Tahsildar to recover Jenmikaram under Revenue Recovery processes.

Provided that the arrears are not more than one year old on the date of the application.

(2) The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed by Our Government and shall be signed and verified by the Jenmi in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100, for the signing and verification of plaints.

(3) The applicant shall from time to time pay to the Tahsildar such fees as may be prescribed by Our Government for the several processes that may be necessary for realising the arrears. The applicant shall be entitled to a refund of any portion of such fees that may remain unexpended at the termination of the proceedings.

(4) If the Tahsildar is satisfied that the application has been duly presented, that the arrears are due from the Kudiyan, that the applicant is entitled to recover them and that they are not more than one year old on the date of the application, he shall proceed to recover the amount of the arrears and interest and the fees paid under sub-section (3) by the applicant as if they were an arrear of public revenue due to Our Government and the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, (as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1091, X of 1097 and II of 1099) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all the proceedings.

(5) (*a*) The amount that is recovered shall be paid by the Tahsildar to the applicant on taking a receipt from him in a form as near as may be to that contemplated by Section 19.

(*b*) A copy of the receipt with the attestation of the Tahsildar shall be given free of cost to the Kudiyan if he applies for it.

Explanation—Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to bar the right of civil suit which any aggrieved party may have in law.

†27. (*a*) When a Jenmi refuses to accept jenmikaram tendered by the Kudiyan, or

Jenmikaram may be deposited by Kudiyan.

*As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108

†As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

(b) when the Kudiyan in any case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive the jenmikaram,

the Kudiyan may make an application to the Court of the District Munsiff having jurisdiction over the place where the holding or any part of it is situated for permission to deposit in such Court the entire amount of the jenmikaram due in respect of the holding till then together with the interest due thereon under this Regulation.

* 28. The application shall specify, as far as possible,—

Contents of the application.

(a) the name of the Jenmi and his description when known, and, in case of doubt, the name and description of all the rival claimants,

(b) the local name, description and extent of the holding,

(c) the particulars of the tenure on which the holding is held by the Kudiyan,

(d) the entire amount of the jenmikaram and the interest due thereon up to date and the value, at the commutation rates, of such portion of it as is in kind,

(e) the circumstances under which the application is made, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the verification of plaints.

Jenmikaram due up to date of application to be paid into Court.

* 29. The amount of jenmikaram specified in Clause (d) of Section 28 shall be paid into Court at the time of the application, the price of grain or other commodities payable as jenmikaram and the interest, if any, due thereon being commuted into money.

Procedure on deposit of jenmikaram.

† [30. (1) When such application as is aforesaid is made, the Court shall grant the permission applied for and accept the deposit unless it appears on an examination of the applicant that the application has been made without justifying grounds or unless he has failed to pay the fee, if any, chargeable for the issue of the notice hereinafter referred to.

(2) The applicant shall be entitled to a receipt from the Court accepting the deposit, and the deposit shall be deemed to be a payment made by the Kudiyan to the Jenmi in respect of the jenmikaram or arrear due.

* As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

† As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

31. (1) The Court accepting the deposit shall give notice of the same to every person who is reasonably believed to claim or to be entitled to the deposit, and may, after hearing such of them as may appear in Court, pay the amount thereof or remit the same less the Hundi or Money Order commission by Anchal Hundi or Postal Money Order to any person appearing to the Court to be entitled to the same or may, if it thinks fit, retain the deposit pending the decision of a competent Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

Further procedure on deposit.

(2) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of any party to institute a regular suit in a competent Civil Court to contest the payment, remittance or order made under sub-section (1) or to recover the amount from the party, if any, to whom it has been paid or remitted under sub-section (1) but, so far as the Kudiyan is concerned, the receipt granted under sub-section (2) of Section 30 shall be deemed a full acquittance in respect of the amount covered by the receipt and shall have the same force and effect as a receipt granted by the person rightfully entitled to receive the amount.]

32. Every application made under this Part B shall be exempt from payment of Court fees.

Applications under Part B to be exempt from Court fees.

* Part C.

Of the jurisdiction of Courts over petty claims for jenmikaram.

†33. Claims by Jenmies for recovery of arrears of jenmikaram shall, when the amount or value of such claim does not exceed Rs. 100, be taken cognizance of and disposed of summarily by the Courts hereinafter mentioned.

Summary jurisdiction of Courts.

(1) District Munsiffs shall have jurisdiction in respect of all such claims where the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 30.

(2) Zillah Judges shall have similar jurisdiction where the amount or value of the claim exceeds Rs. 30 but does not exceed Rs. 100.

34. Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, the procedure prescribed by any law for the time being in force for the trial of non-appealable cases shall be the procedure to be followed by the District Munsiffs and Zillah Judges in all suits and proceedings summarily cognizable by them under this Regulation.

Procedure for trial of non-appealable cases to be followed in summary suits under this Regulation.

* As substituted by Regulation XII of 1108.

† As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

35. The cause of action for recovery of such claims shall be deemed to have arisen at the place where the holding, in respect of which the claim accrued, is situated and the suit shall, subject to the provisions of Section 33, Clauses 1 and 2, be preferred to the Court within the limits of whose territorial jurisdiction the cause of action shall have arisen as aforesaid.

Where cause of action arises.

*36. The plaint in such suits shall be exempt from payment of court fees, if the claim be for recovery of arrears which accrued due within 12 months next preceding its institution; if otherwise, the regular court fee which would have been levied, had the claim been instituted as a regular suit in a competent court, shall be levied on the plaint.

Plaint when exempt from court fees.

37. Any agent or Vicharippukaren of a Jenmi empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the Jenmi shall, for the purposes of a summary suit or application under this Regulation, be deemed to be a recognised agent of the Jenmi within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the Jenmi may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending or in which the application is made.

Agent of Jenmi.

38. If, in the decision of a suit cognizable summarily by a Munsiff or a Zillah Judge under Section 33, it becomes necessary to decide incidentally any matter in dispute between the parties to the suit, concerning title to immovable property or the status of either of them or of those under whom they claim, which, if it had been the immediate subject-matter of the claim, would not be cognizable by the Munsiff or the Zillah Judge under the procedure applicable to non-appealable cases, it shall be competent to the District Munsiff or the Zillah Judge, as the case may be, to decide such question of title to immovable property or status, so far as it may be necessary to do for the determination of the summary suit; but such decision shall not be conclusive evidence of such title or status in any other action between the same parties or their representatives.

Power of Court to decide question of title to immovable property or status.

*39. (1) When a Kudiyan defendant admits that money is due from him on account of jenmikaram, but pleads that it is due not to the Plaintiff, but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea, unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Procedure where Kudiyan admits the money due but pleads title of third person.

* As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

(2) When such a payment is made, the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(3) Unless the third person within three months of the notice institutes a regular suit against the Plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment of the money, it shall be paid over to the Plaintiff on his application.

(4) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the Plaintiff the money paid to him under Clause (3) of this Section.

*40. The decision of Munsiffs and Zillah Judges passed in summary suits under this Part shall be final, but shall be subject to revision by the High Court in the manner provided for by Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1100.

Decision of Munsiffs and Zillah Judges to be final.

Provided that, no judgment, decree or order, in supersession of the decision or order of the subordinate Court, shall be passed by the High Court without giving the parties an opportunity of stating their case either in person or by Vakils.

CHAPTER IV. †

COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF JENMIKARAM BY GOVERNMENT.

40 A. It shall be lawful for Our Government to assume the collection of jenmikaram for payment over to the jenmi concerned.

Power of Government to assume collection of Jenmikaram.

Explanation :—Our Government shall assume the collection in respect of all the jenmom lands in the State at the same time although the proceedings towards such assumption may be made in respect of all the jenmom lands in the State together or of such lands in any local area or in such other convenient groups as may be determined by Our Government.

40 B. (1) For carrying out the purposes of the foregoing Section, Our Government shall, as soon as may be, cause a Register of Jenmikarams to be prepared, after settling the jenmikarams, showing in respect of each jenmom land the Survey Number and such other particulars of description as may be prescribed, the names of the jenmi and the kudiyan, the settlement pattamicham,

Settlement of jenmikaram and Register of Jenmikaram.

* As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

†This Chapter was added by the Amending Regulation XII of 1108.

the jenmivaram, the jenmikaram, the date and nature of the document, if any, on the basis of which the jenmikaram was fixed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Register may be prepared for the whole State or for each pakuthi or other local area or for such groups of lands as may be determined by Our Government.

Explanation :—The 'Register of Jenmikarams' shall for the purposes of this Regulation mean the Register in respect of the whole State or in respect of the pakuthi or other local areas or the group concerned.

Jenmikaram Settlement Officer.

40 C. Our Government may appoint any person or persons that they may deem fit for the settlement of the jenmikarams and the preparation of the Register of Jenmikarams and such person or persons (referred to hereinafter as the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer) may, for such settlement and such preparation, make such investigation and follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

Preliminary notification for settlement of Jenmikaram.

40 D. Not less than one month before the work of the settlement of jenmikarams and the preparation of the Register of Jenmikarams is proposed to be begun, Our Government shall publish in Our Government Gazette, and in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed, a *notification giving notice of the appointment of the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer for the pakuthi, local area or group concerned and calling upon the jenmies and kudiyans and all persons interested to supply all necessary information and render all assistance in the matter.

Final notification notifying completion of Register of Jenmikarams.

40 E. When the preparation of the Register of Jenmikarams has been completed in the prescribed manner in respect of the whole State and such Register has received the approval of Our Government, Our Government shall publish in Our Government Gazette, and in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed, a notification notifying that, with effect from a specified date thereafter, which shall not be earlier than two months from the date of the notification, they have under Section 40 A assumed the collection of jenmikarams in respect of the whole State.

Jenmikarams to be paid to Government and recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

40 F. (1) The jenmikarams in respect of the lands covered by the Register of Jenmikarams referred to in the foregoing Section and accruing due from and after the date specified in the notification published under that Section shall be paid to Our Government in such manner and at such times

**Vide* page 87

as may be prescribed and may in default of such payment be recovered under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation (Regulation I of 1068 as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099) in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Jenmikarm to be paid in money only.

(2) No such jenmikaram shall be payable or be allowed to be paid in kind. Jenmikarams due in kind shall be paid at commutation rates fixed under the provisions of Section 46.

Jenmikarams to be paid to jenmi deducting cost of collection.

40 G. The Jenmikarams collected by Our Government shall be paid to the jenmi concerned deducting therefrom a fee, towards the charges incidental to collection and payment, of such amount as may be prescribed from time to time not exceeding in any case two and a half per centum of the amount collected for payment.

Explanation 1.—If interest on any jenmikaram is collected such interest also shall be paid over to the jenmi deducting the fee in respect of such interest also.

Explanation 2.—If any costs are recovered on account of any processes taken for the recovery of any jenmikarm such costs shall not be paid over to the jenmi.

Explanation 3.—Our Government shall be liable to pay only the jenmikaram and interest actually collected by them.

Jenmikaram to be paid only to Government.

40 H. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Regulation no payment of any such jenmikaram as is referred to in Section 40 F, sub-section (1), made otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section, shall be deemed to be a valid discharge of the liability to pay such jenmikarams; and in respect of such jenmikarams it shall not be lawful for any jenmi to institute any suit under the provisions of Chapter III or for the jenmi or the kudiyan to make any application under the provisions of the same Chapter.

Jenmikarams must be collected according to the Register of Jenmikarams.

40 I. No collection or payment of jenmikaram shall be stayed by Our Government merely on the ground that any party has any objection to the entries in the Register of Jenmikarams or to the collection or payment in accordance with such entries:

Provided that any party aggrieved shall have the right to institute a suit in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction to establish the right which he claims and Our Government shall abide by the final result of such suit and may, if necessary, correct the Register of Jenmikarams accordingly.

40 J. (1) Our Government shall, at or after every future general Revenue Settlement, cause the Register of Jenmikarams to be revised. At such revision, Our Government may, if they deem fit, cause the particulars required to be entered in the Register of Jenmikarams to be incorporated in the Register that is prepared in respect of the Land Revenue Settlement.

Revision of Register of Jenmikarams.

(2) When any such revision has to be made the procedure prescribed by Sections 40 B to 40 E shall be followed as far as may be; and when the revised Register is completed and notification made under Section 40 E, such revised Register shall be the Register of Jenmikarams and when the particulars required to be entered in the Register of Jenmikarams are incorporated in the Register prepared in respect of any Land Revenue Settlement, such Register shall be deemed to be the Register of Jenmikarams for the purposes of this Regulation.

40 K. Any changes in respect of the particulars entered in the Register of Jenmikarams, arising by reason of any circumstances, such as the transfer of the right to receive jenmikaram and the like, occurring after the publication of the notification under Section 40 E, may be caused to be recorded in such manner as may be prescribed, and such record shall be deemed, if so prescribed, as a part of the Register of Jenmikarams.

Subsequent changes re Jenmikaram, etc., may be recorded.

40 L. (1) No suit or other proceedings shall lie against Our Government or their officers for doing, or failing to do, anything in connection with the settlement of jenmikarams or the preparation of the Register of Jenmikarams or for having collected or paid any jenmikaram in accordance with the Register of Jenmikarams.

When suits against Government will lie and when not.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to prohibit any person aggrieved by any collection or payment from instituting any suit against any other person in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction for establishing the right which he claims or for following any money in the hands of any person to whom it was paid or for recovering any money from any person who was bound to pay it; or to prohibit any suit against Our Government for the recovery of any moneys realised by them on account of any dues already collected by them.

Power to make Rules.

40 M. (1) Our Government shall have power to make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power aforesaid, Our Government may make rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Regulation—

(a) to provide for the registers or other records or accounts to be kept for facilitating the collection and payment of jenmikarams and to determine which of these registers or records or accounts shall be deemed a part of the Register of Jenmikarams;

(b) to provide for the transfer of the right of the jenmi or the liability of the kudiyan by sale, gift, partition, or otherwise being recognised and recorded and the procedure to be followed in recognising and recording such transfers;

(c) to provide for the grant of documents to the jenmi and the kudiyan evidencing the amount of the jenmikaram and the manner and time of the payment of the same;

(d) to provide for the grant of receipts or vouchers for the payment made by a kudiyan, on the receipt by a jenmi of any jenmikaram;

(e) for authorising the Jenmikaram Settlement Officers to exercise all or any of the powers exercisable under the Departmental Enquiries Regulation, Regulation VI of 1073;

(f) for giving notice to the jenmis or the kudiyans or both when coercive steps are taken against jenmom lands for the recovery of the jenmikaram or the Sirkar tax and for determining the amount of the cost recoverable for the same and the party from whom it may be recovered.

(g) to make provision for any incidental matters that may arise in the settlement of the jenmikaram or the preparation of the Register of Jenmikarams pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation; and

(h) for any matter that has to be prescribed under the provisions of this Regulation.

What land can be sold for Jenmikaram.

40 N. No jenmikaram shall be recoverable under the provisions of this Chapter by the sale of any land except the land on which the jenmikaram is a charge.]

*CHAPTER V.

*MISCELLANEOUS.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

41. The High Court may, from time to time, make Rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the practice and procedure of Courts acting under this Regulation. The Rules so made shall be published in the Gazette.

*Inserted by Regulation XII of 1108.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing, the provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to any Kanapattom executed since the twenty-fifth day of Karakatakom 1042, which expressly provide for redemption.

Saving of Kanapattoms executed since 25th Karkatakom 1042.

43. In contracts relating to Jenmom lands entered into for the first time after this Regulation comes into force, the question whether the tenancy is terminable or otherwise shall be determined according to the intention of the parties as gathered from the terms of the contract.

Terminable nature of tenancy to be determined from terms of contract.

*44. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing, no jenmikaram shall be recoverable by any jenmi or by Our Government from any kudiyan who or whose predecessor in interest has held his holding for more than fifty years preceding the date of this Regulation, without paying michavaram and other dues or without taking any renewal within the said period of fifty years.

Saving of rights of Kudiyans of more than fifty years standing.

The provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to any right declared, established or already acquired by jenmis or kudiyans at the date this Regulation comes into force.

And of established rights.

Explanation.— If any time for redemption has been specially provided for, the fifty years shall be calculated from the date on which the stipulated time expires.

†[45. When the jenmi and the kudiyan cannot agree as to the apportionment as between them of the compensation money awarded or awardable on the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of any land or portion of land comprised in any holding, the portion due to each shall be determined in accordance with the following rules :—

Apportionment of compenstion money on land acquisition.

(a) so much of the compensation money as is due to any buildings shall belong entirely to the kudiyan ;

(b) the balance left after deducting the portion of compenstion money referred to in rule (a) shall belong to the jenmi and the kudiyan in the proportion of the jenmikaram charged or chargeable on the land or portion of land and the average annual net produce of the land or portion of land, as the case may be :

*As amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

†Sections 45—47 added by Regulation XII of 1108.

Provided that if the capitalised value of the jenmikaram is smaller than such share of the jenmi the capitalised value alone shall belong to the jenmi and all the rest shall belong to the kudiyan.

Explanation.—(1) The capitalised value of any jenmikaram means an amount equal to sixteen and two third times the amount of the jenmikaram.

(2) 'Net produce' means the surplus remaining after deducting from the gross produce of any land a portion equivalent in value to the cost of cultivation and the Sirkar tax and cesses, if any, and the jenmikaram chargeable on such land and includes the value of such surplus.

(3) 'Average annual net produce' means the net produce ascertained as derivable on an average for one year, by calculation of the net produce for each year during a period of ten years immediately preceding the date of such ascertainment.

(4) When a portion alone of a land is acquired the portion of jenmikaram chargeable on that land shall be ascertained as if the land had been divided: and the jenmikaram of the portion of land acquired shall cease to be payable to the jenmi or to Our Government.

Government to fix commutation rates on advice of committees

46. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, Our Government may from time to time fix the rates for the commutation into money of paddy or other commodities for the purposes of this Regulation and notify the same in Our Government Gazette, and the rates so fixed shall be the rates for commutation for the purposes of this Regulation.

Explanation 1.—The rates may be uniform for the whole State or for all purposes or may vary.

Explanation 2.—The power to fix rates includes the power to revise rates already fixed.

(2) In fixing the rates, Our Government shall be guided by such rules as may be passed by Our Government after previous publication.

(3) Such rules shall *interalia* provide for the appointment of a Committee to advise Our Government as to the rates to be fixed under this Section The Commitee shall consist of five members, two to represent the Jenmi interests, two to represent the Kudiyan interests and one, an official, to be the Chairman, and shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—The Committee may be a single Committee for the whole State or there may be different Committees for different places.

47. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the First Schedule annexed to the Travancore Limitation Regulation, no suit for any arrear of jenmikaram or the interest due thereon shall be entertained by any Civil Court unless instituted within six years from the date of the jenmikaram becoming an arrear :

Limitation period for Jenmikaram.

Provided however that suits for jenmikaram which are barred by reason alone of the above provision on the date of the commencement of the Amendment Regulation may be instituted within two years from that date.

(2) The Explanation to Article 119 of the First Schedule to the Travancore Limitation Regulation shall be deemed to stand repealed.]

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES.

(1)

*NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 81 of 1933/Legis., dated 14-2-1933.)

Under Section 40 D of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071, V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108, it is hereby notified that M. R. Ry. A Kumara Pillai, Avergal B. A., Secretary to Government has been appointed Jenmikaram Settlement Officer for Travancore and the Tahsildars of the Taluks as the Jenmikaram Settlement Officers for their respective taluks and that from and after the expiry of one month from the date of publication of this notification, the work of the settlement of jenmikarams and the preparation of the Register of Jenmikarams in respect of the jenmom lands will be begun. All Jenmies and Kudiyans and all persons interested are requested to supply all necessary information and render all assistance in the matter.

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*T. G. G. dated 14-2-1933.

(2)

RULES.*

UNDER SECTION 40 M OF THE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION XII OF 1108 FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF JENMIKARAM.

[*Notification R. O. C. No. 1105 of 1933/Revenue, dated 4th March 1933 as amended by Notifications Dis. No. 1609 of 33/Revenue, dated 27th November 1933 and R. O. C. No. 445 of 34/ Revenue, dated 2nd April 1934.*]

1. (i) The Taluk Jenmikaram Settlement Officer (the Tahsildar) shall keep a pakuthi-war list of all jenmom lands in his taluk in accordance with the Settlement Register.

(ii) If any person applies that any land is jemom land and therefore available for the settlement of jemikaram, he should include that also in the list.

2. A case may be taken for each Survey No. or for a convenient group of survey numbers (convenient group means for example contiguous survey numbers in one pakuthi belonging to one jenmi and held by one kudiyan).

3. Notice should be given to the jenmi and the kudiyan to appear with all available records and to give a statement of jenmikaram as per form appended (a form may be supplied free to any bonafide applicant).

4. The decision shall in every case be notified to the parties in writing. It should be in the following form:—

Survey No.	Name of the Jenmi.	Name of the Kudiyan.	Amount of Jenmikaram.

5. The Jenmi as well as the Kudiyan shall be allowed to appear and produce documents through their agents.

6. In the absence of deeds and of the parties the Tahsildar (the Taluk Jenmikaram Settlement Officer) shall make an enquiry and pass decision if he can come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the jenmikaram, the names of the jenmi and the kudiyan. If not he may write "Nil" as jenmikaram.

7. When one party alone appears and the other does not, he may proceed *exparte*.

* *Vide* T. G. G. dated 11-4-1933.

8. On enquiry if the Tahsildar finds that the land is not jenmom he may strike off the case noting that it is not jenmom land.

9. The procedure laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation shall be followed in ascertaining the jenmikaram.

10. After ascertaining the jenmikaram the Tahsildar shall proceed to make the necessary entries in the draft Jenmikaram Register.

11. Jenmikaram Register may be prepared for each pakuthi survey-number-war in the following form.*

**12. The Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam who are also Jenmikaram Settlement Officers of their respective Divisions shall have power to supervise the work of the Taluk Jenmikaram Settlement Officers within their Divisions and to correct and rectify the mistakes in the settlement of jenmikaram and the preparation of the Register of Jenmikaram. Appeals from the decisions or orders passed by the Taluk Jemikaram Settlement Officers shall lie to the Division Jenmikaram Settlement Officers (Dewan Peiskars).

**13. The State Jenmikaram Settlement Officer (Land Revenue Commissioner) may, on his own motion or on the application of the parties, revise any order, original or appellate, if he thinks fit.

**14. (i) Appeals shall be presented within two months from the date of the decision appealed against or the date of communication thereof as the case may be. In computing the period, the day on which the decision appealed against was pronounced or communicated and the time required for obtaining a copy of it shall be excluded. On all copies issued, shall be entered the date of the decision, the date of the application for copy, the date fixed for receiving the copy and the date on which the copy was ready for delivery.

(ii) The appellate authority may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of limitation, provided he is satisfied that the appellant had good and sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

(iii) The appellate authority may confirm or cancel or modify the decision or order appealed against.

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* *Vide* page 91.

**Modified by Notifications Dis. No. 1609/33/Rev., dated 27-11-1933 and R. O. C. No. 445/34/Rev., dated 2-4-1934.

(iv) No appeal shall be admitted unless accompained by a certified copy of the decision or order appealed against. No officer shall decide a case in appeal or revision without giving all the interested parties notice to appear and an opportunity to be heard.

(v) All decisions or orders, original or appellate, shall be incorporated with the records of the case. They should be communicated to the parties in writing free of charge.

Note:—The Revision cases alreaday filed in the State Jenmikaram Settlement Office shall be treated as contemplated in Rule 12 above and may be disposed of by the Division Jenmikaram Settlement Officers (Dewan Peishkars.)

Serial No.	S. No. and Sub-Division.	Extent.		Lekkom.	Tenure.	Whether wet or dry.	Settlement pattom.	Sirkar tax.	Settlement pattamicham.	The number and date of Kanom deed.	Kanom amount.	Name of Jenmi.	Name of Kudiyan.	Jenmivaram.			Total of (i) to (iii).	Jennikaram.	Remarks.
		A.	C.											Michavaram. (i)	Fractional fees. (ii)	Commuted cess. (iii)			
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15	16	17

NOTE.—When a sub-division has to be made in jenmom properties the sub-divisions should be numbered as in the case of Pokkuvaravu Sub-divisions following the same principles.

(3)

*NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 5942/33/Rev. dated 27-11-1933.)

It is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 40 C of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071, V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja have been pleased to appoint the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, Travancore, as Jenmikaram Settlement Officer for Travancore in addition to his own duties.

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(4)

RULES.

(R. O. C. No. 739/33/Revenue, dated 21st April 1934.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 46 of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108), the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These Rules may be called the Jenmikaram Payment and Commutation Rules and shall come into force at once.

2. In these Rules unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context :

(*a*) "Commutation rates" means rates at which paddy or other commodities forming part of Jenmikaram are to be commuted into money for purposes of payment and recovery of the Jenmikaram.

(*b*) "Gazette" means the Travancore Government Gazette.

(*c*) "Regulation" means the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071, V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

3. The Jenmikaram shall be payable in two instalments of one-half each in accordance with the particulars shown in the subjoined table.

Provided that if a one-half of the Jenmikaram can be paid only by paying also a fraction of one cash, that fraction shall, for purposes of payment, be deducted from the first instalment and added to the second.

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* *Vide* T. G. G. dated 28-11-33.

Table.

Name of Revenue Division, Taluk or other locality in which the land in respect of which Jenmikaram is payable is situated.	Garden land.		Paddy land.	
	Date for payment of first instalment.	Date for payment of second instalment.	Date for payment of first instalment.	Date for payment of second instalment.
Trivandrum Division	15th Vrischigom	15th Meenam	15th Vrischigom	15th Medom
Quilon Division	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kottayam Division	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
For Punja lands in all the Divisions	..	..	15th Edavom	15th Mithunam

4. The provisions for commutation in these Rules shall apply in respect of the commutation into money of paddy and other commodities for the purposes of payment and recovery of jenmikarams payable under the Regulation.

5. Government may fix different commutation rates for different instalments or a uniform rate for all the instalments according as they may determine from time to time.

6. The commutation rates once fixed shall ordinarily remain in force for two years but may be revised at any time and shall remain in force until rates are fixed in their place afresh.

7. The commutation rates shall be fixed with reference to the places or locality where the lands liable to payment of jenmikaram are situate. Government may fix a uniform rate for the whole State or different rates for different places or localities such as, *e. g.*, Revenue Divisions, Taluks, or Pakuthies or parts of Revenue Division, Taluk, or Pakuthy or groups of Revenue Divisions, Taluks, or Pakuthies.

8. Government shall appoint a Committee as required by Section 46 (3) of the Regulation.

9. The members of the Committee (including the chairman) shall be nominated by Government from time to time.

10. The members (including the Chairman) shall ordinarily hold office for two years and shall, unless Government otherwise direct, continue in office until their successors are appointed. Any member may be removed by Government at any time within two years. Vacancies in the committee arising by death, resignation or removal will be filled by Government.

11. Government may appoint a single committee for the whole State or different committees for different portions of the State according as Government may determine from time to time.

12. The Chairman shall be the convener of the meetings of the Committee.

13. The Committee shall meet whenever the Chairman calls a meeting of the Committee. Ordinarily, the Chairman shall give the members not less than seven days notice in writing of the time and place fixed for the meeting.

14. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Committee unless the Chairman and at least two members are present.

15. All matters excepting matters of procedure relating to the meetings and work of the Committee shall be decided by the vote of a majority of the members present.

16. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

17. Subject to the provisions of these Rules, all matters of procedure relating to meetings and work of the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman. The Committee may however propose rules of procedure for the consideration of Government. Government may on such proposals, or otherwise, pass rules for procedure. Whenever such rules are passed by Government, the procedure shall be in accordance therewith; provided that in all cases not provided for by such rules, the procedure shall be determined by the Chairman. Any doubt arising in regard to procedure shall be referred to Government whose decision shall be final.

18. For the purpose of advising Government on commutation rates, the Committee may call for reports or information and may take such evidence as is considered relevant. The Chairman shall decide whether any evidence is relevant or not, as also the manner in which evidence is to be taken. The Committee may also take expert evidence and hear the representatives of any interests and may for the purpose of obtaining information invite any person to be present at its sittings. Any member dissatisfied with any decision of the Chairman passed under this Rule may refer the matter to Government whose orders shall be final and shall be carried out.

19. The minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the Chairman. The book may at any time be called for and inspected by Government.

20. Government shall call upon the Committee through the Chairman to advise them as to the commutation rates to be fixed. They may call upon the Committee to recommend a uniform rate

or different rates for the various instalments as well as to recommend a uniform rate or different rates for various places or localities such as *e. g.*, Revenue Divisions, Taluks, or Pakuthies or parts of Revenue Divisions, Taluks, or Pakuthies or groups of Revenue Divisions, Taluks, or Pakuthies.

21. The Committee shall, through the Chairman, report to Government, in accordance with the reference made by Government, the commutation rates that they advise. If the Committee are of opinion that the commutation rates should be fixed in some manner other than that indicated by the reference, the Committee may, in their report, advise Government of that also.

22. On receipt of the report of the Committee :—

(*a*) the Government may finally fix the commutation rates ; or

(*b*) they may provisionally fix rates and publish them in the Gazette for public criticism ; and if any criticism is received within fifteen days of the publication, the Government shall consider such criticism also and then finally fix the rates.

23. When commutation rates are finally fixed by Government they shall notify the same in the Gazette and the commutation rates so notified shall come into force on the date of the Gazette in which the notification is published unless some specific date is mentioned in the notification for the coming into force of the rates, in which case the rates shall come into force on such date.

24. Government may call for any reports or information from the Committee on any matter connected with their functions and such reports and information shall be supplied through the Chairman.

25. In fixing the commutation rates, the Committee as well as Government shall have regard, *inter alia*, to the following, namely :—

(i) The price at which the kudiyan can sell the commodity in a convenient market in or near the taluk in which the land liable to the payment of jenmikaram is situate.

(ii) The price at which the jenmi can buy the commodity in a convenient market in or near the taluk where the commodity is likely to be spent by him.

(iii) The fact that within the period of the instalment of payment the prices may vary from time to time.

(iv) The cost of the remittance of the jenmikaram by the kudiyan to the jenmi.

(v) That a percentage variation may be necessary for equalising prices.

(5)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. 582/34/Revenue, dated 21st May 1934.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 40 M (2) of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased hereby to authorise the Jenmikaram Settlement Officers noted at foot to exercise, in connection with the settlement of jenmikarams, all the powers under Section 4 of the Departmental Enquiries Regulation, Regulation VI of 1073.

1. All the Tahsildar Jenmikaram Settlement Officers.
2. All the Additional Taluk Jenmikaram Settlement Officers.

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(6)

RULES.

THE JENMIKARAM RECOVERY RULES DATED 5TH JUNE 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 A of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Jenmikaram Recovery Rules and shall come into force at once.

2. In these rules unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context :

(*a*) "Commutation rates" means the rates fixed by Government under Section 46 of the Regulation ;

(*b*) "Regulation" means the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071, V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

3. (*a*) Applications to the Tahsildar under Section 26 A of the Regulation for recovery of arrears of Jenmikaram shall be made in the Form appended to these rules.

(*b*) There shall be a separate application in respect of each holding.

(*c*) Every application shall be accompanied by a copy of the same certified by the applicant to be a true copy.

4. (*a*) In respect of the several processes consequent on the application, fees shall be levied at the same rates as are leviable for similar processes under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068.

(*b*) The fees shall be paid by the applicant within such time as may be fixed by the Tahsildar.

FORM.

Application for recovery of Jenmikaram.

To

The Tahsildar of..

Name and address in full of the applicant.	Name and address in full of the respondent *i. e.*, the person against whom the application is made.	The Survey No., name (if any) and other description of each parcel of land in respect of which jenmikaram is claimed.	Particulars of the transaction under which the jenmikaram is due, such as *e. g.*, whether under a kanom document or a court decree etc.	Particulars of the jenmikaram due in respect of each parcel of land. *1	Particulars of the right of the applicant to get the jenmikaram.	Particulars as to how the respondent is sought to be made liable for the jenmikaram.	Particulars of the arrears of jenmikaram claimed under this application. *2	The amount in money of the arrears of jenmikaram claimed with particulars as to the commutation into money of the portion in commodity, if any. *3	The amount of interest, if any, that is claimed. *4	The total amount sought to be recovered.	Remarks, if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

*1 Note :—Commodity portions of the jenmikaram must be shown as commodities and money portions as money separately.

*2 Note :—In this column the period in respect of which the arrear of jenmikaram is claimed, particulars as to the receipt of amounts, if any, towards the jenmikaram for that period, and such other particulars must be shown.

*3 Note :—(i) The commutation rates prevailing on the date on which the jenmikaram became an arrear should be adopted. (ii) The commutation of each commodity should be separately shown.

*4 Note :—In regard to rate of interest, see Section 17 (4) of the Regulation.

(7)

INSTRUCTIONS *re* RECOVERY OF JENMIKARAM BY TAHSILDARS DATED 5TH JUNE 1934.

In view of the provisions of Section 26 A, sub-Section (4), of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudian Regulation of 1071, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Tahsildars:—

1. On receipt of an application for recovery of arrears of jenmikaram under the provisions of Section 26 A of the Regulation and the Rules thereunder, the Tahsildar shall examine the application for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is *primafacie* sustainable under the said provisions.

2. If the Tahsildar finds that it is not *primafacie* sustainable, he may reject the application or allow it to be amended by the applicant. The Tahsildar shall, as far as possible, hear the applicant before any such order is passed.

3. If the Tahsildar finds that the application is *primafacie* sustainable, he shall issue a notice to the respondent together with copy of the application presented under Rule 3 of the Jenmikaram Recovery Rules calling upon him to show cause, within a time specified in the notice, why the application should not be granted. A fee shall be levied from the applicant for the issue of this notice as for a demand notice under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. The notice shall be served in the same way as the demand notice and the copy of the application shall also be delivered to the respondent on service of the notice.

4. On the day fixed for the appearance of the respondent, or on such other day as may be fixed by the Tahsildar from time to time for the disposal of the application, the Tahsildar shall make a brief and summary inquiry in the presence of the parties if they appear and pass written orders as to whether any amount is recoverable and if so what amount, and notify the parties if they are present.

REGULATION III OF 1072.*

[As amended by Regulations VI of 1090, V of 1097 & II of 1103.]

The Irrigation Regulation.

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5. Application to Division Peishkar to have repair of such work carried out by Government.
6. When Division Peishkar may carry out work.
7. Power to Government to determine by rules the terms of construction and repair of minor irrigation works in specified areas. Saving of cutomary right.
8. Procedure of Division Peishkar on application for minor irrigation work in other cases.
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10. Notice to put in objections.
11. When Government may carry out the work.
12. Procedure of Division Peishkar on applicant agreeing to repay cost.
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19. Application for construction of a new irrigation work. Procedure of Division Peishkar thereupon. Objection to construction to be made to Division Peishkar.
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21. Conditions binding to secure continuance of occupation.
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* Published in T. G. G. dated 29-6-1897.

23. Procedure on failure to contribute cost or labour for work to be done by joint labour.
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31. Bar of action against Government.
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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 19TH JUNE 1897/7TH MITHUNAM 1072.

A Regulation to provide for the construction, repair and maintenance o Irrigation Works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the construction, repair and maintenance of Irrigation Works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Irrigation Regulation of 1072" and it shall come into force on the first day of Chingom 1073.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation—

Irrigation Work.

(1) The term "Irrigation Work" shall include—

(*a*) all canals, channels, reservoirs and tanks which are intended or which are or may be used for the supply or storage of water for agricultural purposes;

(*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape channels connected with such canals, channels, reservoirs or tanks;

(c) all water-courses which are supplied with water from such canal, channel, reservoir or tank ; and

(d) all drainage works i. e, canals, channels, escape channels from a canal, channel, reservoir or tank, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices, groynes or other works for the protection or benefit of agricultural lands.

Major Irrigation Work.

(2) The term "Major Irrigation Work" shall mean and include all works irrigating an area of land exceeding two hundred acres.

Petty Irrigation Work.

(3) The term "Petty Irrigation Work" shall mean and include all irrigation works irrigating an area of land not exceeding five acres.

Minor Irrigation Work.

(4) The term "Minor Irrigation Work" shall mean and include all irrigation works other than major and petty works as above defined.

Irrigation Officer.

(5) The term "Irrigation Officer" shall mean an officer drawing a monthly salarly of not less than thirty rupees and appointed by Our Government to exercise control or jurisdiction over any irrigation work or all irrigation works in a specified area, or to distribute or to control the distribution of water for irrigation purposes.

Proprietor.

(6) The term "Proprietor" means the owner of land and includes the cultivator or person in actual possession of such land.

Majority of Proprietors.

(7) The expression "Majority of Proprietors" means persons who own more than one-half of the acreage benefited by an irrigation work.

Irrigation.

(8) The term "Irrigation" with its grammatical variations shall include "drainage" with its corresponding variations.

Powers of Irrigation officers and their local limits.

*3. Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette invest any officer either by name or by virtue of his office or any Board constituted under this Regulation or any member thereof with all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed under this Regulation and shall declare the local limits within which such powers or duties shall be exercised or performed.

* As amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097.

*4. The construction, repair and maintenance of petty irrigation works shall devolve upon the proprietors of the lands benefited by such works.

Construction, repair and maintenance of petty irrigation works to devolve upon proprietors benefited.

5. If the proprietors of lands benefited by a petty irrigation work are unable to combine and carry out any repair or other work in connection with such work, or if, for any other reason, they desire to have such repair or work done by Government, it shall be lawful for any of the proprietors to apply to the Division Peishkar to have such repair or other work carried out by Government. The application shall specify the name of the irrigation work, the work proposed to be done to it, the area of lands to be benefited by it and any other particulars which Our Government may prescribe from time to time.

Application to Division Peishkar to have repair of such work carried out by Government.

6. On receipt of the application referred to in the last section, the Division Peishkar may, after satisfying himself by making such enquiry as he may deem fit that the application is *bena fide* and is agreed to by the majority of the proprietors or should be complied with in the general interests of the proprietors, cause an estimate to be prepared and have the work carried out with the previous sanction of Government.

When Division Peishkar may carry out work.

*4 to 17. The provisions of these sections in respect of Petty, Minor and Major Irrigation works were subjected to careful examination under G. O. No. P. W./6993 A, dated 6th September 1908, and as the result of such examination, the Government passed definite orders on the subject in G O. No. 2933/L. R. dated 18th March 1911.

The purport of these orders is contained in the following extract from the G. O., dated 18th March 1911 :—

Works.	Cost of construction, restoration or repair	Charges of maintenance.	Irrigation cess.
Petty works	To be borne *wholly* by the ryots.	To be borne *wholly* by the ryots.	No irrigation cess to be imposed.
Minor ,,	*Half* to be borne by the Government and *half* by the ryots.	Do.	Do.
Major ,,	To be borne *wholly* by the Government.	To be borne *wholly* by the Government.	Irrigation cess to be imposed under Section 18 of the Regulation.

Power to Government to determine by rules the terms of construction and repair of minor irrigation works in specified areas.

7. Our Government may, in consideration of the circumstances of the ryots and other matters, determine by rules, from time to time, the terms on which the minor irrigation works in specified local areas may be constructed and repaired.

Saving of customary right.

Nothing in this Section and in Section 8 shall apply to localities where according to custom such works are carried out or maintained by Government at their entire cost.

Procedure of Division Peishkar on application for minor irrigation work in other cases.

8. In any local area in which the construction and repair of minor irrigation works are not, according to custom or rules passed under the last section, undertaken by Government at their entire cost, it shall be competent for the Division Peishkar or other officer authorised by Our Government in this behalf, on the application of any proprietor interested in a minor irrigation work, to satisfy himself, after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, that the work mentioned in the application should be executed in the interests of the majority of proprietors, and if so satisfied, to cause a plan and estimate of the work and a specification of the lands which will be benefited thereby to be prepared.

When Division Peishkar may move without application.

9. If in any such area the Division Peishkar or other officer aforesaid is satisfied that any minor irrigation work should be constructed or repaired and that the persons interested in such work have not made application owing to the sparseness of the population or the circumstances of the inhabitants or other sufficient cause, he may, on his own motion, cause a plan, estimate and specification to be prepared as in the preceding section.

Notice to put in objections.

10. The plan, estimate and specification made under the last two sections shall be forwarded to the Dewan and an abstract of the estimate and of the specification of the lands likely to be benefited shall be published in the Gazette with a notice calling upon all persons concerned who may have any objection to the work being done to put in their objection before the Division Peishkar or other officer aforesaid who submitted the estimate, within a time to be specified therein. The Division Peishkar or other officer aforesaid shall hear and record the objections, if any, which may be put in, and forward the same to the Dewan with his opinion.

11. If no objections have been put in, or if the majority of proprietors agree to the work, the estimate may be sanctioned and the work carried out at Government cost.

When Government may carry out the work.

In any case in which the majority of proprietors do not agree, if it be found after duly considering their objections that the work proposed should be executed in the interests of the proprietors, the Dewan may order the work to be carried out at the cost of Our Government.

* 11 A. If, in the case of any accident being apprehended or happening to any petty or minor irrigation work, any work in the nature of an urgent repair is needed failure to carry out or delay in carrying out which is likely to cause serious damage, the Division Peishkar, or any other officer duly authorised in this behalf, may, notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 6 and 8 to 11, order the execution of such work at the cost of Government.

12. If the majority of proprietors interested apply to the Division Peishkar or other officer aforesaid, stating that any minor irrigation work should be constructed, restored or repaired by Government and agreeing to repay the cost, such officer shall, after giving notice to the other proprietors, investigate the matter and, if satisfied that the work applied for should be constructed or repaired in the interests of cultivation, shall submit a report to the Dewan. The report shall specify the nature of the work, the area of land which will be benefited by it, with the assessment thereon, a rough estimate of the cost, the number of instalments in which the applicants are willing to repay the cost and such other particulars as may be prescribed by the Dewan. The Dewan may sanction the execution of the work on the terms agreed to by the applicants.

Procedure of Division Peishkar on applicant greeing to repay cost.

13. When any minor irrigation work has been constructed or completely restored or repaired at the cost, wholly or partly, of Government, it shall be the duty of the proprietors of lands benefited by such work to maintain it, *i. e*, to keep it at the level of efficiency at which it was when the construction, restoration or repair was completed.

Proprietors benefited bound to maintain minor irrigation works constructed or repaired at Government cost.

A list of all works constructed, or completely restored, or repaired under this section shall be published in the Gazette in the first month of every official year.

* Added by Regulation VI of 1090—T. G. G. dated 6-7-1915.

14. It shall be the duty of the Irrigation Officer to periodically inspect all the minor irrigation works falling under the last section and report to the Division Peishkar or other officer to whom he is subordinate, the condition of those works. The Division Peishkar or other officer aforesaid may, on being satisfied from such report or from other reliable information that the proprietors concerned have failed to maintain the work or have maintained it unsatisfactorily, publish a notice calling upon the proprietors of lands benefited by the work to carry out the necessary work within a prescribed period or to show cause why they should not do so. The publication of the notice shall be by beat of tom-tom in the village in which the irrigation work is situate and by posting copies thereof in some conspicuous places in such village and in the Proverthi and Taluk Cutcherries.

Irrigation officer to report periodically on condition of such works.

15. If, as required by the notice mentioned in the last section, the proprietors fail or refuse to execute or satisfactorily execute the work or to satisfy such officer that such work should not be carried out, the Division Peishkar or other officer may, subject to such rules as may be issued by Our Government in regard to funds and the agency to execute such works, cause the work to be carried out at Government cost.

Necessary works may be carried out at Government cost on proprietors' failure.

* 16. The cost of any work executed under Sections 6, 11, 11 A, 12 and 15 shall be a first charge on the lands benefited by such work and shall be recovered *pro rata* from such lands as arrears of public revenue in such equal yearly instalments, not less than five, as may be fixed by Our Government from time to time.

Cost of works executed under Sections 6, 11, 11 A, 12 and 15 to be first charge on lands benefited.

Our Government may remit, in whole or in part, the cost of any petty or minor irrigation work, recoverable under the first para of this section.

17. The construction, repair and maintenance of all major irrigation works shall devolve on Our Government.

Construction, repair and maintenance of major irrigation works to devolve on Government.

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* As amended by Regulation VI of 1090.

*18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, Our Government may levy a cess on any area benefited by an irrigation work, major or minor, constructed, restored or repaired, after the passing of this Regulation, wholly at the cost of Government, provided that the total amount of such cess shall not exceed 6 per cent interest on the total outlay incurred and provided also that in the case of a minor irrigation work the cess shall absolve the ryots interested from payment of their portion of the cost of such work where such payment is otherwise leviable, and also from the duty of maintaining the work under Section 13.

Power to Government to levy cess.

19. Any person desiring the construction of a new irrigation work for irrigating his land may apply in writing to the Division Peishkar stating

Application for construction of a new irrigation work.

(1) that he has been unable to come to terms with the owners of the land on which such work has to be constructed or through which it will pass ;

(2) that he desires the Irrigation Officer in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring a right to so much of the said land as will be necessary for such irrigation work ; and

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such land and constructing such work.

If the Division Peishkar considers

Procedure of Division Peishkar thereupon.

(a) that the construction of such work is necessary,

(b) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as he considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings and the amount of any compensation which he may consider likely to become due, and upon such deposit being made, he shall after due enquiry mark out the land which in his opinion it will be necessary to acquire for the construction of the work and shall give notice of the same to the owner of such land. The notice shall also be published in the Gazette and in the village in which the land is situate.

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* 18. Under this section, an irrigation cess of Re. 1 per acre on all registered wet lands and Rs. 7 per acre on all registered dry (and garden) lands, commanded by the Kodayar scheme was imposed under G. O. No. 2845|P. W., dated 6th April 1908. An irrigation cess of chs. 21 per acre on wet lands and Rs. 3½ per acre on dry lands converted into wet irrigated by water baled from the Kodayar channels was imposed as per G. O. Nos. 3180|L. R. 2292|of 15 and 1896|L. R.|2292 of 15 dated 9-5-1916 and 4-8-1918 respectively. Similarly, an irrigation cess of Rs. 4 per acre was imposed on the wet and dry lands under the Talliar scheme by G. O. No. 15058|L. R., dated 8th December 1909.

Within thirty days from the date of the above notice, the owner or any other person interested in the land or in the irrigation work to which the notice refers shall apply to the Division Peishkar by petition stating his objection to the construction for which application has been made. The Division Peishkar shall consider the objection and such evidence as may be adduced by both parties or as he may himself call for, and pass an order in writing stating the grounds of such order.

Objection to construction to be made to Division Peishkar.

If the order be that the application is reasonable and should be granted, the land marked out may, with the previous sanction of the Dewan, be acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation.

20. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land until he has paid to the person named by the officer assuming the land, the amount of compensation awarded and any damage occasioned by the marking out and occupation of such land together with all expenses incidental to such occupation.

Conditions to be complied with previous to giving occupation of land.

If such amount is not paid, the same may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

21. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of any land, the following conditions shall be binding on him :—

Conditions binding to secure continuance of occupation.

(1) The land shall not be used for any purpose other than such irrigation work, except with the special sanction of Government ;

(2) The work shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Division Peishkar within such period after the occupation of the land is given to the occupant as may be determined by such officer;

(3) The applicant or his representative in interest shall pay the tax due on such land ;

If any of these conditions is not complied with, the right of the applicant or his representative in interest to occupy such land or work shall cease absolutely.

Provided that the liability to pay tax shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition.

22. The provisions of Sections 19, 20 and 21 shall, so far as may be, apply to applications for land required for the extension or alteration of an existing irrigation work.

Land for the extension of irrigation work to be obtained under same procedure.

* 23. Whenever, by local custom, any work for purposes of agriculture should be done by the joint labour or cost of the proprietors of all the lands benefited by such work, if any of such proprietors fails or neglects to do his share of the work or contribute his share of the cost or labour, it shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar or any officer special by authorised in this behalf, on the application of a reasonable number of proprietors interested in such work or injured by such failure or neglect, to investigate the matter and pass such order as he deems fit and may also, by such order, direct the defaulting proprietor to execute any portion of the work or pay any portion of the cost of the work. If the order directs that the defaulting proprietor shall execute a portion of the work, it shall distinctly specify the portion of the work to be executed, the time within which it should be done and the estimated cost of such work. On the defaulting proprietor refusing or failing to execute the work within the time prescribed in the order, the cost of the work may be recovered from such defaulter as arrears of land revenue and the work executed under the orders of the Division Peishkar or such officer as aforesaid. Any sum of money ordered to be paid under the provisions of this section may also be recovered from the defaulting proprietor as arrears of land revenue and the amount so recovered paid to the party entitled to it.

Procedure on failure to contribute cost or labour for work to be done by joint labour.

Illustration.—The putting up of ring-bunds or draining of water in Punja Padoms in Kuttanaud are works contemplated in this section.

24. Whenever it shall appear to the Irrigation Officer that there is imminent danger of the embankment of any tank, canal or channel or other irrigation work being breached and of a destructive inundation being caused thereby which may be prevented by a large body of labourers immediately working together to strengthen the embankment or other work, or, when such breach has occured, if it shall appear to such officer that it can be repaired and inundation caused by it be stopped, by the immediate employment of a large body of labourers for that purpose, it shall be lawful for such officer to call upon all

Labourers may be called upon to cooperate in preventing or repairing breaches in the embankments of any tank, canal, &c.

*As amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and II of 1103.

able-bodied male persons of the labouring classes of the Proverthi or Proverthies in the vicinity to co-operate in the work necessary for preventing or repairing the breach as the case may be.

In the absence of the Irrigation Officer, it shall be lawful for the local Tahsildar or Proverthicar to make such requisition in his stead.

Rates of remuneration to labourers so employed.

25. Every person who shall be employed on such work under such requisition shall be paid for his labour by day at the highest rate paid in the neighbourhood for similar work, and, if he is required to work at night, at double such rate.

Inhabitants may be called upon for supply of materials.

26. It shall be lawful for the Irrigation Officer or in his absence the local Tahsildar or Proverthicar to make requisitions upon the inhabitants in the vicinity for the supply of materials, to wit, trees and leaves, bamboos, straw and the like, necessary for the purposes mentioned in Section 24 and to seize and, if necessary, to cut down such articles wherever they may be found, giving receipts for them in writing.

Supplies how to be paid for.

Such supplies shall be paid for at the highest prices for which such supplies are sold in the neighbourhood.

And in case damage is sustained by any person in consequence of the cutting down of any such articles, compensation shall be made for such damage.

Distribution of water of works constructed at Government cost to be regulated by Government.

*27. The distribution of the water of all irrigation works constructed, repaired or maintained by Government at their cost, whether wholly or partly, shall be regulated by such rules or orders as may be prescribed or issued by Our Government, from time to time.

Acts punishable under the Regulation.

28. Whoever without proper authority does any of the following acts; that is to say—

(1) injures, alters, enlarges or obstructs any irrigation work;

(2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in or the flow of water from, through, over or under any irrigation work;

(3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any irrigation work so as to endanger, injure or render less useful any such work;

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*In G. O. No. 6757/L. R. & F., dated 22nd June 1913, the Government laid down that all Minor irrigation works *within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project* should be treated as Major.

(4) being responsible for the maintenance of or using an irrigation work, causes or occasions waste of the water in such irrigation work or interferes with the authorised distribution of the water therefrom or uses such water in an unauthorized manner;

(5) corrupts or fouls the water of any irrigation work so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

(6) being liable to furnish his own labour, fails or neglects to furnish such labour; or

(7) destroys or moves any level, mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a public servant;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding one month, or to both.

Nothing in this section or Section 29 shall apply to acts done in respect of irrigation works which are exclusively owned by individuals.

Power to arrest without warrant.

29. Any person in charge of an irrigation work or of the distribution of water from such work may take into custody without a warrant and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police Station to be dealt with according to law, any person who within his view commits any of the following offences:—

(1) wilfully injures or obstructs any irrigation work; or

(2) without proper authority interferes with the supply or flow of water in or from any irrigation work.

Power to Government to make rules.

30. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules consistently with the provisions of this Regulation to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the proceedings of any officer who under the provisions of this Regulation is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of the Regulation shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Regulation shall be done; and generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation; and

(4) the number of instalments in which the cost of petty and minor irrigation works may be recovered and the circumstances under which remission of such cost may be granted under Section 16.

Such rules shall, when published in the Gazette, have the force of law.

31. No action shall lie against Government for not complying with the application of ryots for the construction, repair, improvement or restoration of any irrigation work.

Bar of action against Government.

*32. (1) Our Government may, by a Notification in our Government Gazette, constitute Boards for any local area for regulating the distribution of water of any irrigation work, for keeping the irrigation work or any part thereof in repair and for other purposes, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government by rules made under this Regulation.

(2) Our Government may, by a like Notification, dissolve any Board constituted under sub-section (1).

(3) For the discharging of its functions any Board constituted under sub-section (1) may, with the previous sanction of Government, levy a cess on the lands benefited.

(4) Our Government may from time to time make rules as to—

(*a*) the number of elected and nominated members for each Board;

(*b*) the term of office of the members of the Board;

(*c*) the qualification and registration of electors, the time and mode of election and any other matter connected with election;

(*d*) the dissolution or supersession of Boards and the consequence of such dissolution or supersession;

(*e*) the powers and duties of the Boards;

(*f*) the conduct of business at their meetings;

(*g*) the appointment and punishment of their servants;

(*h*) the rates at which the cess may be levied;

(*i*) the mode of realising such cess;

(*j*) the purpose for which the money collected may be utilised;

(*k*) the relations between two or more Boards; and

(*l*) all other matters necessary for carrying out generally the purposes of this Regulation.

(5) All such rules shall be published in Our Government Gazette and thereupon they shall have the force of law.

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* Added by Regulation V of 1097—T. G. G. dated 20-12-1921.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

(1)

*(*No. 5400/L. R., dated 8th November 1918*).

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that all Taluk Tahsildars are hereby empowered to exercise the powers of a Division Peishkar under Section 23 of the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, as amended by Regulation VI of 1090.

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(2)

†(*No. R. O. C. P. 156 of 21/P. W. dated 1/9th June 1923*).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, the following Revised Rules under the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, as amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097, are passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja.

I. (*a*) Every Tahsildar is appointed and declared an Irrigation Officer under the Regulation, so far as all petty and minor irrigation works in his taluk are concerned, and he shall, by virtue of his office, exercise or perform all the powers or duties conferred or imposed under the Regulation, in respect of the following items:—

(1) the recovery, under Section 16, of the cost of works executed under Sections 11, 11 A, 12 and 15;

(2) the distribution of water of all minor irrigation works and the control of such distribution; and

(3) the periodical inspection of all minor irrigation works and submission of reports as to their condition, under Section 14.

(*b*) Every P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer is also appointed and declared an Irrigation Officer under the Regulation so far as minor irrigation works in his Sub-Division are concerned, and he shall, by virtue of his office, exercise or perform all the powers or duties conferred or imposed under the Regulation, in respect of the following items:—

(1) the construction and repair of minor irrigation works under Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 A and 12;

(2) the periodical inspection of such works and the submission of reports as to their condition under Section 14; and

(3) the execution of maintenance works under Section 15, on the failure of the proprietors of the lands under a tank to carry them out under Section 13.

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* T. G. G. dated 12-11-1918, Part I, page 1220.

‡ T. G. G. dated 12-6-1923, Part IV, P. W. D. sheet pages 563—564.

Note.—All petty and minor irrigation works in the area commanded by the Kodayar Project are treated as major.

II. Every P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer is appointed and declared an Irrigation Officer under the Regulation so far as all major irrigation works in his Sub-Division are concerned, and he shall, by virtue of his office, exercise or perform all the powers or duties, conferred or imposed under the Regulation in regard to such works.

III. When a minor irrigation work is constructed, restored or repaired by an Irrigation Officer authorised by the Government in this behalf, under the provisions of Sections 8 to 12 of the Regulation, the Government will remit, as a matter of grace, under clause 2 of Section 16 of the Regulation, one-half of the cost of such works, but the other half of the cost shall be recovered from the proprietors of the lands benefited by such work *pro rata* according to the extent of the lands held by them in ten equal annual instalments commencing from the Malabar year succeeding that in which the work is completed.

Proviso. The half contribution referred to in the rules shall not under clause 2 of Section 7 be levied from the proprietors in the case of works outside the Kodayar commanded area in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and the old Eraniel and Kalkulam taluks which are now merged in the enlarged Kalkulam and Vilavankod taluks, as such works are according to custom constructed at the entire cost of Government.

IV. When any minor irrigation work has been constructed or completely restored or repaired, wholly or partly at the cost of Government, it shall be the duty of the proprietors of the lands benefited by such works to maintain it under Section 13 of the Regulation.

V. A list of all minor irrigation works constructed or completely restored or repaired under Section 13 of the Regulation, will be published in the Gazette, in the 1st month of every official year.

VI. If the proprietors concerned fail to maintain any work referred to in Rule IV, the Irrigation Officer authorised by the Government in this behalf may cause such maintenance to be carried out at Government cost, subject to the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the Regulation. The cost of the maintenance shall be first debited to "advances" (to be specially provided for the purpose in the Budget under "Debt Heads") and subsequently recovered in full from the lands benefited under Section 16.

VII. The distribution of the water of all major irrigation works shall be under the control of the P. W. D. Sub-Division Office having jurisdiction over the area.

VIII. An appeal from any order or decision passed under the Regulation by a Tahsildar or a P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer shall lie to the Division Peishkar or the Executive Engineer, as the case may be, and such appeal shall be preferred within thirty days from the date of such order or decision. No second appeal shall lie from an order or decision passed on appeal.

IX. An appeal from any original order or decision passed by the Division Peishkar or the Executive Engineer under the Regulation shall lie to the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Chief Engineer, respectively, and such appeal shall be preferred within thirty days from the date of such order or decision. No second appeal shall lie from an order or decision passed on appeal.

X. An appeal from any order or decision passed by the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Chief Engineer under the Regulation shall lie to the Government and such appeal shall be preferred within thirty days from the date of such order or decision.

XI. These rules supersede those passed under date the 22nd August 1911.

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(3)

RULES.

†(*Dis, No. 1395 of 1932/Revenue, dated 22nd August 1932.*)

Whereas it is desirable to revise the existing Rules under date the 28th October 1922 relating to the constitution and working of the Irrigation Boards under the Kodayar Project, the following Revised Rules are issued under Section 32 of the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072, as amended by Regulations VI of 1090, V of 1097 and II of 1103 with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 9th August 1932/25th Karkadagom 1107.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'Irrigation Board' means the 'Central Board' or a 'Block Board';

(2) 'Central Board' means the Board constituted under Rule 2 (1),

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**Vide* pp. 341-342 of L. R. M. Vol. I.

† *Vide* T. G. G. dated 23-8-1932.

(3) 'Block' means any one of the areas specified as blocks in the Schedule annexed to these Rules,

(4) 'Group' means any one of the areas comprising a group of blocks as detailed in the Schedule annexed to these Rules;

(5) 'Block Board' means a Board constituted under Rule 2 (2) for a block;

(6) 'Executive Engineer' means the Executive Engineer in charge of the Nagercoil Division

*(7) 'Dewan Peishkar' means the Dewan Peishkar in charge of the Trivandrum Division.

CONSTITUTION.

2. (1) There shall be constituted for the area commanded by the Kodayar Irrigation Project in South Travancore a Central Board called "the Kodayar Central Irrigation Board."

(2) There shall be a Block Board for each Block which shall be called by the name of the Block for which it is constituted.

† 3. (1) The Central Board shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, six other official members, *viz.*, the Tahsildars of Thovala, Agastiswaram and Kalkulam, the Assistant Engineer attached to the Nagercoil Division Office, the Section Officer, Thuckalai, and the Agricultural Inspector, Paddy Farm, Thiruppathisaram and thirteen non-official members.

(2) †The Dewan Peishkar shall be *Ex-officio* President of the 'Central Board' and the Executive Engineer shall be its *Ex-officio* Vice-President.

(3) The non-official members of the Central Board shall be elected by the members of the Block Boards from among their number at the rate of one for each group.

4. Every Block Board shall consist of seven members all elected. The members shall elect their own President from among themselves.

5. (1) The non-official members of an Irrigation Board shall hold office for a term of two years. An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-election.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1) an out-going member shall, unless otherwise directed by Government, continue in office until his successor is elected.

(3) (i) A member of an Irrigation Board or the President of a Block Board may tender the resignation of his membership or office, as the case may be, to the †Dewan Peishkar, and on the acceptance of the resignation, the membership or office shall become vacant.

*The designation of 'Dewan Peishkar' has been changed to 'Division Peishkar'—Govt. Notification R. Dis. 1070/34/Rev., dated 2-8-'34.

†As amended by Notification R. O. C. No. 850/33/Rev, dated 14-12-33.

(ii) The Government may, after obtaining the explanation of the member or President and a report, after necessary enquiry, from the Dewan Peishkar, remove the member or President from his seat or office in the Board :—

(*a*) If he refuses to act or becomes in the opinion of Government incapable of acting ; or

(*b*) If he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for three or more consecutive meetings of the Board ; or

(*c*) If, in the opinion of the Government, he has so flagrantly abused his position as a member or President and has so grossly and wilfully neglected his duties as to render his continuance detrimental to the interests of the Board ; or

(*d*) in the case of a President, if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Government, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the Board.

(iii) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a member of the Central or the Block Board or in the case of a President of the Block Board by reason of his election being declared void or his seat becoming vacant under clauses (i) and (ii) above or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by election within three months of its occurrence and the newly elected member or President shall hold office for so long as the member or President as the case may be in whose place he was elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

PART II.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS.

6. A person shall be qualified to be a Block Board elector if :—

(1) he either owns or holds, as a mortgagee or as a lessee with possession, one acre or more of irrigated land in the Block ;

(2) he is above 21 years of age ;

(3) he is not of unsound mind ;

(4) he is not convicted of an offence implying in the opinion of the Dewan Peishkar, moral turpitude.

7. If property is held jointly by the members of a joint family or by more than one owner or mortgagee, the family or the joint holding shall be treated as possessing the qualification and the person entitled to be registered in the electoral roll shall be the manager of the family or one of the joint holders selected by the majority of them.

8. A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a joint family or of joint holders but not in both capacities.

9. A draft electoral roll shall be prepared for each Block by the Tahsildar and hung up in the Taluk Office and at the Pakuthi Cutcherry or Cutcherries concerned at least three months before the date of each general election. A copy of this draft electoral roll shall also be forwarded to the President of the Block Board concerned for publication. If a Block falls within the jurisdiction of more than one Tahsildar, the Dewan Peishkar shall decide which Tahsildar should take action in this respect and his decision shall be final. Any objection in regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of any name may be made in writing to the Tahsildar within fifteen days of the publication of the draft electoral roll. The Tahsildar shall fix a time and place within fifteen days of the expiry of the time for receipt of objections and issue notices to all the interested parties and hear the objections and deliver his decision then and there in the presence of the parties after hearing them. The decision shall also be recorded in writing. An appeal shall lie to the *Division Assistant, Padmanabhapuram, against the decision of the Tahsildar and the Division Assistant's decision shall be final. All appeals shall be preferred within 15 days of the date of the decision appealed against and the procedure to be followed by the Division Assistant shall be the same as that prescribed for the Tahsildar in regard to the disposal of objection petitions. The final electoral roll shall be published in the Taluk Office and Pakuthi Cutcherri or Cutcherries concerned and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the President of the Block Board concerned for publication at least fifteen clear days before the date of the general election.

10. Persons registered in the final electoral roll and no others shall be entitled to elect members of Block Boards and every such person shall be eligible to be elected as a member provided he is literate. If any dispute arises as to the literacy of a person, the officer conducting the election shall decide the point and his decision shall be conclusive so far as that election is concerned.

11. (i) The election of members of Block Boards, whether at a general election or at a bye-election, shall be conducted by the Tahsildar in such places as he may notify and on such days and hours as may be fixed by him from time to time. In the case of a general election, the Tahsildar shall also convene a meeting of the members elected for the election of a President from among them within two months of the date of the election of members.

(2) A suitable building shall be chosen by the Tahsildar to hold the election for each Block.

(3) At least seven clear days' notice shall be given by the Tahsildar of the date and place of election by notices hung up in the

*The designation of 'Division Assistant' has been changed to 'Assistant Peishkar'—*Vide* Govt. Notification R. Dis. 1070 of 34/Rev., dated 2-8-'34.

Taluk Office and Pakuthi Cutcherry or Cutcherries concerned. A copy of such notice shall also be sent to the President of the Block Board concerned for publication in such manner as he thinks proper.

12. (1) The election of members of the Central Board shall be conducted by the Division Assistant, Padmanabhapuram, at such time and place as he may fix within two months of the completion of the general election of members to the Block Boards.

(2) For purposes of election of members to the Central Board, each elector shall have only one vote even though he may be a member of more than one Block Board.

13. (1) Every election of a member shall be by votes. The candidate securing the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

(2) In cases where there may have been an equality of votes for any two or more candidates, the President shall cast lots for the purpose of deciding which of such candidates shall be declared elected.

(3) The votes shall be recorded in voting papers distributed in the presence of the officer conducting the election.

(4) No election shall be set aside except on the ground of material irregularity or fraud proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan Peishkar.

PART III.

Conduct of Business.

(i) *The Central Board.*

14. The Central Board shall have its head-quarters at Nagercoil and shall meet at such place and time as the President may prescribe.

15. (1) There shall be at least four ordinary meetings of the Central Board annually.

(2) The President may and, on the requisition of five or more non-official members, shall convene meetings for special purposes in addition to those contemplated in sub-rule (1). These meetings will be extraordinary meetings of the Board.

(3) No meeting shall be held unless at least seven clear days' notice of the time and the place of the meeting and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given to the members.

(4) The President or, in his absence, the Vice-President shall preside over meetings and if neither the President, nor the Vice-President is present, one of their number, as the members present shall elect, shall preside.

(5) No meeting shall be held unless there is a quorum of nine members and unless also the majority of the members present at the meeting are non-officials.

(6) All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in every case of equality of votes, the presiding authority shall have a second or casting vote.

(7) Minutes of the proceedings of meetings shall be drawn up and recorded in a book and shall be signed by the President, Vice-President or member who presides at the meeting.

(8) Copies of the proceedings shall be sent to the Dewan Peishkar, the Executive Engineer and the other members of the Board.

(9) The Presiding authority shall forward any resolution of the Board to Government, if so resolved upon by the Board.

(ii) Block Boards.

16. Every Block Board shall meet for the transaction of business at such place and time as the President may prescribe. Notice of such meetings shall be given by the President to the Central Board member concerned.

17. (1) Block Boards shall ordinarily meet at least once every two months.

(2) No meeting shall be held unless at least five members are present including the President.

(3) Matters relating to the execution of work and to the outlay and recoupment of expenditure out of the Board's funds shall require the vote of a majority consisting of not less than three members present at the meeting excluding the President.

(4) The President shall submit at every meeting the accounts of expenditure incurred by him since the previous meeting, and in the case of any item of expenditure disallowed at the meeting, the President, if he objects to such disallowance, may address the Central Board member concerned who shall, after making the necessary investigation, forward the papers with his opinion for the decision of the Dewan Peishkar. The Dewan Peishkar's decision shall be final.

(5) The President may and on the requisition of three or more members convene meetings for special purposes in addition to those contemplated in sub-rule (1). These meetings will be extraordinary meetings of the Board.

(6) The other provisions of Rule 15 (3), (4) and (6) to (8) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Block Boards with the qualification that copies of the proceedings of meetings shall be sent to the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer and the Tahsildar as well as the Central Board member of the group concerned.

PART IV.

Functions of the Central Board.

18. It shall be competent to the Central Board to consider and make recommendations on the following matters, *viz.*,

(*a*) the date of opening and closing of the Kodayar Reservoir and the channels ;

(*b*) the supply of water to the several major tanks and channels ;

(*c*) the distribution of water to the several *puravus* or *karas* or Blocks ;

(*d*) the representations made by the Block Boards ;

(*e*) the references made to them *re* the disposal of tanks and tankbeds ;

(*f*) the measures calculated to bring as much land as possible under cultivation in the commanded area ; and

(*g*) all matters tending to enhance the utility and successful working of irrigation under the Kodayar scheme and to express an opinion on all irrigation matters that may be referred to the Board by the Government.

18 A. It shall be the duty of the member of the Central Board concerned to keep in close touch with the working of the several Block Boards in his jurisdiction and advise them with his suggestions for improvements whenever necessary. For this purpose the Presidents of the Block Boards concerned shall give him access to all records and accounts relating to the working of the Boards.

18 B. It shall be the duty of the members of the Central Board concerned to report to the Dewan Peishkar any serious irregularities they may notice in the working of any Block Board in their group.

18 C. The Dewan Peishkar may make arrangements for auditing the accounts of any Block Board at his discretion.

19. The Dewan Peishkar and the Executive Engineer will ordinarily accept the recommendations of the Board. But in cases of differences of opinion between the Board on the one hand and either the Dewan Peishkar or the Executive Engineer on the other, the President of the Board shall make a reference to Government whose decision shall be final.

PART V.

Functions of the Block Board.

20. The following shall be the functions of Block Boards :—

(*a*) To see that the water received by the Block is fairly and equitably distributed to the lands comprising the Block and to

decide all disputes regarding field distribution within the Block. The decision of the Board in regard to field distribution shall be final.

Explanation—On the complaint of any aggrieved party in writing, of interference of any person with an existing field distribution so as to cause immediate damage to standing crops or to prevent cultivation of lands, the Boards concerned shall have the power to restore the *status quo ante*. The decision of the Board shall be recorded in writing and it shall be final.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Tahsildar or the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer concerned, any decision or action of the Board is likely to be detrimental to the interests of Government he shall report the matter to the Dewan Peishkar or the Executive Engineer, as the case may be, and the question shall be decided by these two officers in consultation with each other and in the event of disagreement between them the matter shall be referred to the Government whose orders shall be final. The final decision shall be binding on the Board.

Note :—The violation of any lawful orders as to the distribution of water is punishable under Section 28 of the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072.

(*b*) To advise the ryots as to the crop to be grown with reference to the supply received and the time of its receipt;

(*c*) To keep the field distributaries within the Block in proper repair;

(*d*) To arrange to extend and improve field distributaries with the help and guidance of the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer concerned;

(*e*) To advise the ryots not to encroach upon or otherwise tamper with irrigation works within their Blocks and to bring cases of default promptly to the notice of the Revenue and the P. W. D. authorities concerned;

(*f*) To help the Revenue and P. W. D. officers with supply of necessary labour and otherwise co-operate with them in the discharge of their duties;

(*g*) To bring to the notice of the Central Board any difficulties they may experience with the ryots or with the officers of Government in the discharge of their functions; and

(*h*) Generally to attend to all other matters in the Block that may be found necessary to ensure the successful irrigation of the Block.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. To carry out effectively its functions, the Block Board may levy a cess not exceeding one rupee annually per acre of irrigated land in the Block the actual rate levied varying of course with the nature of the lands and other attendant circumstances. The cess shall be recovered by the Board itself and in cases of default shall, on the Board's application, be recovered by the Revenue authority concerned as if it were an arrear of land Revenue. Government may however on the Board's application direct the recovery by the revenue authority of the entire cess due to a Board subject to such conditions as they may fix. No cess shall be collected without a specific requisition from the Board concerned every year. If in any year the Board does not make a requisition for the collection of the cess of that year before the end of Kanni, the Board shall be deemed to have waived the right to make such requisition for that year.

21 A. (i) No amount included in the list of arrears to be recovered under the Revenue Recovery Regulation forwarded to the Tahsildar by the Presidents of the Block Boards shall thereafter be collected by the Boards direct.

(ii) With the sanction of the Dewan Peishkar, the Tahsildar may incur, out of the funds collected, such expenditure for the collection of the arrears on account of staff, etc., as may be necessary, provided that such expenditure shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total collections of the Blocks concerned for each year.

21 B. No collections on account of the Boards made by the revenue authorities shall, until otherwise directed by the Dewan Peishkar, be handed over to the President of the Board concerned, if the majority of the members of the Board object to the payment in writing on the ground of mismanagement of Boards' funds by the President

22. The necessary expenses of the Central Board will be met by *pro rata* contributions by the Block Boards, the contribution from each Block Board for each year being determined and intimated to the Board concerned by the Central Board before the close of the preceding year.

23 The President of a Block Board may, subject to the approval of his Board, appoint, from time to time, such staff as may be necessary for the discharging of the Board's functions and pay the staff out of the cess collected under Rule 21.

24. The President of the Central Board may appoint such staff as may be necessary for his Board and also incur the necessary contingent expenditure.

25. The President of every Irrigation Board shall be responsible for all monies received and shall keep regular accounts of receipts and expenses.

26. Should an Irrigation Board make persistent default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by these Rules or exceed or abuse its powers, the Government in the case of the Central Board, and the Dewan Peishkar in the case of Block Board may, by notification, declare the Board to be suspended for such time as they or he may think fit;

Provided that no order suspending a Board shall be passed without previously intimating to it the ground upon which the proposal is made and considering its explanations and objections, if any.

27. When a Board is suspended, the following consequences shall ensue :—

(*a*) All members of the Board shall, from the date of the notification, vacate their seats.

(*b*) All powers and duties of the Board shall, until the Board is reconstituted, vest in the Public Works Department.

(*c*) All property vested in the Board shall, until the Board is reconstituted, vest in the Public Works Department.

28. Should the electors of a Block refuse or otherwise fail to form a Board or should a Block Board be suspended, the Government may constitute a Board for that Block by nomination of the President and the members for such time as they may deem fit, provided that the period so fixed shall not extend further than the date of the next general elections.

SCHEDULE

OF GROUPS AND BLOCKS UNDER THE KODAYAR IRRIGATION PROJECT.

RULE 1 (4) AND (5).

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area Acres.	Area Cents.	Remarks.
		A GROUP.			
1	Thadicaranconam block	Area irrigated by the sluice from Chellanthuruthi to Kotasastha ...	481	10	Thovala Channel System.
2	Olakkaruvi block	Area irrigated by Olakkaruviyar, Punar, Mettukal etc. ...	340	,,	
3	Devandran block	Area irrigated by Devandran kal and the tanks under the same ...	709	,,	
4	Kadukkara block	Area irrigated by Varattar, Kanjiyar, etc., around Kadukkara ...	637	,,	
5	Alathurayar block	Area irrigated by Alathurayar and tanks under the same ...	630	,,	
		B GROUP.			
1	Avayaramman block	Area irrigated by sluices Seethapal, Pudukudi and Avayaramman ...	310	10	Thovala Channel System.
2	Azhagamman block	Area irrigated by Azhagamman, Athichanpudur and Chempakaramanpudur sluices ...	413	,,	
3	Layam block	Area irrigated by Layam sluice ...	658	,,	
4	Krishnan block	Area irrigated by Krishnan and Ganesa sluices ...	332	,,	
5	Veeramony block	Area irrigated by Natesa and Veeramony sluices ...	249	,,	
6	Minchin block	Area irrigated by Minchin sluice ...	281	,,	
7	Kuriyan block	Area irrigated by Kuriyan sluice ...	226	,,	
8	Bastow block	Area irrigated by Bastow sluice ...	406	,,	

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Remarks.
		C GROUP.			
1	Father John block	Area irrigated by Father John sluice ...	157	,,	Thovala Channel System.
2	Ramasamudram block	Area irrigated by Ramasamudram sluice and surplus ...	407	,,	
3	Thomas block	Area irrigated by Thomas sluices Major and Minor ...	519	,,	
4	Horsely block	Area irrigated by Horsely sluices, Major and Minor..	321	,,	
5	Thanumalayan block	Area irrigated by Thanumalayan sluices, Major and Minor ...	436	,,	
6	Thirumulam block	Area irrigated by Thirumulam and Arunachalam sluices, Major and Minor ...	365	,,	
7	Kumari block	Area irrigated by Kumari sluice ...	249	,,	
8	Anthonier block	Area irrigated by Anthonier sluice ...	299	,,	
9	Ambigai block	Area irrigated by Ambigai sluices, Major and Minor..	233	,,	
10	Narayanaswami block	Area irrigated by Narayanaswami, Sankarasubramonian and Sreekrishnan sluices above the commanded area of the Pudukulam surplus kal ...	386	67	
11	Maruthuvamalai East Major block	Area irrigated by the sluices in the East Major branch ...	407	,,	
12	Maruthuvamalai Main West block	Area irrigated by the sluices in the Maruthuvamalai West branch and East Minor branch...	406	,,	Nanjinad Puthanar System.
		D GROUP.			
1	Thalakudy block	Area irrigated by sluices 1 to 10 of the N. P. Channel ...	649	,,	
2	Natchiyar Pudukulam block	Area irrigated by sluices 11 to 28 of the N. P. Channel ...	598	,,	

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents	Remarks.
		D GROUP – (*contd.*)			
3	Vellemadam block	Area irrigated by sluices 29 to 37 of the N. P. Channel ...	322	,,	Nanjinad Puthanar System.
4	Kothandaraman block	Area irrigated by sluice 38 of the N. P. Channel...	650	,,	
5	Kulasegarampudur block	Area irrigated by sluices 39 to 54 of the N. P. Channel ...	700	,,	
6	Athomoly block	Area irrigated by sluice 55 ...	757	,,	
7	Eravipudur block	Area irrigated by sluices 56 to 72 of the N. P. Channel ...	573	,,	
		E GROUP.			
1	Osaravila block	Area irrigated by sluices 73 to 90 of the N. P. Channel ...	887	67	Nanjinad Puthanar System.
2	Mandarampudur block	Area irrigated by sluices 91 to 105 of the N. P. Channel ...	700	,,	
3	Maharajapuram block	Area irrigated by the tanks under Mettukal ...	461	,,	
4	Variyur block	Area irrigated by the tank under Variyurkal ...	426	,,	
5	Pudukulam Surplus block	Area irrigated by the surplus from Pudukulam, Mudaliyarkulam, Pranthenerikulam and a portion of Sree Krishnan block ...	300	,,	
6	Mahadanapuram block	Area irrigated by Mahadanapuram kal, and Kumarisala kulam ...	343	40	
7	Narikulam block	Area irrigated by Narikulam ...	181	60	
8	Thalakulam block	Area irrigated by sluices 106 to 111 of the N. P. Channel, Thalakulam etc, ...	527	,,	

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Remarks.
		F GROUP.			
1	Darisanamcope block	Area irrigated by Kuttinad, Veerapuli Dam, Payode kal, Pallikondan kal etc. ...	843	,,	Palayar System.
2	Putheri block	Area irrigated by Arasayar kal, Velavadi kal and Putheri Alankal ...	964	,,	Palayar System.
3	Theraikal block	Area irrigated by Theraikal and upper tanks fed by the same ...	585	,,	Palayar System.
4	Therkulam block	Area irrigated by Therkulam ...	1,626	,,	Palayar System.
		G GROUP.			
1	Parakai block	Area irrigated by Parakai kal, Parakai tank and Pakkulam ...	1,200	,,	Anandanar System.
2	Suchindram block	Area irrigated by the Suchindram kal and tank ...	978	,,	Anandanar System.
3	Thamarakulam block	Area irrigated by the Manakudiyan kal, Pannayar and Mission kal ...	559	,,	Anandanar System.
		H GROUP.			
1	Veeranallur block	Area irrigated by Anandanar sluices 1 to 31 ...	693	,,	Anandanar System.
2	Vembar block	Area irrigated by Anandanar sluices 32 to 49 ...	650	,,	Anandanar System.

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Remarks.
		H GROUP—(*contd.*)			
3	Marthandanallur block	Area irrigated by Anandanar sluices 50 to 65 ...	636	,,	Anandanar System.
4	Navalcaud block	Area irrigated by Anandanar sluices 66 to 86 ...	749	,,	
5	Edappara block	Area irrigated by Anandanar sluices 87 to 94 ...	743	,,	
6	Thericolam block	Area irrigated by Anandanar sluices 95 to 143 ...	469	,,	
7	Akkanicolam block	Ar a irrigated by West Kal and Akkanicolam ...	658	,,	
		I GROUP.			
1	A. K. Kal block	Area irrigated by A. K. Kal main and Peruvilai kal ...	337	60	Anandanar System.
2	Krishanancoil block	Area irrigated by Krishnancoil kal and tanks and channels under the same.	423	,,	
3	Asaripallam branch block	Area irrigated by Asaripallam branch ...	332	,,	
4	East Main block	Area irrigated by East Main Channel ...	379	,,	
5	Karavilai branch, upper block	Area irrigated by sluices 1 to 9 of Karavilai branch	350	,,	
6	Karavilai branch, lower block	Area irrigated by sluices 10 to end of Karavilai branch ...	293	,,	
7	Athikadai branch block	Area irrigated by Athikadai branch, Perumcolam and Chempacolam ...	277	,,	

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area.		Remarks.
			Acres.	Cents.	
		I GROUP.—(*contd.*)			
8	Kottar branch block	Area irrigated by Kottar branch channel ...	410	,,	Anandanar System.
9	Thengampudur branch, upper block	Area irrigated by sluices 1 to 4 of the Thengampudur branch ...	288	,,	Anandanar System.
10	Thengampudur branch, lower block	Area irrigated by sluice 5 to end of the Tengampudur branch ...	212	,,	Anandanar System.
		J GROUP.			
1	Villukuri block	Area irrigated by Chadayappan, Dharman and Nullivilai sluices ...	213	,,	K. K. Kal System.
2	Madathattuvilai block	Area irrigated by Madathattuvilai branch and Puthucolam sluice ...	393	,,	K. K. Kal System.
3	Kandanvilai block	Area irrigated by Kandanvilai branch ...	509	,,	K. K. Kal System.
4	Mallancode block	Area irrigated by Mallancode branch and Banerjee block ...	269	,,	K. K. Kal System.
5	Karankad block	Area irrigated by Karankad sluice, Cheruppancode and Kattimancode.	199	,,	K. K. Kal System.
6	Ganapathiswami block	Area irrigated by Ganapathiswami and Pakanathaswami sluices ...	298	,,	K. K. Kal System.
7	Koduppakuzhi block	Area irrigated by Vembanur and Horsley sluices.	244	,,	K. K. Kal System.
8	Kurunthancode block	Area irrigated by Kuriyan and Madhava Row sluices ...	256	,,	K. K. Kal System.

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Cents.	Remarks.
		J GROUP.—(*contd.*)			
9	Unnamkulam block	Area irrigated by Rajakamangalam branch channel Randamchunnai, Unnamkulam, Velliazhichaichanta, and Eathancaud sluices ...	295	,,	K. K. Kal System
10	Santhapuram block	Area irrigated by Chenapally kal and Santhapuram branch ...	278	,,	K. K. Kal System
11	Surapallam block	Area irrigated by Plavilai, Thanu Pillai, Govinda Pillai, Kannappan and Sasthan sluices ...	244	,,	K. K. Kal System
12	Pazhayakadai block	Area irrigated by Alaganvilai and Minchiravilai branches ...	277	,,	K. K. Kal System
13	Vellimalai block	Area irrigated by Muttom branch channel, Thiruvambalam Pillai branch, Sree Raman and Velimalai sluices ...	233	,,	Thovala Channel System.
14	Thirunainar block	Area irrigated by Minchin and Mahadeva Iyer sluices ...	203	60	Thovala Channel System.
15	Sasta block	Area irrigated by Karipillai, Manavilai and Kannamangalam sluices.	156	,,	Thovala Channel System.
16	Muttakad block	Area irrigated by Muttom and Kattakad sluices ...	150	,,	Thovala Channel System.
		K GROUP.			
1	Padmanabhapuram block	Area irrigated by P. P. Channel sluices 54 to 66.	700	,,	P. P. Channel System.
2	Kumarakoil block	Area irrigated by P. P. channel sluices 67 to Anakidangu ...	630	,,	P. P. Channel System.

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Remarks.
		K GROUP.—(*contd.*)			
3	Thiruvithancode block	Area irrigated by P. P. channel below Anakidangu to end ...	580	,,	P. P. Channel System.
4	Thottiyode block	Area irrigated by Pannivoikal etc. ...	650	,,	
5	Thuvalar block	Area irrigated by Thuvalar anicuts ...	400	,,	
6	Valliar block	Area irrigated by Valliar from Thuvalar junction to sea ...	544	,,	
7	Kadiapattanam block (Periakulam)	Area irrigated by Kadiapattanam Periakulam ...	512	,,	
		L GROUP.			
1	Parakode block	Area irrigated by Parakode, Keralapuram and Muthalakurichi sluices ...	372	,,	Thiruvancode Channel System.
2	Kakurichi block	Area irrigated by Kakurichi sluice ...	321	,,	
3	Nelliyaraconam block	Area irrigated by Nelliyaraconam, Parambai, Alancode and Kakode and Murasamcode sluices ...	181	,,	
4	Kokode block	Area irrigated by Kokode and Pathiricode sluices.	236	,,	
5	Kuriyan block	Area irrigated by Kuriyan block sluice ...	265	,,	
6	Eraniel block	Area irrigated by Eraniel block sluice ...	240	,,	
7	Thalakulam block	Area irrigated by Thalakulam block sluice ...	232	,,	

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Remarks.
		L GROUP.—(*contd.*)			
8	Manguly block	Area irrigated by Manguly block sluice ...	315	,,	Thiruvancode Channel System.
9	Perumkalvilai block	Area irrigated by Perunchavilai, Perumkod, Pillavilai, Kallukuttom and Thembaravila sluices ...	334	,,	
10	Neyoor block	Area irrigated by Neyoor branch channel ...	299	,,	
11	Cheramangalam Major block	Area irrigated by Cheramangalam Major branch.	186	,	
12	Cheramangalam Minor block	Area irrigated by Cheramangalam Minor branch.	187	,,	
13	Colachel block	Area irrigated by Colachel branch channel ...	274	,,	
14	Amaravathy-Neyyoor Voikal block	Area of conversion and old lands irrigated by Amaravathi sluice lying in Amaravathi-Neyoor-Voikal valley ...	455	,,	
15	Thiruvancode Extension block	Area irrigated by sluices in Thiruvancode Extension ...	584	,,	
16	Pamburi Voikal block	Area of wet lands irrigated by Pamburi-Voikal valley ...	522	,,	
		M GROUP.			
1	Colasegaram block	Area of wet lands irrigated by L. B. C. ...	500	60	Miscellaneous System.
2	Aruvikarai block	Area irrigated by Aruvikara channels ...	275	,,	
3	Maycode block	Area irrigated by P. P. Channel up to Adayamadai ...	200	,,	

No.	Name of Block.	Description.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Remarks.
		M. GROUP.—(*contd.*)			Miscellaneous System.
4	Kattalai block	Area irrigated by P. P. Chnnnel from Adayamadai to near Powder Magazine ...	730	,,	
5	Kothanallore block	Area irrigated by Thiruvancode Channel from Adayamadai to E. B. C. Headworks ...	820	,,	

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 27th November 1898/13th Vrischigom 1074.

Whereas it is necessary to regulate the erection and use of new places of Public Worship; We are pleased to declare as follows:

1. This Proclamation shall come into force on the 1st Makarom 1074.

2. Proclamation dated 23rd Makarom 1004 is hereby repealed.

†3. "Place of Public Worship" means a place of Public Worship as explained in Section 182 of the Travancore Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074).

4. No place of Public Worship shall be newly erected nor any existing building be converted into a place of Public Worship without the permission of Our Government in writing.

5. Every application for permission to build a place of Public Worship or to use an existing building as a place of Public Worship should be made in the Form A hereunto annexed, and presented in person or by a duly authorised agent to the Dewan Peishkar of the

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* Published in T. G. G. dated 29-11-1898.

† Section 182 of the Penal Code is as follows:—

"Whoever disobeys any direction given by Our Government in any Proclamation or Rule, published in the Government Gazette, regulating the creation and use of new places of public worship or the conduct of processions shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Explanation I.—A building consecrated or set apart for habitual use by a religious community or sect, for purposes of common worship, is a place of public worship within the meaning of this section.

Exception.—A private residence or school not so set apart, shall not be deemed a place of public worship within the meaning of this section, merely by reason of prayers or services being held there.

Explanation II.—The conversion of a building which has not been used as a place of public worship into a place of public worship is within the meaning of this section."

The Criminal Procedure Code as amended by Regulation II of 1074 renders it obligatory that no prosecution for an offence under Section 182 of the Travancore Penal Code can be started without the Sanction of Government, no such prosecution can be instituted after 6 months from the date of the offence, and cases under this section are triable solely by District Magistrates. (Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Schedule thereto.)

Division, within which the site on which it is intended to erect such place of worship or the building to be converted into a place of Public Worship, is situated.

6. Immediately on receipt of such application, the Dewan Peishkar shall issue a notification in the Form B, hereunto annexed copies thereof shall be affixed in a conspicuous part of the Proverthi and Division Cutcherries and also be published by beat of tom-tom in the village or Proverthi in which the site or building is situated, calling upon those who may have any objection to the grant of the application, to appear before him or if expressly so ordered in the notification, before the local Tahsildar, within a week from the date of the publication of the notification and file their objections, if any, in writing. Objections received after this period will on no account be entertained. Should no objections be filed within the date fixed, the records should forthwith be forwarded by the Tahsildar to the Dewan Peishkar and by the Dewan Peishkar to the Dewan within 30 days at latest from the date of receipt of application.

7. When objections shall have been entered, a day shall be fixed not later than 10 days from the date of the receipt of such objection, for hearing the same. The applicant and objectors shall be required to appear on that day either before the Tahsildar or the Dewan Peishkar. If a local enquiry would facilitate speedy disposal, it shall be the duty of the enquiring officer to make such local enquiry in presence of both parties or such of them as may appear within the said time. In cases where the objections are heard or local enquiry is held by the Tahsildar, he shall submit the necessary papers to the Dewan Peishkar with his opinion so as to reach him without fail within one month from the date of the receipt of the application. The Dewan Peishkar shall submit to Government the application and the records of enquiry made, if any, with his opinion so as to reach the Dewan at the latest within 45 days from the date of the receipt of the application.

8. The Dewan shall communicate to the applicant the decision of the Government and in case of refusal the reasons for the same. If within *[90] days from the date of the presentation of the application to the Dewan Peishkar, the applicant receives no order either

*The period of 60 days mentioned in the original section was extended to 90 days by Proclamation, dated 3rd November 1910/18th Thulam 1086, reproduced below.—

PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1910/18TH THULAM 1086.

Whereas para 8 of Our Proclamation issued under date the 27th November 1898, corresponding to the 13th Vrischigam 1074, for regulating the

refusing or granting the permission solicited, he shall, notwithstanding anything said in para 4, be at liberty to proceed to erect the place of Worship or to use it as such.

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erection and use of new places of Public Worship, lays down that if, within 60 days from the date of the presentation of the application to the Dewan Peishkar, the applicant receives no order either refusing or granting the permission solicited, he shall notwithstanding anything said in para 4 of Our said Proclamation, be at liberty to proceed to erect the place of worship or to use it as such, and whereas it is found not practicable in all cases to dispose of the applications and communicate the decisions thereon to the applicants within the said period of 60 days, we are hereby pleased to command that "90 days" be substituted for "60 days" in the said para 8 of Our said Proclamation—published in T. G. G. dated 22-11-1910.

FORM A.

Application for permission to build a place of Public Worship or to use an existing building as such place.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of the applicant and his full address.	The survey number of the land, the boundaries, the name of the Proverthi and Taluk and Division within which such site or building is.	Name of the community for whose benefit the proposed place of worship is intended.	Whether any cemetry will be attached to the place and if so a separate description of the place where it will be.	Names of all places of public worship existing within half a mile of the proposed site or building.	Whether any religious procession passes by or in the vicinity of the intended place of worship and the distance between the proposed place of worship and the route of the procession.	If the community to which the applicant belongs has in the place a public place of worship the reasons for creating the proposed place of public worship.	Remarks.

FORM B.

It is hereby notified that the Dewan Peishkar or Tahsildar of will receive on or before any objection which any person or body of persons may have to the grant of the following application.

(Here enter the application).

REGULATION V OF 1074.*

Land Acquisition for Railways Regulation.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Procedure for acquisition of land.
3. Declaration by Dewan when land is needed for Railway.
4. Provisions of Regulation III of 1067 applicable to acquisition under this Regulation.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 19TH MAY 1899/7TH EDAVOM 1074.

A Regulation for the acquisition of land for Railways constructed by Companies.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the acquisition of land for Railways and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called the "Land Acquisition for Railways Regulation"; and it shall come into force at once.

Procedure for acquisition of land.

2. Whenever it appears to Our Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for purposes of a Railway to be constructed or in the course of construction by a Company, a Notification to that effect under the signature of the Dewan shall be published in the Gazette and the substance of such Notification shall also be published at convenient places in the said locality by beat of tom-tom.

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*Published in T. G. G. dated 23-5-1899.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer of such Company, either generally or specially authorised in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality; to dig or bore into the subsoil; to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose; to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; to make such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed, and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Provided that such officer shall offer payment for any damage which may be done by the acts aforesaid, and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount to be paid, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Division Peishkar. Such decision shall be final and payment shall be made accordingly.

Provided further that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Declaration by Dewan when land is needed for Railway.

3. Whenever it appears to Our Government that any particular land is needed for the purpose of a Railway Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of the Dewan.

Provisions of Regulation III of 1067 applicable to acquisition under this Regulation.

4. The provisions of section 2, paras 2 and 3 of section 4 and sections 5 to 26 (both inclusive) of *Regulation III of 1067 shall apply to acquisition of land under this Regulation.

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* This Regulation has been superseded by Regulation XI of 1089.

*PROCLAMATION

By His Highness The Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 24th September 1899/9th Kanni 1075.

Whereas We deem it expedient to clearly declare the position of this State in respect of the tract known as Anjenad and Kannan Devan Hills, We are pleased to declare as follows :—

1. The tract known as Anjenad and Kannan Devan Hills is an integral portion of Our territory and all rights over it belong to and vest in Us.

2. The inhabitants of the said tract and all others whom it may concern are hereby informed and warned that they are not to pay any taxes, rents or dues, or make any other payment, to the Poonjat Chief or his representatives or to any person other than an officer of Our Government authorised in this behalf, in respect of any thing in, upon, or connected with the said tract, with the exception, however, of a payment of rupees three thousand per annum from the successors in interest of the late Mr. J. D. Munro of London and Peermade now being paid to the said Chief in virtue of a lease-deed executed by the said Chief in favour of the said late Mr. J. D. Munro on the 11th July 1877, and which we are pleased to permit the said Chief to continue to receive.

3. The lands within the said tract will be dealt with by Our Government in the same manner as lands in other parts of Our territory with such modifications as the circumstances and conditions of the said tract may require; and all taxes, rents and dues hitherto paid, and that may hereafter be imposed by Our Government shall, with the exception of the sum of rupees three thousand aforesaid, be paid by the occupants of lands within the said tract whose occupation has been or may be recognised or confirmed by Our Government, and of such portions of the said tract as may from time to time hereafter, with the permission of Our Government, be occupied, to the officers of Our Government who may be authorised in this behalf.

4. This Proclamation shall have effect from the 1st day of Chingam 1075.

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*Published in Gazette dated 26-9-1899.

This Proclamation was referred to and explained as follows in the Administration Report for 1075, para 25 :—

"This Government having come to an arrangement with the Poonjat Chief who had for a long time past been exercising certain proprietary rights over the tract known as Anjenad and Kannan Devan Hills, for the surrender of those rights, a Royal Proclamation was issued, under date the 24th September 1899, to give effect to the arrangement."

REGULATION III OF 1080.

Public Accountants Regulation.*

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. 'Public Accountant' defined.
2. Statement of particulars of claim to be drawn up by Division Peishkar or other Head of Department.
   Demand by Division Peishkar to be in writing.
   Form of service of demand.
   Enquiry and decision by Division Peishkar.
3. Realisation of money and recovery of securities etc., from Public Accountant.
4. Arrest and confinement of Public Accountant.
   Limit of confinement.
5. Seizure and attachment of property of Public Accountant.
   No seizure or attachment if Public Accountant satisfies claim or gives security.
6. Saving of rights to sue.
   Limitation.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 28TH JULY 1905/13TH KARKATAKAM 1080.

A Regulation to prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

"Public Accountant" defined.

1. Every person is a "Public Accountant" within the meaning of this Regulation who, by reason of being employed in the service of Our Government, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, documents or other property belonging to Government or who, in his capacity as a Government servant, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, documents or other property belonging to any person or persons or to any institution.

*Published in T. G. G. dated 8-8-1905.

Statement of particulars of claim to be drawn up by Division Peishkar or other Head of Department.

2. Whenever it appears to a Division Peishkar or other Head of a Department in which a Public Accountant is or was serving that Our Government have a claim on such Public Accountant for moneys, securities for money, documents or, other property, he shall draw up a statement of the particulars of the said claim, and, if he is not a Division Peishkar, may send the statement to the Division Peishkar in whose jurisdiction such Accountant is or was employed.

Demand by Division Peishkar to be in writing.

The Division Peishkar when he has himself recorded a statement as aforesaid may, and on receipt of such statement from any other Head of a Department shall, by writing under his official seal and signature, require the moneys, securities for money, documents or other property, to be delivered either immediately to the person bearing the said writing or to such other person on such date and at such place as the writing may specify. Such notice of demand may be served on the Public Accountant in the same manner as a summons is served on a defendant under the Civil Procedure Code.

Form of service of demand.

Enquiry and decision by Division Peishkar.

If the said Public Accountant does not satisfy the demand, but appears and objects to the claim wholly or in part, the Division Peishkar shall enquire into the objection and record a decision.

Realisation of money and recovery of securities, &c, from Public Accountant.

3. If the Public Accountant does not object to the claim and does not satisfy the demand, or if, after the Division Peishkar has enquired into his objection and passed a decision that there is a claim against him, he does not satisfy the claim as set forth in such decision, the Division Peishkar may, either by himself or through the Division Peishkar in whose jurisdiction such Public Accountant resides or owns property, take proceedings to realise the moneys or value of property due by such Public Accountant in the same manner as arrears of land revenue, and for the purpose of recovering securities for money, documents or other property, may issue a search-warrant and exercise all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully exercised by a Magistrate under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Arrest and confinement of Public Accountant.

4. Whenever the moneys, securities for money, documents, or other property due from such Public Accountant, cannot be realised or recovered as aforesaid and the Division Peishkar shall have reason to believe that the Public Accountant is wilfully withholding payment of the sums due or production of the securities for money, documents or other property, or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade realisation or recovery of the same, it shall be lawful for the Division Peishkar to cause the arrest and imprisonment of the Public Accountant in the Civil Jail till he discharges the sums or delivers up the securities for money, documents or other property demanded from him.

Limit of confinement.

Provided that no person shall be detained in confinement under this section for a longer period than one calendar month.

Seizure and attachment of property of Public Accountant.

5. Whenever a Division Peishkar acting under para 2 of Section 2 has reason to believe that there is an attempt to conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any securities for money, documents or other property whatsoever liable to attachment or seizure under Section 3, or to defeat any proceedings under this Regulation, he may after recording his reasons, issue, pending the result of any enquiry under Section 2, a warrant for the immediate seizure of any securities for money, documents or other property due from the Public Accountant concerned, or for the immediate attachment of the movable and immovable property of such Public Accountant towards the realisation of any sums which may appear to be due from him.

No seizure or attachment if Public Accountant satisfies claim or gives security.

Provided that no such seizure or attachment shall take place or continue if the Public Accountant satisfies the claim as set forth in a statement of particulars of claim which shall always accompany the warrant, or give sufficient security therefor.

Saving of rights to sue.

6. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any order passed or proceedings taken under this Regulation from suing the Government in the Civil Courts.

Limitation.

Provided that such suits shall be preferred within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

REGULATION III OF 1084.

Treasure Trove Regulation.*

CONTENTS.

Preamble.
Sections.

1. Short title.
   Extent and commencement.
2. Interpretation clause.
   Treasure.
   Peishkar.
   Owner.
3. Notice by finder of treasure.
4. Notification requiring claimants to appear.
5. Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.
6. Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Peishkar.
7. Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.
8. When treasure may be declared ownerless.
   Appeal against such declaration.
9. Proceedings subsequent to declaration.
10. When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.
11. When only one such person claims and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided, and shares to be delivered to parties.
12. In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed.
13. Settlement of such dispute.
14. And division thereupon.
15. Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government.
16. Decision of Peishkar final and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide*.
17. Peishkar to exercise powers of Civil Court.
18. Power to make rules.
19. Penalty on finder failing to give notice &c.
20. Penalty on owner abetting offence under Section 19.

*Published in T. G. G. dated 22-3-1909.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE on the 18th March 1909/5th Meenam 1084.

A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of private individuals with respect to hidden treasure and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to make provision for declaring the rights of Government and of private individuals with respect to hidden treasure and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Treasure Trove Regulation, No. III of 1084."

Extent and commencement. It extends to the whole of Travancore; and it shall come into force at once.

2. In this Regulation,—

Interpretation-clause Treasure. "Treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto.

Peishkar. "Peishkar" means the Chief Officer in charge of the Revenue administration of a Division and includes any officer whom Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette, may, by name or in virtue of his office, appoint to be a Peishkar in any local area.

Owner. When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

Notice by finder of treasure. 3. Whenever any treasure, the materials of which exceed in value 50 (fifty) rupees, is found, the finder shall, within 30 days of such finding, give to the Peishkar notice in writing,

(*a*) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;

(*b*) of the place in which it was found; and

(*c*) of the date of the finding;

and he shall either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government treasury, or give the Peishkar such security, as the Peishkar thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

4. On receiving a notice under Section 3, the Peishkar shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely):—

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

(a) he shall publish a notification, in such manner as Our Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, to the effect that on a certain date (mentioning it) certain treasure (mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value) was found in a certain place (mentioning it); and requiring all persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, to appear personally or by agent before the Peishkar on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four months, or later than six months, after the date of the publication of such notification.

(b) When the place, in which the treasure appears to the Peishkar to have been found, was, at the date of the finding, in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Peishkar shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

5. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under Section 4, shall forfeit such right.

Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.

6. On the day notified under Section 4, the Peishkar shall cause the treasure to be produced before him, and shall enquire as to and determine—

Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Peishkar.

(a) the person by whom, the place in which and the circumstances under which, such treasure was found; and

(b) as far as is possible, the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

7. If, upon an enquiry made under Section 6, the Peishkar sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Peishkar shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant to establish his right.

Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.

8. If upon such enquiry the Peishkar sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden ; or if, where a period is fixed under Section 7, no suit is instituted within such period to the knowledge of the Peishkar ; or

When treasure may be declared ownerless.

if such suit is instituted within such period and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected ;

the Peishkar may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to Our Government. Subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

Appeal against such declaration.

9. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under Section 8, such treasure shall, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained either be delivered to the finder thereof, or be divided between him and the owner of the place in which it has been found in manner hereinafter provided.

Proceedings subsequent to declaration.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure as aforesaid, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared as required by the notification published under Section 4 and claimed a share of the treasure as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Peishkar shall deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

11. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed, and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Peishkar shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely) :—

When only one such person claims and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided.

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, three-fourths of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the residue to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith:

Provided that the Peishkar may, in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(*a*) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure, on such party paying to the Peishkar for the other party such sum of money as the Peishkar may fix as the equivalent in market value of the share of such other party or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be ; or

(*b*) sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction, and divide the sale proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed ;

Provided also that, when the Peishkar has, by his declaration under Section 8, rejected any claim made under this Regulation by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under Section 8 by the person whose claim has been so rejected, or when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

and shares to be delivered to parties.

When the Peishkar has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Peishkar shall retain such treasure and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

Settlement of such dispute.

13. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within two months from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right ; and in every such suit the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Peishkar shall be made defendants.

And division thereupon.

14. If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Peishkar shall, subject to the provisions of Section 11, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Peishkar shall deliver the treasure to the finder.

15. The Peishkar may, at any time after making a declaration under Section 8 and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare by writing under his hand his intention to acquire on behalf of Our Government the treasure, or any specified portion thereof, by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in a Government Treasury to the credit of such persons; and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government.

16. No decision passed or act done by the Peishkar under this Regulation shall be called in question by any Civil Court and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

Decision of Peishkar final and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide*.

17. A Peishkar making any enquiry under this Regulation may exercise any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

Peishkar to exercise powers of Civil Court.

18. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate proceedings hereunder. Such rules shall, on being published in Our Gazette, have the force of law.

Power to make rules.

19. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice, or does not either make the deposit or give the security, required by Section 3, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Our Government, and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine and in default of payment of the fine with simple imprisonment as provided in Section 56 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Penalty on finder failing to give notice etc.

20. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets any offence under Section 19, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof, to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Our Government, and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine and in default of payment of the fine with simple imprisonment as provided in Section 56 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Penalty on owner abetting offence under Section 19.

REGULATION VI OF 1085*

[As amended by Regulation IV of 1092] †

Weights and Measures Regulation.

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* Published in T. G. G. dated 12-4-1910.
† Published in T. G. G. dated 3-4-1917.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 10TH APRIL 1910/28TH MEENOM 1085.

A Regulation to regulate the Weights and Measures of Travancore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Weights and Measures Regulation, 1085."

It shall extend to the whole of Travancore.

It shall come into force on the 1st Chingam 1086.

II. STANDARDS.

Standard of weight and measures.

2. The primary standard of weight shall be called a "Tola" and shall be a weight of metal certified to be equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

The primary standard for measures of length shall be called a "Yard" and shall be a rod of metal certified to be equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

The primary standard for measures of capacity shall be called an "Edangali" and shall be a measure of metal certified to be capable of holding 80 cubic inches of water.

Units of weight and measures.

3. The units of weight and of measures of length and capacity shall be for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

Weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures shall be authorised sets of weights and measures under the provisions of this Regulation.

Special weights and measures.

4. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, declare the magnitude and denominations of the weights and measures other than the said units to be authorised under this Regulation, though they might not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units aforesaid.

III. USE OF NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Contracts by weights and measures.

5. Our Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, after a date to be fixed therein, no weight, measure, weighing machine or balance, not authorised and certified under the provisions of this Regulation or the Notifications or Rules issued thereunder, shall be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made in any specified local area; and Our Government may, in like manner, alter or revoke such direction.

IV. WARDENS.

Appointment of Wardens.

6. Our Government shall appoint Wardens for the custody of the primary standards and sets of authorised weights and measures hereinbefore mentioned.

Power to make rules.

7. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the following matters :—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Wardens;

(*b*) the guidance of Wardens in all matters connected with the performance of their duties;

(*c*) the provision, replacement, custody and use of the standards;

(*d*) the method of verifying standards and weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and of capacity authorised under this Regulation and of certifying such verification;

(*e*) the errors which may be tolerated in weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and capacity authorised under this Regulation;

(*f*) the shapes, proportions and dimensions to be given to weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and capacity authorised under this Regulation, and the materials of which they may be made;

(g) marking weights and measures authorised under this Regulation with their several denominations ;

(h) the fees to be paid for verifying, correcting and certifying the verification of weights, weighing machines and balances and measures of length and capacity authorised under this Regulation.

Such Rules shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereafter have the force of law.

Warden may refuse to verify or correct things unfit.

8. The Warden may deface or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct, or mark anything brought to him for verification or correction.

Exercise of any of Warden's powers.

9. Any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Regulation on a Warden may be exercised and performed by any other officer whom Our Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

V. Penalties.

Using unauthorised weights and measures.

10. Whoever, in contravention of any Notification issued under Section 5, knowingly uses, [in any market, bazaar, shop, or other place where any goods, food, drink, drug or other articles are exposed for sale]* any weight, measure, weighing machine or balance, not duly authorised and certified under the provisions of this Regulation or the Notifications or Rules issued thereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or both.

Counterfeiting Warden's marks.

11. Whoever knowingly counterfeits any mark used by a Warden under Section 7 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

* As inserted by Regulation IV of 1092.

NOTIFICATION *

[*No. J. 3734, dated 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087*]

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATION, VI OF 1085.

[*Brought up to July 1934.*]

I. STANDARDS.

1. The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity, prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below :—

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola", equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

(2) The primary standard for measures of length is the "Yard", equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the 'Edangali", equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above-said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of His Highness the Maha Raja's Coat of Arms, the inscription :—

(1) 1 Tola.........Standard weight.........Travancore State ;

(2) 1 Yard.........Standard measure of length.........Travancore State ;

(3) 1 Edangali.........Standard measure of capacity.........Travancore State.

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola ; for measures of length, the said Yard ; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

5. All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures are authorised sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorised sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples, or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

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* Published in T. G. G. dated 25-6-1912, Part I p p. 1291-1296.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorised or certified under the provisions of this Notification, shall, after *[the 12th February 1914/1st Kumbhom 1089], be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

II. Wardens.

†8. All Taluk Tahsildars [Deputy Tahsildars] [and the President Municipal Council, Trivandrum,] shall be supplied by the Chief Engineer with certified copies of the primary standards and also with sets of authorised weights and measures and balances, for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this Notification, and the said [Officers] shall be *ex-officio* Wardens for the custody of the said certified copies and the said sets of weights and measures and balances. In regard to liquid measures, the copies and sets to be supplied by the Chief Engineer should be of the description of the "special vessels" referred to in clause (5) of Rule 21 *infra*.

9. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures and balances supplied under the preceding Rule, the Wardens shall also be supplied by the Chief Engineer with dies for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

10. All officers of the Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, all managers of companies, and all persons engaged in business or trade, shall submit, for verification, to the Warden within whose local limits the headquarters of the officer concerned is situate, or the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and measures used by them in their dealings, at least once in two years, and pay, for such verification, the fees prescribed hereunder.

11. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify, and shall, if requested so to do, correct, all weights, weighing machines and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorised under this Notification, and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, weighing machines,

* Substituted by Notification No. J. 9635, dated 24th November 1913, (T. G. G. dated 25-11-1913 (Part I. p. 1935)

†As amended by Notifications Nos J. 6316, dated 7th September 1912, Dis. 763/J, dated 14-3-1924, Dis. 1391 of 26/J., dated 8-6-1926 and 123/L R. M. dated, 29-6-1934

measures and balances, are found or made correct, and are in conformity with the requirements of this Notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity, by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in the manner hereinafter described.

12. The Warden may, as mentioned in Section 8 of the Regulation deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

13. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by such establishments as may be appointed for the purpose.

14. There shall be appointed, for duty under each Warden, such establishment as the Government may, from time to time, decide, and the charges on account of such establishment shall be met from the fees collected under the provisions of this Notification.

III. Instructions for testing and stamping Weights and Measures.

15. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorised standards as described in Rule 5, or not being authorised sets of weights and measures as described in Rule 6, shall be passed by the Warden.

16. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped; but where wooden measures are largely in use, they may also be stamped. Every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures in lieu of wooden ones.

A. Testing of weights.

17. The balances supplied to the Wardens being true and sensible no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium) in the manner hereinafter indicated.

18. Balances brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are—

(1) It should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true, but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensible, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with $\frac{1}{500}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to its position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small. If the sensibility of a balance be very great, the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium; on this account, the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graduated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded, without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and other precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

19. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called Steel-yards or Vellikoles, in which one and the same weight is made use of in all cases, are also used.

The most commonly used form of Vellikole corresponds to what is called the Danish Steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is movable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the Steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale-pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuracy of the graduations.

20. Weights received for verification should be examined thus :—

Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard Tola is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right-hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipois, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam be equal or not or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

B. Testing of Measures of Capacity, i. e., Dry and Liquid Measures.

21. (1) (*a*) The first thing to be done in the case of dry measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of any of the authorised measures under Rules 5 and 6, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

Note:—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

*[(*b*) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follows:—

Measure.	*Diameter in inch.*	*Height in inches.*
Para	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$13\frac{11}{16}$
Edangali	4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{32}$
Nali	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$
Uri	2	$3\frac{3}{6}$
Ozhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$
The Nanjanad Marakkal	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{11}{32}$
,, Padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
,, Ozhaku	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{32}$
,, Azhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$
†Madras Padi (Shencottah)	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{24}$
†Madras Marakkal (Do.)	7	$10\frac{2}{5}$

Note.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of those measures.]

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* Inserted by Notification No. J. 6316, dated, 7th September 1912. (T. G. G. dated 24-9-1912, Part I, P. 1873).

† Added by Notification Dis. No. 136/33/Judl., dated 14-1-33 (T. G. G. dated 24-1-33).

(2) In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space, and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

(3) The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which, the stamping officer will be supplied with a specially constructed certified copy for the primary standard and a specially constructed set of authorised measures, as provided in Rule 8 *supra*.

(4) The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing :—

The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing so as to guard against absorption during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked, on the outside only, with pitch or sealing wax.

(5) The test should then be applied in the following manner :—

The *rim* of the measure should first be moistened ; otherwise water may stand without spilling, quite a sixteenth of an inch above it ; and, in a measure of 5 inches diameter, this will represent 1·39 Tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the special vessels according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtopping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water should be exactly level with the rim. The quantity of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured into the measure from the special vessels and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the special vessels. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in cubic inches of water. If this is equal to the established capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly ; otherwise, it should be rejected.

As it is almost impossible to pour out liquid from measures filled to the brim, without spilling, the measures used for the purpose of testing should be special vessels made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, and standardized to cubic inches.

C. Stamping of Weights and Measures.

22. Subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped.

23. The process of stamping weights and measures of capacity should be conducted in accordance with the following directions :—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top close to the handle on either side and smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weight should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden measures should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top, so as to guard against subsequent tampering.

(3) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose) ; the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand—hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(6) In applying a large die on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used ; for a small die, the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed ; but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammer-man and a bellows-boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. FEES.

*24. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in Schedule I ; but the Government may alter the

* Amended by Notification No. J. 6632, dated 30-8-15. (T. G. G. dated 7-9-1915, Part I, P. 1523).

rates from time to time. The scale will be so regulated that the fees realized are sufficient to meet the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year; but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Government. The surplus receipts, if any, should be credited to the General Revenues. Every Warden shall maintain a register of the weights and measures stamped and the fees collected.

Note:—In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures prefectly accurate, care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilled workmen.

V. Inspection.

*25. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devikulam Division, should inspect each party of the stamping establishments in their respective Divisions as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether any unauthorised fees are collected. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

*26. A report on the stamping operations should be submitted to the Government by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devikulam Division, along with their annual departmental reports.

* As Amended by Notification Dis. No. 763/'4/Judl., dated 14 3-1924.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures, prescribed in Rule 24.

		Rate of fees.		
		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1	For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel-yard or measure of capacity ...	0	4	0
2.	For the periodical verification of do. ...	0	2	0
3.	For stamping a measure of length ...	0	2	0
4.	For the periodical verification of a measure of length ...	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

Weights and Measures which are declared authorised under Rule 6.

TABLE I.

English lineal measure.

12 inches	...	1 foot
3 feet	...	1 yard (standard measure of length in Travancore)
22 yards	...	1 Guntar's chain = 100 links
220 yards	...	1 furlong
8 furlongs	...	1 mile.

TABLE II.

Measure of length in Travancore.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	...	1 angulam
24 angulams	...	1 kole
4 koles	...	1 dendoo = $3\frac{1}{3}$ yards.

TABLE III.

English square measure.

144 square inches	...	1 square foot
9 square feet	...	1 square yard
$48\frac{2}{5}$ square yards	...	1 cent
10 cents	...	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents.		1 acre
640 acres	...	1 square mile.

TABLE IV.

Measures of area in Travancore.

16 square koles	...	1 square dendoo
$435\frac{3}{5}$ square dendoos	...	1 acre.

TABLE V.

English cubic measure.

1,728 cubic inches	...	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	...	1 cubic yard.

TABLE VI.

Measure of solidity in Travancore.

24 cubic virals	...	1 perukkam
24 perukkams	...	1 thoovada
24 thoovadas or one cubic kole	...	1 candy -- $15\frac{5}{8}$ cubic feet.

TABLE VII.

English Troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other costly articles.)

4 grains	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	1 dwt. (penny weight)
20 dwts.	...	1 oz. (ounce)
12 ozs.	...	1 lb. (pound) = 32 tolas.

TABLE VIII.

English Avoirdupois weight (used in weighing bulky articles of commerce.)

16 drams	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	1 lb. = $38\frac{8}{9}$ tolas
28 lbs.	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
20 cwts.	...	1 ton.

TABLE IX.

Weights used for weighing opium, ganja, salt, &c.

80 tolas	...	1 seer
40 seers	..	1 maund.

TABLE X.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver.

$5\frac{55}{61}$ grains Troy	...	1 panamida
$13\frac{1}{3}$ panamidas	...	1 kazhanchu
21 panamidas	...	1 sovereign weight
$31\frac{1}{2}$ panamidas	..	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore).

* Substituted by Notification No. J. 1366, dated 15th February 1914.—(T. G. G. dated 24-2-1914, Part I., P. 845.)

* TABLE XI.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, &c. *

$5\frac{3}{5}$ tolas	...	1 palam
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palams	...	1 rathel
100 palams or $13\frac{1}{3}$ rathels	...	1 thulam

† TABLE XII.

Dry measure used in Nanjanad.

2 azhakus	...	1 ozhaku
4 ozhakus	...	1 padi
8 padies	...	1 marakal = 4·1190 edangalis.

TABLE XII A.

‡

Dry measure used in the Devicolam Taluk.

Padi = $1\frac{1}{4}$ edangalis.

$ TABLE XII B.

Dry measure used in the Shencottah Taluk.

Padi	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ edangalis (Edangali is the standard measure of capacity in Travancore and is equal to 80 cubic inches).
Marakal	...	4 padies.

TABLE XIII.

Dry measure used in other places.

2 ozhakus	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore).
10 edangalis	...	1 para.

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* As Amended by No Notifications J. 6316, dated 7-9-1912 and 525/Dept., dated 23-2-1926.

† As amended by G. O. No. L. R. 5631, dated 1-7-1920/1105 of 08—(T. G. G. dated 6-7-1920 Part I, P. 682-683).

‡ Added by Notification No. J. 9295, dated 19-11-1917.—(T. G. G dated 20-11-1917, Part I, P. 1238).

$ As amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 136/33/Judl., dated 14-1-33.

TABLE XIV.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thudams	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore).
10 edangalis	...	1 para.

TABLE XV.

Measure of country liquor.

6 drams	...	1 Imperial pint
2 Imperial pints	...	1 Imperial quart
4 Imperial quarts	...	1 Imperial gallon (3·465 edangalis.)

PROCLAMATION*

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 17TH JUNE 1910/3RD MITHUNAM 1085.

Whereas, under Section 27 of the Proclamation issued by Us, under date the 24th February 1886, corresponding to the 14th Kumbhom 1061, the holders of all *kuthagapattom* gardens

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* T. G. G. dated 21-6-1910, Part I, Page 887.

In reference to this Proclamation, it was stated in the Administration Report for 1085, para 22 :—

"The question of the settlement of the old *kuthagapattom* gardens in the Palliport Farm (in the Parur taluk) was reconsidered during the year. According to Section 27 of the Settlement Proclamation, the ryots had the option of either converting the lands into *pandarapattom* by payment of a *vilayartham* amounting to 20 times the difference between the *kuthagapattom* and *pandarapattom* assessments or of continuing payment of assessment at the *kuthagapattom* rates. As the Darbar found that most of the ryots were unable to pay the *vilayartham* at the above scale and that the permanent enforcement of the *kuthagapattom* assessments would be ruinous to the ryots, it was resolved, by way of relief to the ryots, to permit them, in modification of the Settlement Proclamation, to convert their *kuthagapattom* gardens into *pandarapattom* lands, with effect from 1086 M. E., on payment of a *vilayartham* amounting to only ten times the *pandarapattom* assessment and further to allow them to pay this *vilayartham* in twenty yearly instalments commencing from 1086"

The following extract from Dewan Mr. Rajagopala Chari's letter to the Resident, No. 3494/L. R., dated 23rd February 1909, contains a brief history of the Kuthagapattom lands in the Palliport Farm, referred to in this Proclamation :—

"The Palliport Farm was acquired by Travancore by purchase from the Dutch East India Company in 964 M. E. corresponding to 1789 A. D. In regard to this transaction, I would refer you to pages 132—134 of Mr. Logan's Malabar Manual, Second Edition, Vol. III, which contains a translation of the agreement between the Dutch Company and the Travancore Darbar. No authentic records are forthcoming to show how the tract was managed by the Darbar from 1789 to 1809 A. D. In the latter year, the Palliport Farm was rented by the Darbar to one Mr. James Tate for a period of 21 years, on the expiry of which, the tract was given on lease to Mr. Samuel Vernede for a term of 10 years from 1831. Before the expiry of this term, the lease was renewed in 1835—for a period of 20 years with effect from 10th September 1834. On the expiry of this term, the lease was again renewed, in 1854, for a period of 15! years, *i. e.*, up to 1869, in favour of Mr John Scipio Vernede, son of Mr. Samuel Vernede. All these leases appear to have been entered into with the approval of the British Resident. The lessee had to pay a fixed annual rental to the Darbar, in consideration for which, all sources of revenue accruing from the rented premises were assigned to the lessee. *The tenants were treated as mere tenants-at-will without any right of occupancy.* In default of payment of rent by the tenants the lessee could, under the terms of the lease, 'dispossess them of the landed property given to them and deliver it to others, selling such portion of their individual property as may be sufficient to recover the revenue due by them.'' This provision, in regard to the summary eviction of the tenants, was first inserted in the agreement entered into with Mr. Samuel Vernede in 1830—this document bears the certificate of the then Ag. Resident Lieut. Colonel Cadogan—and it was repeated in every subsequent agreement with the renters.

As regards the rates of assessment leviable by the renters, no mention is made of the same in any of the agreements. The information has to be gathered from other records. It appears that the gardens comprised in the farm were measured and assessed by Mr. Samuel Vernede in 1021 M. E./1846 A. D. and by Mr. J Scipio Vernede partly in 1030 M. E./1855 A. D. and party in 1041 M. E./1865 A. D., for determining the rents due to them by the tenants. *The accounts drawn up by Mr. Scipio*

in the Palliport Farm in the *Parur* taluk are ordinarily liable to pay, on, their gardens, *kuthagapattom* rates of assessment which are higher than the *pandarapattom* rates; and whereas such holders are, under the aforesaid Section of the Proclamation, allowed the option of purchasing exemption from the higher rates of

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Vernede show that the trees were assessed at kuthagapattom rates. The *kuthagapattom* rates, *which were actually imposed*, are compared below with the *pandarapattom* rates then prevailing in the case of Sirkar *pandarapattom* lands elsewhere:—

	Kuthagapattom.		*Pandarapattom.*	
	Chs.	C.	Chs.	C.
First class cocoanut tree	18	0	4	0
Second " "	13	8	3	0
Third " "	9	0	2	8
Fourth " "	4	8	2	0

The *kuthagapattom* rates appear to have been prevailing in the farm for a long time prior to Mr. Scipio Vernede's survey and settlement.

In 1860, the Palliport tenants sent up numerous petitions to the then Resident Mr. F. N. Maltby, against Mr. J. Scipio Vernede, complaining among other things that the latter was levying a rent of chs. 18 on every first class cocoanut tree. These petitions were referred to the Darbar, and were formally enquired into on the spot by a Committee composed of Mr. Kohloff, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. Shungoonny Menon, Deputy Peishkar. In regard to the levy of the 18 chs. rate, complained of by the ryots, the Committee appear to have observed in their report that *that rate had been fixed long ago, with the other rates of assessment on cocoanut trees, and that, as the ryots had till then been paying at those rates without demur, no interference with those rates was called for.* The conclusions of the Committee were communicated by Sir T. Madava Row in his letter, No. 1100, dated 15-5-1861, to Mr. Maltby, and were approved of by the latter in his Memorandum to Sir T. Madava Row, dated 23rd *Idem.*

Mr. J. Scipio Vernede's lease expired in 1869. The Darbar then resumed the farm and has since been dealing direct with the ryots. On resumption of the farm, the ryots began to pay direct to the Darbar the rents which they had till then been paying to the renter, *at the same rates as those paid to the latter.*

In 1871, Sir T. Madava Row visited Palliport and drew up a Memorandum dated 7-10-1871, in regard to its settlement. I subjoin extracts from that Memorandum:—

"The theory upon which the proceedings of both Government and farmer have been all along based, appears to be that all land (except one or two exceptions which need not be taken into account) in the tract is the exclusive property of the State, and that the tenants cultivating the same are removable purely at will and quite unconditionally. The tenants might be removed at any time and without any compensation of any kind. In consequence of this theory, the farmers of the tract were authorised by the Government to evict any tenant summarily in default of payment of rent and the tenants were not allowed to assign any interests in the lands.

In strict accordance with this theory, the State has the right to sell by public auction all the garden and paddy lands in Palliport, reserving to itself no more than the ordinary land tax.

But I would by no means advise the exercise of this right.

I perceive that practically a feeling of private property unmistakably exists in the tract, probably the growth of a succession of years. The cocoanut plantations, which abound in the tract and which constitute its chief value, are cut up into moderate sized gardens; each garden is partitioned from its neighbour; each generally has a house in it, occupied by the tenant; the tenant has spent much time and labour on the improvement of his little domain, and he has, in most instances, been occupying the

assessment and having the gardens placed on the same footing as *pandarapattom* lands by paying down once for all a *vilayartham* amounting to twenty times the difference between the *kuthagapattom* and the *pandarapattom* assessments; and whereas it has been represented to Us that most of the holders have not been able to exercise the option owing to their inability to pay the *vilayartham*, as fixed by the Settlement Department, in accordance with the aforesaid Section of the Proclamation, and that the permanent enforcement of the *kuthagapattom* rates would be a source of hardship and loss to the holders, We are hereby pleased

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property for some generations. I observe, too, that a custom had sprung up which set limits to the demand of the farmer for rent. He could not arbitrarily exact anything he pleased. The rent payable to him was regulated according to certain fixed rates, and left a considerable margin of profit to the tenant in excess of mere wages of labour, the natural consequence being that the tenancy has acquired a considerable commercial value. And tenant right has been bought and sold, though the Government does not recognise such transactions, in reference to the theory above stated. I have, in short, every reason to feel that the tenants have built their plans of life with reference to a belief that they would never be arbitrarily called upon to give up their holdings. Indeed, were it not for the continued operation of such a belief, I do not think that the Palliport Farm would show evidence of so much industry and prosperity.

The plan I would strongly recommend is that the whole farm be surveyed and assessed by Government agency; and that it be declared that the properties covered by the pattahs will be private, heritable and transferable, in the sense in which Sirkar Pattom lands are such.

I would assess the garden lands at the same rates as have prevailed heretofore or very nearly the same rates. These rates are higher than what apply to Sirkar Pattom gardens but are perfectly fair. There is no sound reason for attempting an equalisation at present by reducing rates that have hitherto prevailed in the farm, and have been acquiesced in by the tenants, especially bearing in mind that the rates which apply to Sirkar Pattom gardens are too low and may have to be raised hereafter. At one time, I thought that, perhaps, the rates might be equalised and the tenants in the farms might be called upon to pay to the Sirkar the capital value of the annual gain that would thus accrue to them. *But it appears to me that the bulk of the tenants would find it much more convenient to continue to pay the higher rate than to pay a capital sum as the price of a lower rate.* And the Government must remember that capital left in the hands of the ryot, as a general rule, produces more benefit to the country than when transferred to the public coffers.

When the properties will have been surveyed and assessed and pattahs granted, and it comes to be understood that the ryots stand to them in the relation of private proprietors, the properties concerned will, I am certain, rise very much in price and in intrinsic value. I am sure that the ryots will feel an increased sense of security in building houses and laying out labour and capital on their properties. In time, the State will, of course, duly participate in the increased prosperity of the people.

There are some paddy lands, however, in or appertaining to the tract, to which my remarks as to the existence of a feeling of private property do not apply. These are lands which have apparently been at the disposal of the Government farmer, who arranged for their cultivation from time to time according to his unlimited discretion. At one time, he sub-rented them for a term of years; at another, he cultivated them himself; and so on. They are lands in which no ryots are in a position to claim anything analogous to a right of occupancy arising from the outlay of labour or capital,

to command, with a view to their relief and in their interests, that, in modification of the aforesaid Section of the Proclamation, the holders shall be permitted to have their *kuthagapattom* gardens placed on the same footing as *pandarapattom* lands, with effect from 1086 M. E., on their undertaking to pay a

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or even from long and uninterrupted cultivation. These paddy lands, on being ascertained as such, I would propose to sell by public auction after survey and assessment.

I have conferred with the principal ryots of Palliport and have reason to think that the steps I have proposed above will prove acceptable to them.'

The above views of Sir T. Madava Row were generally approved of by the then Resident, Mr. G A. Ballard (*vide* his Memo to Sir T. Madava Row, No. 600, dated 20-10-1871). I solicit a perusal of Mr. Ballard's note, from which you will see that Mr. Ballard not only approved of the retention of the rates (kuthagapattom) of tree tax, but that he contemplated periodical revisions of the tax by an inspection of the number of trees in the gardens.

The Darbar followed generally the lines chalked out by Sir T. Madava Row till the time of Mr. Ramiengar. The latter had to consider the question of the policy to be pursued in dealing with the Palliport Farm in Framing his scheme for the revenue settlement of the State. Mr. Ramiengar adopted in the main the lines laid down by Sir T. Madhava Row, as will be seen from the following extracts from the former's Memorandum on the Revenue Survey and Settlement of Travancore, dated 14-4-1885 :

" But although the return obtained by the State for its investment (three lacs of Surat Rupees—the purchase money paid to the Dutch East India Company) is small (and this only shows that they paid a great deal more for the property they acquired than it was worth), it will be seen that the rates of the tree tax levied are excessive, being 4 and 5 times the ordinary assessment of the Sirkar gardens. This is apparently because the jenmom or proprietary right in the farm originally vested in the Dutch Government, the tenants were mere cultivators entitled only to the ordinary wages of labour, and the Travancore State, having acquired the farm by purchase, has succeeded to the rights possessed by the Dutch. However this may be, it is certain that the Sirkar has been looked upon as the absolute proprietor of the farm, while the tenants have been regarded as mere tenants-at-will. The renter, under the periodical leases introduced after the acquisition of the farm, accordingly obtained from the tenants the highest possible rents the property was capable of yielding, and the Government have continued to do the same since its reversion to Government management.

It is contended on behalf of Government that it has the right of selling the gardens and lands comprised in the farm by auction to the highest bidder if it so chooses. And, as already stated, a portion of the rice lands was so disposed of so late as 1058. Without disputing the abstract right of Government to do this, it may still be questioned whether such a step is just or expedient. Whatever the original status of the tenants on the farm may have been, they have squatted on it for generations, they have expended labour and capital on the gardens, they have built houses, acquired and sold property, and have undoubtedly acted in the belief that they would not be arbitrarily ousted. * * * * *

In these circumstances, it would not be just, or for the interest either of the tenants or of the State as representing the general public, to exercise the right of selling the farm with the view of recouping themselves for the money invested by them in its purchase. On the contrary, our policy should be to confirm the tenants in their possession, to impart to them a sense of security and encourage private industry and enterprise, *without at the same time entailing unnecessary sacrifice of Government interest. This is done by declaring the present rates of tree tax to be the future assessment, by confirming the tenants in their present possession, and by conferring upon them full property rights, i. e., leaving them perfectly free to mortgage, devise, sell or otherwise dispose of their gardens, subject to the payment of the Government demand.* This would place

vilayartham amounting to *ten times* the *pandarapattom* assessments on their gardens, as fixed by the Settlement Department, and that the said *vilayartham* shall be recovered from the holders, along with the kist, in *twenty* yearly instalments commencing from 1086 M. E., provided that, in case of default of payment

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them precisely on the same footing as other holders of Sirkar Pattom lands, and it was also the course suggested by Sir T. Madhava Row in 1871. * * * *There is no analogy between the property in question, the proprietary right in which has been acquired by the State by purchase, and Sirkar Pattom lands which are the private property of the holders subject only to the payment of the Government demand. I therefore entirely agree with my predecessor in thinking that there is no reason for reducing the rates of assessment now paid and that they should be confirmed.*

One point, however, in this connection is deserving of consideration namely, whether having adopted the present rates of assessment as the future public demand, it is desirable to perpetuate them, as they are altogether exceptional and are justified only by the present exceptional tenure of the land. It would be inconsistent to leave such an anomaly, while one great professed object of the Revenue Survey and Settlement is to sweep away such anomalies as far as may be practicable. What I would recommend, therefore, is, that the farm being demarcated and surveyed as other Government lands and assessed in the same manner and on the same principles as those lands, *I would give the ryots the option of redeeming the difference between the resulting assessment of each garden and the assessment which it now pays, by paying down once for all 20 times that difference.* This, it will be noted, is identical with what I have proposed in the case of *kettuthengu* and other properties charged with payments of the Government demand in kind. This will remove the anomaly to which I have referred, and be just alike to the ryots and the Sirkar. Nor would the option of paying 20 times the difference between the present and future assessment be any hardship to the payer. *The universal rule by which property is valued in Travancore is to take from 20 to 40 times the assessment.* The 20 years' purchase of the difference which I propose would, therefore, be greatly in favour of the tenants of the farm and ought to be readily accepted, *but if they elect to decline the option, the higher rates of assessment must of course be maintained and collected.*

The gardens being disposed of in this manner, there remain the rice lands. These are on a different footing ....As these lands are thus entirely at the disposal of Government, with no private rights to respect, obviously the best mode of dealing with them is to sell them, after they are demarcated, surveyed and assessed by the Settlement Department, by auction to the highest bidder, subject to the payment of the fixed assessment. They will thus merge in and become incorporated with Sirkar Pattom lands.'

The above proposals of Mr. Ramiengar were subsequently embodied in Section 27 of the Settlement Proclamation, dated 24-2-1886. This is the Proclamation regulating the general principles of Settlement throughout the State. You will see from a reference to the Proclamation that the Palliport Farm is explicitly classed as a *kuthagapattom* area, the fact that the *kuthagapattom* rates of assessment are higher than *pandarapattom* rates is noted and provision is made for equalising the rates by giving the ryots the option of converting their *kuthagapattom* gardens into *pandarapattom* gardens by paying down 20 times the difference between the assessments in the two cases.

In 1892, and again in 1894, the ryots of Palliport complained against the provisions of the above Proclamation relating to their tract, but the Darbar declined to change its policy. I would invite a reference in this connection to Mr. Grigg's D. O. to Mr. Shungrasoobyer, dated 12th November 1894, where Mr. Grigg has pointed out, in regard to the complaints made to him by certain Palliport ryots, that the Darbar were only following the plan laid out by Mr. Ramiengar and that the ryots were apparently under a mis-apprehension. Mr. Grigg explicitly refers to the option the ryots have

of the yearly instalment due on any garden, it shall be competent to Our Government to re-impose the *kuthagapattom* assessment on such garden and provided also that the concession hereby granted shall not apply to those gardens which have been converted into *pandarapattom* before the issue of this Proclamation or to the *thaivaippu* or converted gardens governed by G. O. No. 1458/L. R., dated 11th February 1908.

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of redeeming the difference between the *kuthagapattom* and *pandarapattom* assessments by paying down 20 times that difference Please also see Mr. Shungrasoobyer's reply to Mr. Grigg, dated 22nd November 1894.

The regular revenue settlement of the Parur taluk was commenced in 1905. Before this, however, the bulk of the *rice* lands in the tract were dealt with by the Revenue Department *on the lines laid down by the Proclamation.* In the course of the settlement of the rice lands by the Revenue Department, it was found that some of those lands had been planted and converted into gardens. The Darbar would have been perfectly within its rights if it had disposed of these lands by public auction as laid down in the Proclamation, but, in the interests of the ryots, it was resolved to register these *converted gardens* (i e., rice lands converted into gardens) on *pandarapattom* tenure *in the names of the occupants on recovery of a vilayartham amounting to their market value.* Later on, this *vilayartham* was allowed to be paid in easy and convenient instalments and the time for payment was subsequently extended. *The concession was availed of by about 80 per cent of the occupants of the converted gardens*, and as a result, these ryots now pay only the (lighter) *pandarapattom* assessments in lieu of the original *kuthagapattom* assessments.

The settlement of the Parur taluk, including the Palliport Farm, has now been completed, and the settlement rates (which follow the *kuthagapattom* rates in the case of gardens on which *vilayartham* has not been paid, and the *pandarapattom* rates in the case of the gardens on which *vilayartham* has been paid) have been introduced from the current Malabar year. Nevertheless, the holders of all *kuthagapattom* gardens, whether old or converted, in Palliport, have *still* the option of redeeming the difference between the *kuthagapattom* and the *pandarapattom* assessments and changing the tenure of the gardens from *kuthagapattom* into *pandarapattom* by paying down the prescribed *vilayartham* now *or at any future time according to their convenience.*"

In G. O. No. 1458, dated 11th February 1908 referred to at the end of the Proclamation it was laid down that the *Thaivaippu gardens (old rice lands converted into garden lands)* on which the *vilayartham* fixed by the Revenue Department remained unpaid should be treated as *kuthagapattom* lands, and that it would be open to the holders of such *kuthagapattom* garden lands to purchase exemption from the *kuthagapattom* assessment and have the lands placed on the same footing as other lands by paying down at the time of the Settlement or afterwards, according to the convenience of the holders, the *vilayartham* already fixed by the Revenue Department or which may be fixed by the Settlement Department on the lines laid down by Government. By a later G. O. No. 12892/L R. & F, dated 1st December 1912, the holders of such lands were allowed to pay the *vilayartham* due on their lands in ten equal yearly instalments with effect from 1088.

The combined effect of this Proclamation and the orders noted *supra* is to convert *all kuthagapattom* lands in the Palliport Farm into *pandarapattom* tenure.

A full account of the steps taken towards the settlement of these *kuthagapattom* lands is given in para 50 of G. O. No. 13721/L. R. & F., dated 25th December 1913 reviewieg the Settlement Final Report.

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 3rd October 1910/17th Kanni 1086.

Whereas the tax on all lands, granted for coffee or tea cultivation, under the terms of the Memorandum dated the 8th day of March 1862, or under the Rules passed on the 24th day of April 1865, or under the Rules passed on the 7th day of July 1898, is now payable at (12) twelve annas per acre per annum, and whereas the tax on all grass lands, granted for homestead and farmstead to the proprietors of Coffee or Tea Estates, under the Rules passed on the 31st day of July 1877, is now payable at (4) four annas per acre per annum, and whereas the question of revising the assessment of all the lands granted under the aforesaid Memorandum and Rules has been considered in connection with the General Revenue Settlement of the State, now drawing to a close, We, in exercise of the power reserved in the Proviso to Para 1 of the aforesaid Memorandum and in Clause 1 of the title-deeds issued thereunder or under the aforesaid Rules, are pleased to command that, from the 17th day of August 1910, corresponding to the 1st day of Chingam 1086, the annual land tax payable on all lands granted under the aforesaid Memorandum dated the 8th day of March 1862 or the Rules dated the 24th day of April 1865 or the 7th day of July 1898, be raised from (12) twelve annas to British Rupee (1) one per acre, and the annual land tax on all grass lands granted for homestead and farmstead under the aforesaid Rules dated 31st day of July 1877, be raised from (4) four annas to (5) five annas per acre and that these taxes of British Rupee (1) one per acre and annas (5) five per acre per annum respectively shall remain unaltered till the next General Revenue Settlement of the State is taken up.

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*Published in T. G. G. dated 11-10 1910, Part I, P. 1497.

The enhancement of tax on lands held under the Coffee Land Rules from 12 As. to Re. 1 per acre introduced by this Proclamation was done in pursuance of the condition in the title-deeds issued for those lands, that the assessment originally fixed would be subject to enhancement "in concurrence with and in proportion to the general revision of the assessment of the lands of the Travancore State."

The Rules dated 31st July 1877 *re* the grant of grass lands to proprietors of Coffee or Tea Estates as homestead and farmstead, referred to in this Proclamation were cancelled by Notification No. 13249/L. R. & F., dated 28th November 1913.

PROCLAMATION *

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 11th May 1913/29th Medam 1088.

Whereas certain services in Our Devaswoms, such as *Tantram*, *Santhi*, *Kazhagom* &c., had been formerly granted to and are being enjoyed as *karanma* by certain families; and whereas the holders of the said *karanma* services had also been granted landed property, or *thiruppuvarom*, or other emoluments, as remuneration for the due performance of the services; and whereas it has now been represented to Us that the holders of the said *karanma* services, owing to incompetency, negligence or other cause, do not generally perform such services properly and regularly, and also that some families holding the said *karanma* have alienated the services or properties or *thiruppuvaroms* or other emoluments attached thereto for pecuniary consideration or otherwise; and whereas We consider it essential that, in the interests of Our Devaswoms, the said services should all be duly performed; and whereas, for an efficient administration of Our Devaswoms, it is necessary to declare that Our Government have absolute control over the holders of all *karanma* services and also over all the properties, *thiruppuvaroms* and other emoluments attached thereto; We are hereby pleased to command that, whenever it is reported to Our Government, that owing

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* Published in T. G. G. dated 13-5-1913.

This Proclamation was a sequel to the Devaswom Re-organisation dealt with in G. O. D|4905, dated 25th October 1912. The nature and the scope of this measure were explained as follows in Dewan Mr. Rajagopala Chari's D. O. to the Palace Sarvadhikariakar dated 25th April 1913:—

"In his report on 'Devaswom' Mr. Ramachandra Rao had pointed out that several *karanma* holders of services in the Devaswoms had alienated their services and emoluments for consideration, and consequently the services were not being duly performed. In the interests of the Devaswoms, it is absolutely necessary, that the services should be performed well and regularly and that the properties and emoluments attached to such services should not be alienated by the holders. It was, therefore, ruled in G. O., No. D. 4905, dated the 25th October 1912, regarding the reorganisation of the Devaswoms—sanction to which was conveyed in your D. O. dated the 25th October 1912—that the unauthorised alienation of *karanma* services or the emoluments attached thereto will determine the rights of the *karanma* holder and that the failure of a *karanma* holder to perform the service properly and regularly will also terminate the *karanma*. Mention has also been made in the G. O. of the power vested in the Government to deal with the irregularities of *karanma* holders in their service, in the same manner as those of any other subordinate in the Devaswoms. Of late, there has been a tendency among the *karanma* holders of services to prefer complaints against the action of the Government to the Civil Courts for adjudication on the assumption that the *karanma* right is a civil right vesting in the family. The

to incompetency, neglience or other cause, any *karanma* service not being properly and regularly performed, or that an alienation of a *karanma* service, or of the property, *thiruppuvarom* or other emolument attached thereto, has been effected by the *karanma* holder or by any member or members of the *karanma* family ; Our Government shall give due notice of the charge to the head of the family and the next senior member, and also to the alienor or defaulter if he is neither the head nor the next senior member, and also to such other members of the *karanma* family as Our Government may deem necessary, and if, after hearing their objections, if any, Our Government are satisfied that there has been an alienation of the *karanma* service or of the property or of the *thiruppuvarom* or of the other emolument attached thereto, or that, owing to the incompetency, negligence or other cause, there has been a failure to perform the service properly or regularly, Our Government shall suspend, remove, determine, cancel, or deal with in any other manner, the *karanma* right of the family to the service, and We are further pleased to command that the decision of Our Government that any service or property or *thiruppuvarom* or other emolument attached thereto has been alienated, or that, owing to incompetency negligence or other cause, any service has not been properly or regularly performed, shall be final, and that no action shall lie in any Court against Our Government for any act done or ordered to be done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

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interference of the Civil Courts in a matter like this, which is and should be entirely under the control of the executive, is highly prejudicial to the efficient administration of the Devaswoms. It is necessary, therefore, to formally legalise the right vested in the Government to deal with those *karanma* services finally and to exclude the jurisdiction of the Courts in regard to the action taken by the Government in this respect. I enclose for submission to His Highness the Maha Raja, draft of a Proclamation affirming the power of the Government to deal with *karanma* services by executive action and excluding the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. I beg to add that the Resident, whom I consulted, has no objection to the issue of the Proclamation—vide his D. O. dated the 14th April 1913 enclosed. Of course, the Proclamation will not affect the alienation of *Karanma* lands which have been recognised by the Government by levying the full assessment and issuing *pattahs* accordingly. "

REGULATION XI OF 1089*

[*As amended by Regulations V of 1093 and I of 1099.*]

Land Acquisition Regulation.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 10TH JULY 1914/26TH MITHUNAM 1089.

A Regulation to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Land Acquisition Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingam 1090, corresponding to the 17th August 1914.

Repeal of enactments.

2. (1) The Land Acquisition Regulations, III of 1067 and VIII of 1085, are hereby repealed.

(2) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorised, agreements published and rules made under the said Land Acquisition Regulations shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorised, published and made under this Regulation.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to the said Land Acquisition Regulations, shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Regulation or the corresponding portion thereof.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Land."

(*a*) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

"Person interested".

(*b*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Regulation; and a person shall be deemed to be interested in land if he is interested in an easement affecting the land;

This Regulation is based on the British Indian Act I of 1894.

"Division Peishkar."

(c) the expression "Division Peishkar" includes any officer appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Division Peishkar under this Regulation;

* (c) "local authority" means any Municipal Council or other authority legally entitled to or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of any municipal or local fund;

"Persons entitled to act."

(d) the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)—trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted, if free from disability; and

the guardians of minors, and of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability could have acted:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject-matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Division Peishkar or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(ii) in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend, or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Division Peishkar or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof;

(iii) the provisions of Chapter XXX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Division Peishkar or Court by a next friend or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Regulation; and

(iv) no person "entitled to act" shall be competent to receive the compensation money payable to the person for whom he is entitled to act, unless he would have been competent to alienate the land and receive and give a good discharge for the purchase money on a voluntary sale.

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*Added by Regulation I of 1099 (T. G. G. dated 18-12-1923.)

PART II.

ACQUISITIONS.

Preliminary Investigation.

When land is required, the same to be notified.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Gazette, and the Division Peishkar shall cause public notice of the substance of such Notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

Power to enter and survey

(2) Thereupon, it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by the Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

to dig or bore into the sub soil;

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon;

to mark such levels, boundaries, and line by placing marks and cutting trenches; and

where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Previous notice of entry

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damages.

5. The officer so authorised shall, at the time of such entry, pay or tender payment for any damage which may be done by the act aforesaid, and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Division Peishkar, and, in case such officer is a

Division Peishkar, to the decision of the Government. Such decision shall be final and payment shall be made accordingly.

Declaration of intended acquisition.

Declaration that land is required for public purpose.

6. (1) Whenever it appears to the Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect over the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government.

Contents of declaration.

(2) The declaration shall be published in the Gazette and shall state the Taluk and Pakuthi in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

Declaration to be evidence.

*(3) The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose.

After declaration, the Division Peishkar to take order for acquisition.

7. Whenever any land shall have been so declared to be needed for a public purpose, the Government shall direct the Division Peishkar to take order for the acquisition of the land.

Lands to be marked out and measured.

8. The Division Peishkar shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has already been marked out under Section 4) to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same.

Notice to persons interested.

9. (1) The Division Peishkar shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intend to take possession of the land and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him.

(2) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Division Peishkar at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state in writing signed by the party or agent the nature of their respective interests in the land, and the amount and particulars of

* As amended by Regulation V of 1096.—(T. G. G. dated 19-7-1921.)

their claims to compensation for such interests, and their objections, if any, to the measurements made.

(3) The Division Peishkar shall serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorised to receive service on their behalf, within the Revenue Division in which the land is situate.

(4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by Post or Anchal and registered in a letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address or place of business.

(5) The notice shall also be published in the Gazette, and shall be deemed to be sufficient notice to all persons interested in the land as between the Government and such persons.

Power to require and enforce the making of statements, etc.

10. The Division Peishkar may require any such person that appears before him to deliver to him at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition) a statement signed by him containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land, or any part thereof, as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement and of such other particulars as the Division Peishkar or the claimant may consider necessary.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

Every person required to deliver a statement under this or the last preceding section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of Sections 168 and 169 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Enquiry into measurements, value and claims, and award by the Division Peishkar.

Enquiry into value and amount of compensation.

11. (1) On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Division Peishkar shall proceed to enquire into the objection, if any, to the measurements and into the value of the land and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and determine the amount of compensation which should be allowed therefor.

(2) The Division Peishkar shall make an award, under his hand, of—

(i) the true area of the land;

(ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land ; and

(iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom or of whose claims he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

Award when to be final.

12. (1) Such award shall be filed in the Division Peishkar's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence as between the Division Peishkar and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Division Peishkar or not, of the true area and value of land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Notice of award to persons not present.

(2) The Division Peishkar shall give immediate notice of the award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

Power to adjourn enquiry.

13. (1) The Division Peishkar may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time, adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Power to summon &c.

(2) For the purpose of enquiries under this Regulation, the Division Peishkar shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses including the parties interested or any of them and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Division Peishkar to be guided by Sections 22 and 23, in determining compensation.

14. In determining the amount of compensation, the Division Peishkar shall be guided by the provisions contained in Sections 22 and 23.

Award in case of agreement as to the amount of compensation.

15. If the Division Peishkar and all the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, the Division Peishkar shall, with the previous sanction of the Government, make an award under his hand for the same.

Award to be filed and to be evidence.

Such award shall be filed in the Division Peishkar's office and shall be conclusive evidence, as between the Government and all persons interested, of the value of the land and the amount of compensation allowed for the same.

Taking possession.

Power to take possession.

16. When the Division Peishkar has made an award under Section 11 or 15, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all claims and encumbrances.

Special powers in cases of urgency.

17. (1) In case of urgency, whenever the Government so direct, the Division Peishkar may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9, sub-section (1), take possession of any land needed for public purposes. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all claims and encumbrances.

(2) In every case under the preceding sub-section, the Division Peishkar shall, at the time of taking possession, offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land and for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in Section 23; and in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees and the amount of such other damage shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained.

PART III.

Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.

Reference to Court.

18. (1) Any person interested who has not accepted the award, may, by written application to the Division Peishkar, require that the matter be referred by the Division Peishkar for the determination of the District Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situate, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of compensation among the persons interested.

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Provided that every such application shall be made—

(*a*) if the person making it was present or was represented before the Division Peishkar at the time when he made his award, within two months from the date of the Division Peishkar's award;

(*b*) in other cases, within two months of the receipt of the notice from the Division Peishkar under Section 12, sub-section (2), or within six months from the date of the Division Peishkar's award, whichever period shall first expire.

19. (1) In making the reference, the Division Peishkar shall state, for the information of the District Court, in writing under his hand—

Division Peishkar's statement to the Court.

(*a*) the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, buildings or standing crops thereon,

(*b*) the names of the persons, who, he has reason to think, are interested in such land,

(*c*) the amount awarded for damages and paid, tendered or offered under Sections 5 and 17, and the amount of compensation awarded under Section 11, and

(*d*) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(2) To the said statement shall be attached, a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or, delivered by, the parties interested, respectively.

20. The District Court shall thereupon cause a notice, specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely,—

Service of notice.

(*a*) the applicant,

(*b*) all persons interested in the objection except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensations awarded, and

(*c*) the Dewan.

21. The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection and every such proceeding shall take place in open Court.

Scope of the enquiry.

22. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land under this Regulation, the Court shall take into consideration—

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

firstly, the market value of such land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under Section 6 ;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession thereof ;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition, he is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under Section 6 and the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession of the land.

(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall, in every case, award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

23. But the Court shall not take into consideration—

firstly, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage, which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under Section 6, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on or disposal of such land made, commenced or effected, without the written sanction of the Division Peishkar, after the publication of the declaration under Section 6.

24. (1) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation pursuant to any notice given under Section 9, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Division Peishkar under Section 11.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

(2) When the applicant has refused to make such claim or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Court) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Division Peishkar.

(3) When the applicant has omitted for sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Court) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount awarded by the Division Peishkar.

25. (1) Every award made by the Court shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under clause (1) of sub-section (1) of Section 22 and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

Form of awards.

(2) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.

Costs.

(3) If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court, the Division Peishkar ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Division Peishkar did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Government shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per-centum per annum from the date on which the Division Peishkar took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess in Court.

Government to pay interest on excess compensation.

PART IV.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

Apportionment of compensation.

26. When there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Disputes as to apportionment, after settlement of compensation, to be referred to District Court.

27. When the amount of compensation has been settled under Section 11 or 15, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Division Peishkar may refer such dispute to the decision of the District Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situate.

PART V.

PAYMENTS.

Tendering payment.

28. (1) On making an award under Section 11 or 15, the Division Peishkar shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them unless prevented by some one or more of the contingencies mentioned in the next sub-section.

Depositing in Court.

(2) If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to alienate the land, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Division Peishkar shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under Section 18 would be submitted :

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount :

Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under Section 18 :

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Regulation, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Division Peishkar may, with the sanction of the Government, instead of awarding a money compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, the remission of land revenue on other lands held under the same title, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.

(4) Nothing in the last foregoing sub-section shall be construed to interfere with or limit the power of the Division Peishkar to enter into any arrangement with any person interested in the land and competent to contract in respect thereof :

Provided that no such arrangement shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to persons incompetent to alienate.

29. (1) If any money shall be deposited in Court under sub-section (2) of the last preceding section and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Court shall—

(*a*) order such money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the lands in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held, or

(*b*) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such approved securities as the Court shall think fit,

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investments to the person or persons who would, for the time being, have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such monies shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid, or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(2) In all cases of monies deposited to which this section applies, the Court shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charges and expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the Government, namely :—

(*a*) the costs of such investments as aforesaid ;

(*b*) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such monies are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of Court of

the principal of such monies and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

30. When any money shall have been deposited in Court under this Regulation for any cause other than that mentioned in the last preceding section, the Court may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such approved securities as it may think proper, and may direct the interest or other proceeds of any such investment to be accumulated and paid in such manner as, it may consider, will give the parties interested therein the same benefit therefrom as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

Payment of interest.

31. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Division Peishkar shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Obstruction to survey, etc., filling trenches, destroying land marks.

32 Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorised by Section 4 or Section 8, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages, or displaces any trench or mark made under Section 4, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to both.

Division Peishkar to enforce surrender.

33. If the Division Peishkar is opposed or impeded by any person in taking possession, under this Regulation, of any land, he may remove such person from such land, using such force as may be necessary.

Government not bound to complete acquisition.

34. (1) The Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.

(2) Whenever the Government withdraw from any such acquisition, the Division Peishkar shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay or tender such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Regulation relating to the said land.

(3) The provisions of Part III of this Regulation shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.

Part of house or building not to be taken.

35. (1) The provisions of this Regulation shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory, or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or other building shall be so acquired:

Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Division Peishkar has made his award under Section 11, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or other building shall be so acquired;

Provided also that, if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Regulation does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or other building within the meaning of this section, the Division Peishkar shall refer the determination of such question to the District Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined.

In deciding on such a reference, the Court shall have regard to the question whether the land proposed to be taken is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or other building.

Power of Government to acquire the whole land in certain cases.

(2) If in the case of any claim under Section 22, sub-section (1), clause (3), by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the Government are of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, they may, at any time before the Division Peishkar has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

(3) In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under Sections 6 to 10 both

inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Division Peishkar shall, without delay, furnish a copy of the order of the Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under Section 11.

Acquisition of land at cost of local authority.

*35 A. (1) Where the provisions of this Regulation are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of any fund controlled or managed by a local authority, the charges of and incidental to such acquisition shall be defrayed from or by such fund.

(2) In any proceeding held before a Division Peishkar or Court in such cases, the local authority concerned may appear and adduce evidence for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation.

(3) Any such local authority which objects to the award of a Division Peishkar in regard either to the area of the land or to the amount of compensation may ask for a reference to the District Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situate in the manner and within the time specified in Section 18; and thereupon the provisions of Sections 19 to 23 and 25, in so far as they may, shall apply.

Notice of suits for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation and limitation thereof.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of six months from the accrual of the cause of action.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before District Court.

37. Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Regulation, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all proceedings before the District Court under this Regulation.

Appeal in proceedings before Court.

38. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the District Court in any proceedings under this Regulation.

Provisions of Limitation Regulation and Code of Civil Procedure made applicable.

39. The provisions of the Limitation Regulation and the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of regular appeals in ordinary suits shall, so far as may be, apply to proceedings before the High Court under this Regulation.

* Inserted by Regulation I of 1099.

Service of notice by Division Peishkar.

40. (1) Service of any notice by the Division Peishkar under this Regulation shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by him.

(2) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(3) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the Division Peishkar and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:

Provided that, if the Division Peishkar shall so direct, a notice may be sent by Post or Anchal and registered, in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.

Power to make rules.

41. Our Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made. All such rules, alterations and additions shall be published in the Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

RULES.

PASSED UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE LAND ACQUISITION REGULATION, XI OF 1089, WITH THE SANCTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 16TH DECEMBER 1914/1ST DHANU 1090.

[*Brought up to 11th December 1934.*]

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS IN ACQUISITION.

1. The first step in the institution of proceedings for acquisition of landunder the Regulation is the issue of a declaration under Section 6 of the Regulation.

To enable the Government to issue such declaration, an order is issued in the first instance to the Division Peishkar to prepare and submit a draft declaration embodying the particulars required under Section 6, Clause 2.

2. On receipt of the requisition from Government for sending up a draft declaration as aforesaid, the Division Peishkar shall cause a statement to be prepared giving details as to the description, boundaries and area of the land required as well as the trees and buildings standing thereon and the estimated cost of its acquisition. This statement shall be prepared by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate; when the statement is prepared by the Deputy Tahsildar, it should be scrutinised by the Tahsildar after inspection of the land. The statement shall be prepared in Form A appended to these Rules. It shall be examined by the Division Peishkar who shall, after satisfying himself that the valuation is reasonable and fair, sent it up to Government with a draft declaration in Form B.

*In any case in which the Government consider the valuation of the lands to be excessive, or for any other sufficient ground, they may arrange for the valuation statement being referred to the Chief Engineer or the Head of the Department concerned before ordering the publication of the declaration in the Gazette.

†*Note.*—In regard to the valuation of land and trees, if the value of the trees is allowed on the ground of their being yielding ones, a corresponding deduction at the rates specified in the schedule attached to these Rules for each tree of the taxable species should be made in the area of the land for calculating the ground value. In regard to other trees also, the deduction should be made on the analogy of the taxable trees.

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*Added by Notification No. L. R. 2357|502 of 15, dated 20th March 1920.

†Added by Notification No. L. R. 11063|502 of 15, dated 17th November 1920.

3. *The Government, after examining the details furnished in the statement and after considering the opinion of the Chief Engineer or the Head of the Department concerned if it has been called for under Rule 2, may issue the declaration under Section 6 or may cancel their original order for acquisition as they may think fit.

4. After the declaration has been issued under Section 6, the Government will, under Section 7 of the Regulation, direct the Division Peishkar to take order for the acquisition of the land and also return to him the valuation statement prepared in Form A.

5. On receipt of orders from Government, the Division Peishkar shall proceed to acquire the land.

6. The Division Peishkar shall issue and publish the notice required under Section 9 of the **Regulation** in Form C appended. He shall send the notice direct to the Government Press for publication in the Gazette.

†6A. Section 40 of the Land Acquisition Regulation requires that notices to be issued under the Regulation should be signed by the Division Peishkar himself. The Head Clerks of the offices of the Assistant Dewan Peishkars are hereby empowered to sign "By order" copies of records required to be furnished in enquiries connected with land acquisition cases on the file of the Assistant Dewan Peishkars.

‡6B. After the declaration under Section **6** is published in the Gazette, there should be no delay whatever in the conduct of the acquisition proceedings and settlement of compensation, all opportunities for speculative enhancement of prices, which often occur owing to the lengthy and dilatory proceedings, being averted. Unless the circumstances are exceptional, the time for settlement of compensation should not exceed three months and where for extraordinary reasons this limit is exceeded the reasons for the delay should be clearly explained. This direction should be strictly followed by the acquisition officers and any delay on their part in settling the compensation after acquisition is sanctioned by Government will be severely noticed.

7. The Division Peishkar or other acquiring officer duly empowered under the Regulation is in no sense of the term, a judicial officer ; nor is the proceeding before him, in which he makes his award, a judicial proceeding. The enquiry and valuation made by

*Substituted by Notification No. L. R. 2357/502 dated 29th May 1920.

†Added by Notification Dis. No. 323-1 of 1922/Revenue, dated 4th March 1922 and amended by Notification No. 101/L. R. M., dated 16-6-1934.

‡Added by Notification dated 18th September 1926.

him are departmental in their character, for the purpose of enabling the Government to make a tender through him to the persons interested, and it is incumbent on him, before making his award as to the compensation to be offered, to consider all available information on the question.

8. *In determining the amount of compensation which should be allowed for the land, the acquiring officer should not restrict himself merely to the consideration of such evidence as may be adduced by the claimants, but should make independent enquiries and do his best to obtain any reliable information that may be forthcoming as to the real market value of the land. It is not merely the recent purchase price of land in the neighbourhood similarly cultivated or improved that should be taken into account. Careful attention should also be given to such considerations determining value as similar advantages of situation, corresponding area, existing demand and saleability.

Note. - A small parcel of land usually commands a larger price than a larger block in the same neighbourhood ; and the price paid for the former would not be a fair value per acre to be set up in the case of the latter. Again, a site with a good road-frontage is of greater value than a plot without direct access to good communications.

9. The acquiring officer should pay special attention to the directions given in Sections 22 and 23 of the Regulation, and have regard to the general principles recognised by the courts in determining the market value of land.

9A. †(i) When Sri Pandarayaga Thanathu lands are acquired for Government purposes, the compensation should be wholly paid to the Sri Pandaravaga Department. When Sri Pandaravaga Pattom, Otti, etc., lands for which pattas have been given to tenants are acquired for Government purposes, the compensation for acquiring the tenant's right should be awarded to the tenant concerned. In addition to this, the right of the Sri Pandaravaga Department to the rent on the lands should be acquired by paying to the Sri Pandaravaga 25 times the annual rent as the capitalised value of the right. The lands acquired will, after acquisition, be declared poramboke.

Note.—In the case of rent on wet lands payable in paddy, the value of paddy will be calculated at the *nirak* (market) rate for paddy prevailing at the time of disposal of the land acquisition case.

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*As amended by Notification dated 18th September 1926.

†Added by Notification dated 18th September 1926 and subsequently amended by Notification Dis. No 455/29/Revenue dated 2nd March 1929.

Vide also letter Dis. No. 1246/30/Revenue, dated 15th March 1930.

*(ii) When Kandukrishi lands are acquired for Government purposes compensation should be awarded for the Crown's rights as well as for the private rights in them.

(iii) When, *however*, Kandukrishi lands (or other lands) charged with *varam* to the Sri Pandaravaga Department are acquired the Sri Pandaravaga Department should be paid 25 times the annual *varam* as the capitalised value of the right. The *varam* should not be retained as a permanent and recurring charge on the Kandukrishi revenue.

Note.—In the case of *varam* on wet lands payable in paddy the value of paddy will be calculated at the *nirak* (market) rate for paddy prevailing at the time of disposal of the land acquisition case.

(iv) Public works for which land is required by Government in any department may be productive or non-productive. In the case of the former such as railways, irrigation works, etc., the capitalised value equal to 25 times the assessment of the occupied land required or of the unoccupied land appropriated for the purpose, should be added to the estimated cost of works so that the return to Government from such works may be correctly calculated.

†10. The party who is not satisfied with the award made by the acquiring officer is at liberty to obtain an adjudication by a competent civil court by desiring a reference to such court under Section 18 of the Regulation. But, on the other hand, Government have no such option and are bound by the acquiring officer's award so far as they are concerned. It therefore behoves the acquiring officer in such cases to take special care that the value fixed is not disproportionate to the real market value of the land, so much so that in cases of doubt and where the estimate of value made by the departmental officers differs greatly from the value put on the property by the owner, it is advisable to keep the valuation at as moderate a figure as possible and to leave the party to demand a reference to a court than to award an excessive compensation and tie the hands of Government.

‡10A. When the award of an acquiring officer is referred to a civil court under Section 18 of the Regulation, care should be taken that reliable evidence is, as far as possible, adduced before the court in support of the grounds on which the award is based and ordinarily some responsible revenue officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar who has himself seen the land should among others be called in as witness.

*As amended by Notifications Dis. No. 2099-34/Rev., dated 11th December 1934.

† Substituted by Notification dated 18th September 1926.

‡ Added by Notification dated 18th September 1926 and amended by Notification No. 101/L. R. M. dated 16-6-34.

When the sum involved is considerable or the compensation is claimed at very high rates, the case should be watched by the Division Peishkar. A special report should be made to the Land Revenue Commissioner in cases which are of serious importance owing to the amount involved or the likelihood of the court's award forming a precedent detrimental to Government interests in the event of land having to be acquired subsequently for Government in the neighbourhood.

*11. The amount of compensation awarded in one case is certain to be relied on as a precedent in the case of subsequent acquisitions, and a mistake once committed is thus apt to serve as a cause of future loss to Government and as an impediment to the acquisition of lands in the locality. Government consider it desirable therefore that the acquiring officer, if he is not a Division Peishkar, should consult the latter in any doubtful or difficult case before making the award. In particular he should refer to him any case in which he proposes to award more than 10 per cent in excess of the original estimate or more than Rs. 1,000. He must also refer his proposed award in any case which the Division Peishkar by special order requires him to do so and in all cases where a reference to the Division Peishkar is made, the acquiring officer should make his award according to the instructions received from the Division Peishkar, In important cases the Division Peishkar may, at his discretion, seek through the Land Revenue Commissioner, the orders of Government before the award is made.

12. Whenever land which does not already vest in Government is permanently required for a public purpose, it should invariably be acquired under the Regulation as such acquisition confers an indefeasible title. In acquiring land for temporary occupation also, the Regulation should be applied whenever practicable.

†13. Even in cases where land is voluntarily offered by its owners for a public purpose, the land should be acquired under the Regulation on payment of nominal compensation, the object being to secure an indefeasible title to the land.

14. Division Peishkars should not ordinarily take possession of the land before all the preliminary steps prescribed by the Regulation have been taken. This is so the more especially in view of Section 34 of the Regulation which secures for Government the liberty to withdraw from acquisition (on account of excessive cost or otherwise) when possession has not been taken.

* Substituted by Notification dated 18th September 1926.

† Substituted by Notification dated 18th September 1926.

* 15. As soon as an award is made, the Division Peishkar or other acquiring officer duly empowered under the Regulation should intimate the fact to the Head of the Department concerned, and forward to him a copy of the award statement together with a detailed valuation statement as per Form A appended to these Rules. The Division Peishkar or other acquiring officer shall also arrange for the land being put in possession of the Head of the Department concerned, or any subordinate officer deputed by him for the purpose.

16. An award made by a Division Peishkar under Section 11 and duly announced under Section 12 of the Regulation should not be revised or amended by him even though the persons interested may consent to the revision or amendment.

PART II.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

17. The payment of compensation should be made as soon after the declaration of the award as possible, as under Section 31 of the Regulation, interest at 6 per cent. per annum is payable on the amount of compensation for the interval between the date of occupation and the date of payment. Accordingly, the Division Peishkar or other officer duly empowered should, immediately after making an award under Section 11, tender payment of compensation to such of the persons entitled thereto, as are then present either personally or by their representatives.

18. To those who are not so present a notice should at once be sent through the Tahsildar of the taluk in which they reside intimating the fact that an award has been made and stating that, unless the amount awarded is claimed by the party either personally or through a duly authorised agent within a time to be specified, the money will be placed in deposit and will bear no interest. The notice should be served in the manner prescribed in Section 40 of the Regulation.

19. If the Division Peishkar's tender is accepted by the parties present, or if the parties afterwards appear before him in person or by duly authorised agents to take payment, whether in pursuance of the notice served or otherwise, the Division Peishkar shall make the payment by an order on the treasury.

†20. If the party does not appear within the time specified and does not apply for a reference to the court under Section 18 of the Regulation, the Division Peishkar shall, after any further endeavour

* Substituted by Notification No. L. R. 2357/502 of 05, dated 20th March 1920.

†Substituted by Notification Dis. No. 794/29/Revenue, dated 1st May 1929.

to secure the party's attendance that may seem desirable, cause the amount due to be paid into treasury as revenue deposits payable to the person or persons to whom it is due, such payment into the treasury being vouched for in the accompanying Form D. The Division Peishkar shall also give notice of the deposit to the party concerned specifying the treasury in which the deposit has been made. Such notice shall be served in the manner prescribed in Section 40 of the Regulation. When the payee ultimately claims payment of the sum placed in deposit, the amount will be paid to him in the same manner as ordinary revenue deposits. The Division Peishkar will as far as possible arrange to make the payment due to the payee from the treasury nearest to the ordinary place of residence of the payees. Whenever payment is claimed through a representative, whether before or after deposit of the amount awarded, such representative must produce authority for receiving the compensation on behalf of his principal:

Provided that in the case of petty amounts not exceeding Rs. (50) fifty in each case the Division Peishkar should issue notice to the payee informing him that if he does not appear before a certain date, to be specified in the notice, the amount due will be remitted to him by anchal money order, the amount of the money order commission being deducted. In each money order so issued the purpose of remittance should be briefly stated in the acknowledgement portion of the money order form :

Provided further that no compensation awarded jointly to two or more persons on account of land which is owned jointly by them will be remitted by money order.

21. If the parties refusing payment desire a reference to the court or if there be no person competent to alienate the land or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive compensation or as to the apportionment of compensation, the amount awarded for the land must be deposited in the court under Section 28 (2) of the Regulation. Section 27 merely provides that, in certain circumstances, the acquiring officer need make no apportionment of the compensation in his award but may leave it to the court to do so. It does not allow him any discretion in regard to depositing the compensation in court in disputed cases. Under Section 28 he is bound to make the deposit in every disputed case *i. e.*, every case in which, owing to any of the circumstances specified in the Section, he cannot make a complete award, which is accepted at least under protest by all the parties. He must, in such cases, deposit in the court the entire compensation in the case though some of the parties may have accepted the award.

22. Detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed by Land Acquisition Officers and Treasury Officers in the payment of compensation awarded under the Regulation are contained in the Account Code, Appendix III.

PART III.*

PROCEDURE FOR ACQUIRING SERVICE INAM LANDS.

23. In acquiring Service Inam lands in which the actual holder has only a life interest or the profits of which are assigned as remuneration for an officiator, the award of a lump sum as compensation is inappropriate and should not be adopted as such an award would diminish *pro tanto* the remuneration available for future service. In such cases, an agreement under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Regulation should be made with the person or persons interested for the grant of other lands in exchange.

24. As a rule the land selected to be given in exchange should be assessed Government waste. But when no suitable land is available, the amount of compensation awarded may be applied in purchasing occupied unalienated land to be assigned in exchange. In exceptional cases where it will be less expensive to allow some unalienated land already belonging to the holder to be converted into Inam, than to purchase other land for the purpose, the exchange may be permitted and the person enjoying the Inam paid the value of the land so selected in addition to any benefits that he may derive from the treatment of the land as Inam.

25. When the estimated value of the land selected to be given in exchange is equal to that of the original Service Inam, the former will be converted into Inam subject to the payment of the original quit-rent (Rajabhogam).

26. When the estimated value of the land selected to be given in exchange exceeds that of the original Service Inam, the difference between the estimated value of the two lands will be levied as additional quit-rent together with the original quit-rent.

27. When the estimated value of the land selected to be given in exchange is less than that of the original Service Inam, the original quit-rent will be reduced by the difference between the estimated value of the two lands, and if the difference exceeds the original quit-rent, the amount required to make up the deficiency in the profit will be paid in cash annually.

*Added by Notification dated 18th September 1926.

28. In cases where the claimants concerned refuse to accept the land or allowance offered under the aforesaid rules, the Division Peishkar shall obtain the orders of Government and make an award of a lump sum and shall, whether or not the claimant applies for reference to the court, deposit the amount so awarded in court under sub-section (2) of Section 28. In making the deposit or where the claimant applies for a reference to the court, the Division Peishkar shall draw the court's attention to the fact that the land is service land and move the court to order the amount awarded to be invested and otherwise dealt with in the manner provided in Sections 29 and 30, so as to secure it for the benefit of all those persons who would, from time to time, have been entitled to receive the profits of the acquired land. Should the court fail or refuse to comply with the request, the Division Peishkar shall take steps for filing an appeal on the point.

*Schedule.**

Serial No.	Kind of trees.	Minimum number of trees to the acre.	Extent of space allowed for bearing tree.
1	Cocoanut	100	1 cent.
2	Areca	800	1/8 ,,
3	Jack	50	2 ,,
4	Palmyra	500	1/5 ,,
5	Punna	50	2 ,,
6	Tamarind	50	2 ,,
7	Mango	50	2 ,,

*Added by Notification No. L. R. 1063/502 of '05, dated 17th November 1920.

FORM A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION FOR LANDS PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED FOR ....(HERE ENTER DESCRIPTION OF WORK.)

			Survey.			Land.			Trees.			Buildings.				
Serial No.	Taluk.	Village.	No.	Sub-division No. or letter.	Tenure.	Area acquired.	Rate per acre.	Amount of estimated compensation.	Description.	No.	Amount of estimated compensation.	Description.	Amount of estimated compensation.	Total of columns 8, 11 and 13	Name of pattadar.	Name of the person in possession.	Remarks.
						A. C.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.			Rs. ch. c.		Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

FORM B.

Declaration.

Under Section 6 of Regulation XI of 1089, it is hereby declared that....................(here enter area, in acres and cents or square feet) o f land in S. Nos.................in the....................Pakuthi ....Taluk are required for...............(here enter description of the work or purpose for which the land is to be acquired).

The plan of the lands proposed to be acquired is available for inspection at the office of ....

Station........

Date............ *Chief Secretary to Government.*

FORM C.

Notice under Section 9 of Regulation XI of 1089.

Whereas the Government have resolved to acquire and intend to take possession of the lands mentioned in the sub-joined schedule for............(here enter purpose for which acquisition is ordered), all persons claiming any interest in the said lands are hereby required to appear before this office on ....(date), either in person or by agent, to state to the undersigned the nature of their respective interests in the lands, particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, and the amount of compensation which they may claim.

Office........ ....

Station........Date......... *Division Peishkar.*

Schedule.

Serial No.	Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Survey No.	Tenure.	Area.			Name of Pattadar.	Name of person in possession.
					Acre.	Cents.	Sq. links.		

Notes.—1. A definite date should be mentioned and the date so mentioned must be after a full period of 15 days after the date of the Gazette in which the notice appears.

2. In casesin which the urgency clause of the Regulation is ordered to be put in force by Government, the following shall be inserted as an additional para in the above notice :-

"It is further notified that Government having sanctioned the acquisition of the lands under Section 17 of the Regulation, the lands will be taken possession of immediately on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette."

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*FORM D.

Name of work for which land has been acquired..............................

To the officer in charge of.......................Treasury.

Please receive for transfer to credit of Revenue Deposits the sum of Rs............on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below :—

Serial No. in award statement No.	Name of persons to whom due.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Rs. Ch. C.	
	Total ...			

Date 193 .

Land Acquisition Officer.

Received the above amount and credited to Revenue Deposits.

Treasury Officer.

Note.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to treasury in the absence of proprietors who have failed to present themselves for payment.

*FORM J.

Name of work for which land has been acquired..............................

To the officer in charge of.......................Treasury.

Please receive for transfer to credit of Revenue Deposits the sum of Rs............on account of compensation for land taken up for the above purpose, payable as detailed below :—

Serial No. in award statement No.	Name of persons to whom due.	Area of land.	Amount payable to each.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Rs. Ch. C.	
	Total ...			

Date 193 .

Land Acquisition Officer.

Received the above amount and credited to Revenue Deposits.

Treasury Officer.

Note.—This form should be used when the amounts of compensation due are sent to treasury in the absence of proprietors who have failed to present themselves for payment.

*Added by Notification Dis. No. 749/29/Revenue, dated 1st May 1929.

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 30th Mithunam 1091/13th July 1916.

Whereas instances of unauthorised conversion of Kandukrishi wet lands into gardens and building sites as well as other acts causing deterioration of the lands or diminution of their letting value by the holders thereof have been brought to Our notice ; and Whereas such conversions and acts are deemed objectionable and incompatible with the nature of Kandukrishi lands and the conditions of their tenure and holding ; We are pleased to declare as follows :—

1. No holder of any Kandukrishi *wet* land shall convert such land or any portion thereof into a garden or a building site or a dry land, without the sanction of Our Government in writing previously obtained.

2. No holder of any Kandukrishi land, whether wet, garden or dry, shall do any act which directly or indirectly causes or is likely to cause the deterioration of the land, or diminishes its letting value.

3. If the holder of any Kandukrishi land does any act in contravention of the provisions of the two preceding Sections, it shall be competent to Our Government to impose on the land such prohibitory assessment as Our Government may consider proper, or resume it from the holder and re-lease it to any other person, or to deal with it in any other manner.

4. This Proclamation does not apply to conversions of Kandukrishi *wet* lands made prior to and recognised at the last Revenue Settlement. But every case of unauthorised conversion or deterioration of Kandukrishi lands or diminution of its letting value directly or indirectly brought about by the holders thereof subsequent to the Settlement, shall be enquired into and reported to Our Government by the Division Peishkars of the several Divisions with the necessary particulars and it shall be competent to Our Government to deal with such cases in any manner mentioned in the preceding Sections.

5. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

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*Published in the Gazette dated 18th July 1916.

REGULATION IV OF 1091.*

[As amended by Regulation V of 1105.]

Land Conservancy Regulation.

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* Published in the Gazette dated 1-8-1916.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 24TH JULY 1916/9TH KARKADAGOM 1091.

*A Regulation to amend the Government Land Conservancy Regulation, II of 1067, as amended by Regulations I of 1075 and II of 1085.**

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law checking the unauthorised occupation of Government lands; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation shall be called the "Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091."

(2) It applies to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingam 1092.

Repeal and saving.

2. Regulation II of 1067, as amended by Regulation I of 1075 and by Regulation II of 1085, is hereby repealed. But such repeal shall not affect any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under the said Regulations.

'Property of Government' defined.

3. (1) All public roads, streets, lanes and paths, the bridges, ditches, dykes, and fences on or beside the same;

the bed of the sea and of harbours and creeks below high water mark;

the beds and banks of rivers, streams, irrigation and drainage channels, canals, tanks, lakes, backwaters and water-courses;

all standing and flowing water;

and all lands, wheresoever situated;

save in so far as the same are the property of—

(*a*) proprietors of Edavagas or Jenmis or holders of Inams or any person claiming through or holding under any of them; or

(*b*) all holders of lands in any way subject to the payment of land revenue to Government; or

(*c*) any other registered holder of land in proprietary right; or

(*d*) any person holding land under grant from Government otherwise than by way of license;

are, and are hereby declared to be, the property of Government, except as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time

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* *Vide* pp. 134-148, L. R. M. Vol. I. (Old Edition).

being in force, subject to all rights of way and other public rights and to the natural and easement rights of other land-owners and to all customary rights legally subsisting.

Explanation I.—Lands once registered in the name of a person but subsequently abandoned or relinquished, and all lands held by right of escheat, purchase, resumption, reversion or acquisition under Regulation XI of 1089 are the property of Government within the meaning of the Section.

Explanation II.—In this Section, the expression 'high-water mark' means the highest point reached by the ordinary spring tide at any season of the year.

Explanation III.—Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent, but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land does not fall within this definition.

(2) All unassessed lands within the limits of Edavagas and private estates used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers, all unassigned lands belonging to an incorporated Devaswom and all public roads and streets which may become vested in any local authority shall for the purpose of this Regulation be deemed to be the property of Government.

'Poramboke' defined.

4. (1) 'Poramboke' shall mean and include unassessed lands, which are the property of Government under Section 3 (1) or (2) used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers, such as,—

(*a*) all public roads, streets, lanes, pathways, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same ;

(*b*) the beds and banks of rivers, irrigation and drainage channels, traffic canals, tanks, lakes, back-waters and water-courses;

(*c*) markets, burial grounds, landing ghauts ; and

(*d*) all other property which Our Government may, for the purpose of this Regulation, from time to time, declare to be poramboke.

'Occupant' defined.

(2) 'Occupant' shall mean a person actually in possession of a land which is the property of Government.

Land which is the property of Government not to be occupied without permission.

5. From and after the commencement of this Regulation, it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy a land which is the property of Government whether a poramboke or not without permission from Our Government or such officer of Government as may be empowered in this behalf.

6. Whoever occupies a land which is the property of Government whether poramboke or not contrary to Section 5 shall be liable to pay such fine not exceeding two hundred rupees as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar.

Punishment for unauthorisedly occupying a land which is the property of Government.

Explanation,—A tenant unauthorisedly holding over after the expiry of his term of lease is liable to a fine within the meaning of this Section.

7. (1) Any person unauthorisedly occupying a land which is the property of Goverment other than a poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay by way of assessment for the whole period of his occupation such amount as may be fixed by the Division Peishkar in accordance with the rate that may be prescribed by the Government from time to time in this behalf.

Levy of assessment on lands which are the property of Government unauthorisedly occupied.

(2) Any person unauthorisedly occupying a poramboke and liable to pay a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition, be liable to pay such prohibitory assessment for the whole period of occupation as may be imposed by the Division Peishkar.

Levy of prohibitory assessment on poramboke unauthorisedly occupied.

Payment of assessment under sub-section (1) or prohibitory assessment under sub-section (2) shall not confer any right of occupancy, and the liability to pay such assessment shall cease from the date on which the land concerned is relinquished.

8. Any person unauthorisedly occupying any land which is the property of Government whether a poramboke or not and liable to a fine under Section 6 shall, in addition to the assessment or prohibitory assessment to which he may be liable under Section 7, be liable for the value, as adjudged by the Division Peishkar, of any useful tree destroyed or appropriated by him.

Liability of unauthorised occupant for trees destroyed or appropriated.

9. Any person unauthorisedly occupying any land for which he is liable to pay a fine under Section 6 and an assessment or prohibitory assessment under Section 7 may be summarily evicted by the Division Peishkar, and any crop or other product raised on the land shall be liable to forfeiture and any building or other structure erected or anything deposited thereon shall also, if not removed by him after such written notice

Liability of unauthorised occupant to summary eviction, forfeiture of crops, etc.

as the Division Peishkar may deem reasonable, be liable to forfeiture. Forfeiture under this Section shall be adjudged by the Division Peishkar and any property so forfeited shall be disposed of as the Division Peishkar may direct.

Mode of eviction.

An eviction under this Section shall be made in the following manner, namely:— By serving a notice on a person reputed to be in occupation or his agent requiring him within such time as the Division Peishkar may deem reasonable after receipt of the said notice to vacate the land, and if such notice is not obeyed, by removing or deputing a subordinate to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same, and, if the officer removing any such person shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the Division Peishkar shall hold a summary enquiry into the facts of the case and, if satisfied that the resistance or obstruction still continues, may issue a warrant for the arrest of the said person, and on his appearance may send him with a warrant in the form of the schedule for imprisonment in the civil jail of the District for such period not exceeding 30 days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance:

Provided that no person so committed or imprisoned under this Section shall be liable to be prosecuted under Sections 176, 179 and 181 of the Travancore Penal Code, in respect of the same facts.

Prior notice to occupant, etc.

10. The Division Peishkar shall, before passing an order under this Regulation, give notice to the occupant or other person likely to be affected by the order, and record any statement which such occupant or person may make and any evidence which he may adduce within a reasonable time; and all orders passed by a Division Peishkar under this Regulation shall be in writing and under his hand.

The Division Peishkar may require any subordinate officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar to hold the enquiry as prescribed in para 1 of this Section and submit the record to him. On such record the Division Peishkar may pass orders.

For the purpose of Section 193 of the Penal Code, the proceedings taken by a Division Peishkar under this Section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

Power to make Rules.

11. Our Government may make Rules or orders, either generally or in any particular instance:—

(*a*) regulating the rates of assessment under Section 7 (1);

(*b*) regulating the imposition of prohibitory assessment under Section 7 (2);

(*c*) declaring that any particular land or class of lands shall not be open to occupation;

(*d*) regulating the service of notices under this Regulation; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Such general Rules or orders shall be made only after previous publication in Our Government Gazette.

Recovery of fines, assessment, etc., as arrears of land revenue.

12. All fines, assessments and prohibitory assessments, damages for trees destroyed or appropriated, and all costs of eviction and removal of encroachments shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

Officers to exercise powers of Division Peishkar.

13. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under this Regulation.

Appeal and Revision.

14.* (1) An appeal shall lie to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner from any decision or order of a Division Peishkar passed under this Regulation.

(2) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, direct that an appeal from the decision or order of any officer empowered under Section 13 shall lie to the Division Peishkar.

(3) No order shall be passed in appeal without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

(4) There shall be no appeal against the decision or order passed in appeal by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or by a Division Peishkar.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Dewan or the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to revise any decision or order passed by any subordinate officer under this Regulation:

Provided that no order setting aside or modifying the subordinate officer's decision or order shall be passed without giving previous notice to the party to be affected thereby.

Explanation:—Any decision or order of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner also may be revised by the Dewan.

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*Substituted by Regulation V of 1105.

(6) Pending disposal of any appeal or revision petition under this Regulation the appellate authority or the revisional authority, as the case may be, may suspend the execution of the order appealed or petitioned against.

Limitation of appeal.

15. No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the decision or order complained of, provided that, in computing the period of 60 days, the time required to obtain a copy of the decision or order appealed against shall be excluded, but the appeal may be admitted after the period hereby prescribed when the appellant satisfies the authority to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period prescribed.

Petition of appeal to be accompanied by the order appealed against.

16. Every petition of appeal under this Regulation shall be accompained by the decision or order appealed against or by an authenticated copy of the same.

Saving of operation of other laws in force.

17. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed as exempting any person unauthorisedly occupying land from liability to be proceeded against under any other law for the time being in force.

Provided that, if any penalty has been levied under Section 6 or 7 of this Regulation, no similar penalty shall be levied from him under any other law in respect of such obligation.

Saving of suits by persons aggrieved by proceedings under this Regulation.

18. No suit against Government shall be entertained in any of Our Civil Courts in respect of any order passed under this Regulation except upon the ground that the land in respect of which such order has been passed is not a land which is the property of Government whether a poramboke or not:

Provided that Civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any such suit unless it shall be instituted within one year from the date on which the cause of action arose.

SCHEDULE.

Form of warrant to be issued by the Division Peishkar under Section 9.

| Seal |

To

The Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at ....

Whereas A. B. of...........has resisted or obstructed C. D. in removing E. F. (or himself, that is, the said A. B.) from certain land in the pakuthi of.............in the.............taluk, and whereas it is necessary in order to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance, to commit the said A. B. to close custody: You are hereby required under the provisions of Section 9 of the Government Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, to receive the said A. B. into the jail under your charge and thereto keep him in safe custody for days.

Dated this day of

(Signature of Division Peishkar.)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 1720/34/Rev. dated 20th October 1934.*)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified that the following Rules for the regulation, quarrying and removal of road metals, laterite stones, etc., from Government lands are issued under Section 11 of the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091.

1. These Rules supersede the Government Order No. 1882/L. R./751 of 1915, dated 23rd March 1916/10th Meenam 1091 on the subject published on page 127 of the First Supplement to the Land Revenue Manual Vol. II.

2. These Rules relate to the removal of rubble stones, rocks, laterite stones, ashlar and metal and all similar metals usable for pavements and other masonry works from Government lands by private individuals.

3. Applications for permission to quarry and remove metals from Government lands shall be made to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate. The application shall describe the survey number of the land and the quantity and variety of the metal required.

4. The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of the application, inspect the land and see whether the application can be granted without prejudice to the interests of Government. He shall also satisfy himself,

if necessary, in consultation with the P. W. D. and Maramat Departments, that the metal will not be required for any Government works.

If the land to which the application relates adjoins any public road under the control of the P. W. D. the application shall be referred to the local P. W. D. Division Officer for his opinion and to mark out the road limit beyond which quarrying may be done without jeopardising the road or the traffic thereon if that officer deems that the removal of materials from that quarry is unobjectionable. If the Division Officer objects to the quarrying the application should be refused.

5. If on enquiry the Tahsildar finds that the application can be granted, he shall issue a permit, in Form A appended to these Rules, to the applicant on recovery of the seigniorage calculated at the rates prescribed thereunder and on such special conditions as he may deem fit to impose.

6. When a permit under Rule 5 is issued the Tahsildar shall forward a copy of the permit to the Proverthicar who shall after actual measurements point out to the holder of the permit the spot at which quarrying is permitted. A sketch of the site should be prepared in which the length, breadth and depth of the mine should be specified and got signed by the permit-holder.

7. The holder of the permit may quarry and remove the metal from the land pointed out by the Proverthicar under Rule 6. The measurements made by the Proverthicar shall be strictly adhered to by the party in quarrying and any violation thereof or any unauthorised quarrying shall render the party liable for conviction under the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091 for unauthorised occupation of Government land in respect of the excess area quarried or the unauthorised quarrying done.

8. A permit issued under these Rules shall be void after the expiry of three months from the date of issue. Provided however that the Tahsildar shall have powers to renew the permit for a further period not exceeding three months if sufficient reason is shown by the party.

9. The Proverthicar after the preparation of the sketch under Rule 6, and after the expiry of the three months from the date of the permit, return the sketch and the copy of the permit to the Tahsildar adding a certificate of the removal of the metal as per the permit.

10. A register of permits shall be maintained in all taluk offices in Form B.

11. All applications under Rule 3 shall bear half a rupee court fee stamp.

12. Seigniorage at the following rates shall be levied in respect of rubble and laterite stones removed from Sirkar lands as per permits issued under these Rules.

Rubble-Re. 1-7-0 per 100 cubic feet.

Laterite stones-Re. 0-21-0 per 100 cubic feet.

13. Appeals may be preferred from the original decisions or orders passed by the Tahsildar under these Rules to the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam or the Assistant Peishkar as the case may be within two weeks' from the date of receipt of the order appealed against by the party.

14. These Rules do not apply to the P. W. D. quarries referred to in G. O. R. Dis. No. 2111/29/Rev., dated the 30th September 1929 published on page 105 of Part I of the Government Gazette No. 8, dated the 8th October 1929/22nd Kanni 1105.

15. These Rules shall come into force from the date on which they are published in the Government Gazette.

APPENDIX

Form A.

Permit to quarry and remove metals from Government lands.

No. of permit	Date of issue of permit.	Nature and quantity of metal.		Seigniorage.				Particulars of land.			Date on which the permit will expire.	Special conditions, if any
		Nature.	C. ft.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	No. and date of chalan.	Taluk.	Pakuthi.	S. No. and letter.		

This permit is issued to.................

Tahsildar (Signature & Seal.)

Form B.

Register of Permits.

Serial No. of application.	Name of applicant.	Particulars of application.	Date of the issue of permit.	Particulars of the permit.	Amount of seigniorage recovered.	Remarks

(2)

RULES.

RULES PASSED UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE LAND CONSERVANCY REGULATION IV OF 1091, WITH THE SANCTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA, UNDER DATE THE FIRST APRIL 1935.

1. These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the subject.

2. (i) "Division Peishkar" includes the "Commissioner, Devicolam Division" and all other officers who are invested, under Section 13 of the Regulation, with all or any of the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under the Regulation.

Note.—Under Section 13 of the Regulation, all Taluk Tahsildars have been empowered to exercise by virtue of their office, all the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under the Regulation.

(ii) "Proverthicar" includes Revenue Inspector and Pakuthi Accountant.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to occupy a land which is the property of Government whether poramboke or not without permission from Government or such officer of Government as may be empowered in this behalf.

4. It is the primary duty of the officers of the Land Revenue Department to prevent unauthorised occupation of lands which fall under any of the descriptions given in the definitions of "Property of Government" and "Poramboke" in Sections 3 and 4 of the Regulation respectively.

The Proverthicar or the Revenue Supervisor shall, for this purpose, report to the Tahsildar all cases of fresh encroachments on porambokes and on lands which are the property of Government other than poramboke. Such reports shall be sent up in Form A appended to these Rules. The sketch to be inserted in column 10 of the form need not be a sketch drawn to scale, but should show sufficiently clearly the position of the encroachment so as to enable the inspecting officer to identify the encroachment. The encroachment should be shown in the sketch in hatched lines.

5. Departments other than the Land Revenue Department which are in charge of either poramboke lands or Government lands other than porambokes should promptly inform the Tahsildar of the taluk of cases of unauthorised occupation of such lands for action under the provisions of the Regulation. The Tahsildar shall, thereupon, direct the Proverthicar or the Revenue Supervisor

to inspect the place and submit A Form statements in respect of these encroachments.

6. In the case of reports in Form A received under Rules 4 and 5 *supra*, the Tahsildar shall inspect the land and satisfy himself that the alleged encroachment is real before he deals with the case, under the Regulation. He should also have a sketch drawn to scale in respect of the encroachment prepared by the Revenue Supervisor and incorporated with the records of the case.

7. Recourse should be had to the provisions of Sections 6 to 9 of the Regulation in all cases of unauthorised occupation of Government lands.

Exception.—If the land encroached upon is available for registry and can be registered to the occupant without auction under any of the provisions of the Puduval Rules, orders need not be passed under the above Sections of the Regulation, provided that the occupant agrees to take up the registry and puts in a formal application for the same.

Note.—In the event of eviction of an unauthorised occupant under the provisions of the Regulation, the unauthorised occupant shall not be entitled to compensation being paid to him by Government for any trees planted or for any improvements that he may have made on the land.

8. (*a*) Assessment shall be imposed invariably in all cases of unauthorised occupation of Government land.

(*b*) If the land occupied unauthorisedly is the property of Government, other than poramboke, assessment shall be imposed on the land and the trees standing thereon at the rates prescribed in the Puduval Rules for the time being in force and in the manner therein provided.

(*c*) If the land occupied unauthorisedly is poramboke, the assessment to be levied shall be prohibitory, that is to say, a multiple of the assessment on land excluding the area for taxable trees together with the assessment on the taxable trees as per the provisions of the Puduval Rules for the time being in force. The multiple may be fixed in each case at the discretion of the Division Peishkar ; but it shall in no case exceed ten times the ordinary rates of assessment on land.

(*d*) Back arrears of assessment on the land and trees if any, whether ordinary or prohibitory, under Section 7 (1) or 7 (2) of the Regulation, shall be charged for the period of occupation. But the same shall in no case be recovered for more than ten years.

9. Separate notices under Section 10 of the Regulation shall be served on each occupant in case of joint occupation and on any other person likely to be affected by the order before passing any order under the Regulation. The service of the notice shall be in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for serving summonses on defendants. The notice should be in Form B.

10. If the party appears in person or through an authorised agent, his statement, and any evidence, he may adduce, may be recorded, and the documents filed as exhibits marked, dated and initialled by the enquiring officer.

11. The final order of the deciding officer shall be in writing, under his hand and shall contain the reasons for the decision. The decision shall be communicated to the party in writing.

12. If, in the course of execution, it be found that the unauthorised occupant has offered resistance to the removal of the encroachment, the deciding officer shall issue a warrant for his arrest and production before him in Form C appended. The officer shall then hold a summary enquiry and send the occupant to the civil jail, if found necessary.

13. Scales of monthly allowance fixed by Government under Section 49 of the Civil Procedure Code, VIII of 1100, for the subsistence of judgment debtors shall be adopted for payment of subsistence allowance to persons committed to the civil jail under Section 9 of the Regulation. The expenditure under this head shall be defrayed by the Government in the first instance and then recovered as arrears of land revenue from the person concerned.

14. The Peishkars in charge of the Revenue Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, have been empowered under Section 14 of the Regulation, to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions or orders of all officers in their respective Divisions who have been invested with powers of a Division Peishkar for the purpose of the Regulation.

15. All appeals shall be presented within 60 days from the date of the decision or order appealed against. In computing the period of 60 days, the day on which the decision or order appealed against was pronounced or communicated and the time taken for obtaining a copy of it shall be excluded.

16. (*a*) The appellate authority may admit an appeal after the expiry of the prescribed period of 60 days if he is satisfied that the appellant had good and sufficient cause for not preferring the

appeal within that period. In such cases, the fact of having excused the delay shall be recorded by the authority who admits the appeal.

(b) No appeal shall be admitted unless accompanied by a certified copy of the decision or order appealed against. No officer shall decide a case in appeal without giving notice to the parties concerned and without giving them an opportunity to be heard.

17. (i) The petitions presented to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner under Section 14 of the Regulation for the revision of any order or decision passed by any subordinate officer under the Regulation, should be presented within sixty days from the date of the order or decision sought to be revised. In computing the period of sixty days the day on which the decision or order sought to be revised was pronounced or communicated and the time taken for obtaining a copy of the same shall be excluded. Petitions preferred after the expiry of the prescribed period will be rejected unless sufficient cause is shown for not presenting the same within that period. In such cases the fact of having excused the delay shall be recorded by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

(ii) The Dewan may revise any decision passed under this Regulation. He would, however, ordinarily exercise such jurisdiction only if a party comes before him within a reasonable time after having moved the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner for revision in the first instance.

(iii) The Dewan and the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner have also the power to revise on their own motoin any decision passed under this Regulation by a subordinate officer, after issuing a notice to the party who may be affected by such revision and giving him an opportunity to be heard.

18. These Rules will come into force on the date of their publication in the Government Gazette.

FORM A.

Statement of unauthorised occupation of land which is a Poramboke / the property of Government other than Poramboke in the Pakuthi of...... ......in the Taluk of.................during the month of...............111 .

Serial Number	Description of land—whether assessed, unassessed or poramboke; if poramboke, its nature.	Survey No., if any.	Extent of the whole field.	Details of occupation.			By whom occupied.		Sketch of the occupation.	How occupied—by cultivation or erection of houses etc.	Prohibitory assessment, if any, previously imposed.	Village Officer's or Revenue Supervisor's opinion.	Date of notice to occupier, under Section 10 of Regulation IV of 1091.	Gist of occupier's reply.	Tahsildar's opinion or order, as the case may be.	Division Peishkar's order.	Remarks.
				Extent occupied.	Appropriate tharam of assessment.	Assessment of the extent shown in column 5.	No of patta.	Name of the party.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

NOTE :—(i) In column 10, a clear sketch on a small scale should be drawn against each serial No. of occupation.

(ii) In columns (13), and (16), The inspecting officers should invariably note the dates of their inspection and state what steps have been taken to end the encroachment.

FORM B.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 10 OF REGULATION IV OF 1091.

To

(Insert name or names of occupiers.)

..........................residing in ....Pakuthi ....Taluk.

Whereas you are reported to be in unauthorised occupation of the land specified in the schedule below, which is a Poramboke / the property of Government other than Poramboke' you are hereby given notice that, if you so desire, you may, before......... 111 , show cause before me, either in person or in writing or through an authorised agent, why proceedings should not be taken and orders passed under Sections 6 to 9 of the said Regulation.

Schedule.

Pakuthi.	Survey No. and sub-division No.	Description of land.	Entire extent.		Occupied extent.		Nature of occupation
			Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.	

[Seal.]

Tahsildar.

NOTE:—This notice should be served by delivering a copy to the occupier of the land referred to, or to some adult male member of the family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorised agent or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of his last known residence or on some conspicuous part of the land occupied.

FORM C.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

To

Whereas............is found guilty of the offence of being in unauthorised occupation of............acres............cents of Government land comprised in Survey No...........of ....Pakuthi and whereas...................is reported to have offered resistance to the removal of the aforesaid encroachment, this is to command you to arrest the said...................and to bring him before the undersigned with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before............day of............111....... with an endorsement certifying the day on which and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of this office, this............ day of............111.........

Tahsildar.

REGULATION VII OF 1092*

(As amended by Regulation VI of 1109.)

The Travancore Markets Regulation.

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*Published in the Gazette dated 7th August 1917.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 4TH AUGUST 1917/20TH KARKATAKAM 1092.

A Regulation to define and amend the Law relating to the holding of Markets in Travancore

Preamble. Whereas it is deemed necessary to define and amend the law relating to the holding of markets in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Markets Regulation of 1092."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingam 1093.

Saving. 2. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall apply to markets within the limits of 'Towns' constituted under Regulation III of 1076.

Definitions. 3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'Public market' means any market constructed, repaired or maintained by Our Government;

(2) 'Private market' means any other market;

(3) 'Division Peishkar' means the Peishkar or Commissioner of the Division within whose jurisdiction the market is situate.

(4)* 'Market' means any place set apart, or ordinarily or periodically used, for the assembling of persons for the sale or purchase of grain, fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, or other perishable articles of food or for the sale or purchase of live-stock or poultry, or of any agricultural or industrial produce or any raw or manufactured products or any other articles or commodity necessary for the convenience of life:

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* As amended by Regulation VI of 1109.

Provided that a single shop or a group of shops not being more than six in number shall not be deemed a market.

Explanation.—A declaration by Our Government that any place used for the sale of any articles is a market shall be conclusive proof of the place being a market for the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than six in numoer and that any such declaration may at any time be cancelled by Our Government.

*4. *Deleted.*

Public Markets.

Provision of public markets.

5. (1) Our Government may provide places for use as public markets and for such purposes acquire any land under Regulation XI of 1089 or by purchase, lease or otherwise.

(2) The Division Peishkar may, subject to the sanction of Our Government, charge rents and fees for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein, and may with the like sanction let on lease or farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable thereon as aforesaid or any portion thereof.

Powers and duties of lessee or farmer.

6. The lessee or farmer and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of stallages, rents and fees referred to under sub-section (2) of the last foregoing Section shall in respect thereof—

(*a*) be bound by any orders made by the Division Peishkar, for their guidance;

(*b*) have such powers exercisable by officers of Our Government under this Regulation as Our Government may from time to time confer upon them; and

(*c*) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by Our Government for the management and collection of the said stallages, rents and fees.

Power to close public markets.

7. Our Government may close any public market or any part thereof.

Power to expel persons convicted of disobeying Rules and to determine lease.

8. The Division Peishkar or any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any Rules made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his

* Deleted by Regulation VI of 1109.

servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Penalty for selling in public market without permission.

9. Whoever, without the permission of the Division Peishkar, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Private Markets.

Private markets to be licensed.

10. No place shall be used as a private market without a license from the Division Peishkar.

Application for licenses to be made when.

11. Applications for licenses to open newly or to continue to use private markets shall be made to the Division Peishkar by the owners thereof not less than sixty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them.

Contents of the application.

Such applications shall specify—

(*a*) the name of the place at which it is proposed to establish a new market or to continue an existing one;

(*b*) the days on which it is to be held;

(*c*) the name of the place where the nearest existing market is held and the days on which it is held;

(*d*) the distance in English miles between the two places; and

(*e*) in the case of a new market, the reasons of the applicant for desiring to establish the same.

Procedure on application for the establishment of a new market.

12. If the application be for the establishment of a new market, the Division Peishkar shall issue a Notification in Our Government Gazette stating the desire of the applicant to establish a market at the place named by him and the days on which it is proposed to be held, and calling upon any person who may have any objection to the establishment of the market to state his objection, in writing, within four weeks from the date of the publication of the Notification.

The Notification shall be fixed in a conspicuous place in the village or town in or near to which it is proposed that the new market shall be held, and a copy of the same shall be affixed at the Taluk Cutcherry within the jurisdiction of which the village or town is situated, and in the Division Peishkar's office.

If it shall appear that any existing market is held, within a distance of three miles from the place where it is proposed that the new market shall be established, the Division Peishkar shall cause a notice, to the effect of the Notification, to be served upon the owner of the land where such existing market is held.

Notice to land-owner of neighbouring market.

The Notification and notice (if any) shall be issued and served at the expense of the applicant.

If, within the time specified, any objection is preferred, the Division Peishkar shall inquire into the objection and pass such orders as may appear proper in the circumstances of the case.

The Division Peishkar may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

13. (1) The Division Peishkar may, at his discretion, grant any license applied for under Section 11 either unconditionally or subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks proper; or he may refuse to grant any such license. Every license shall be given under the signature of the Division Peishkar.

Power to suspend or revoke licenses

(2) Any license granted under this Regulation may at any time be suspended or revoked by the Division Peishkar, if any of its restrictions or conditions is infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of this Regulation or Rule made hereunder in any matter to which such license relates.

Notice of grant, etc., of license to be posted up.

(3) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended or revoked, under this Section, the Division Peishkar shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension or revocation, in English and the Vernacular language of the taluk, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

License to expire at end of year.

(4) Every license granted under this Section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

Effect of neglect to pass orders by the Division Peishkar.

(5) If the Division Peishkar neglects to pass orders upon an application for a license under this Section and to communicate the same to the applicant within sixty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made, or, as the case may be, continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly

licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable :

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to authorise any person to act in contravention of any Rule made under this Regulation.

Effect of suspension, revocation or expiry of the period of license.

(6) When any such license is suspended or revoked, or, when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be without a license, until the order for suspending or revoking the license is cancelled, or until the license is renewed, as the case may be.

Power to demand production of license.

(7) Every person to whom any such license has been granted shall, at all reasonable times, while such license remains in force, if so required by the Division Peishkar or any person authorised by him in this behalf, produce such license.

Levy of fees for the issue of license.

14. It shall be lawful for Our Government, in cases where they may deem it necessary, to direct the levy of such fees as they may deem fit, for the issue of licenses under this Regulation.

Penalty for keeping open a private market without license.

15. (1) Whoever keeps open a private market without a license or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

(2) Whoever sells or exposes for sale any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this Section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

Private markets to be properly drained, etc.

16. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein,

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner,

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market, and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors, or other parts of the said market or place,

as the Division Peishkar may in each case direct.

Penalty for default to drain, etc.

17. (1) If such owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Division Peishkar directing him to carry out, within a period to be specified in the notice, or within such further period as the Division Peishkar may allow, any of the measures provided in the last preceding Section, fails to comply with such notice, the Division Peishkar may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Division Peishkar, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Power to close private market.

18. The Division Peishkar may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, suspended or revoked.

Of Entry and Inspection.

Powers of entry for inspection of articles of food, etc.

19. (1) Any Magistrate or any person authorised by the Division Peishkar in writing in this behalf may at all reasonable times and without notice enter into a market or shop, stall or other place therein and inspect any article of food or drink intended for human consumption therein.

(2) If the inspection is made by a Magistrate and he finds such article of food or drink therein intended for human consumption is unfit therefor, he may order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption.

(3) (i) If, however, the inspection is made by any other person authorised under sub-section (1) and if any article of food or drink therein appears to be intended for human consumption and unfit therefor, he may seize and after giving receipt therefor remove the same and cause the same to be produced before a Magistrate.

(ii) If such Magistrate finds that the articles produced before him are fit for human consumption, he may make an order directing the return of such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and providing for the payment by Our Government of such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention.

Inspection of weights and measures and seizure of false weights, &c.

20. (1) Any Magistrate or any person authorised by the Division Peishkar in writing in this behalf may, at all reasonable times, and without notice, enter into any market or any stall, shop or other place therein used for the sale of any goods, food or drink, and may inspect any instruments for weighing, weights or measures found therein and test the same and may seize any such instrument for weighing, weight or measure, which such Magistrate or the person so authorised reasonably believes to be false or not in accordance with the provisions of Regulation VI of 1085 or any Rule framed by Our Government thereunder, and may take the same to be examined or tested by the officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) Every person for the time being in charge of or employed in such market, stall, shop or place shall, if so requested by the person making such inspection, produce for such inspection and comparison, all instruments for weighing, weights and measures kept therein.

Penalty for refusal to suffer inspection, etc.

21. Whoever in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation refuses to suffer inspection of any article of food or drink intended for human consumption or any weights or measures or any instruments for weighing therein, or in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation refuses to produce any weight, measure or instrument for weighing to which he has access, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Of Prosecutions.

Authority for prosecutions.

22. (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided, no Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Regulation or any Rule thereunder, except on the complaint of, or upon information in writing received from, the Division Peishkar or some person authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

(2) The Division Peishkar may authorise any person under sub-section (1) to make complaints or give information without previous reference to him, either generally in regard to all offences

against this Regulation and the Rules thereunder or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time withdraw such authorisation.

Power to compound offences.

23. (1) The Division Peishkar may accept from any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Regulation or any Rule, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in regard to the offence so compounded.

Rules.

Power to make Rules.

24. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, make Rules consistent with this Regulation :—

(*a*) prescribing the terms and conditions subject to which the stallages, rents and fees leviable in public markets may be leased or farmed ;

(*b*) providing for the grant of licenses and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein ;

(*c*) providing for the inspection and proper regulation of markets ;

(*d*) preventing persons suffering from any loathsome disease from keeping stalls in, or being employed in preparing or selling articles of food in, any market, or from entering any market, or touching any article brought there for sale, and for authorising the expulsion of such persons from any market ; and

(*e*) generally for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In making any Rule under sub-section (1), Our Government may direct that a breach or an abetment of a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Miscellaneous.

Begging for alms, etc., in market.

25. Whoever in any market begs importunately for alms or exposes or exhibits with the object of exciting charity any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Recovery of fines and penalties.

26. All moneys, other than fines and penalties, recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1068, and be recovered as such.

Delegation of powers.

27. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on a Division Peishkar under this Regulation.

Appeals.

28. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from any order of a Division Peishkar passed under this Regulation.

(2) Our Government may direct that an appeal from the order of any officer empowered under Section 27 shall lie to the Division Peishkar ;

Provided, however, that there shall be no appeal to the Dewan from the order of a Division Peishkar passed on appeal :

Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Dewan to revise such appellate order if he thinks fit.

(3) Pending disposal of any appeal or revision under this Regulation, the appellate or revisional authority may suspend the execution of the order complained against.

(4) No order shall be passed in appeal or revision without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

Limitation.

29. No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the receipt of the notice communicating the order appealed against, provided that, in computing the period of thirty days, the time required to obtain a copy of the order appealed against shall be excluded, but the appeal may be admitted after the period hereby prescribed when the appellant satisfies the authority to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period prescribed.

Bar of suit for anything done in good faith.

30. No action shall lie against Our Government or against any officer in respect of any order passed or act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done under this Regulation.

RULES.

[*Dis. No. 104 of 1921/Land Revenue, dated 22nd January 1921.*]

RULES FOR THE OPENING, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MARKETS UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE TRAVANCORE MARKETS REGULATION, VII OF 1092. *

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE UNDER DATE THE 5TH MAKARAM 1096/18TH JANUARY 1921.

[*Brought up to 9th October 1934.*]

I. PUBLIC MARKETS.

1. All public markets shall be open to all persons of both sexes without distinction of caste or creed.

2. Every one resorting to the markets shall abide by the orders and instructions issued by a Magistrate or other officer authorised by the Division Peishkar in writing to inspect and issue such instructions.

3. The markets shall be open from sunrise to sunset on such days of the week as may be notified.

4. Subject to the subsisting kuthagapattom or other rights, it shall be competent to the Division Peishkar to arrange for parcelling out a suitable portion of the market area and to lease such parcels by auction or otherwise to the highest bidder for a period not exceeding three years, subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose, provided that ordinarily not more than one stall or space for one stall should be given to any one person. Excluding the area so parcelled out and the area, if any, set apart as a cart-stand, the remaining area shall be made available for use by casual vendors and by the public resorting to the market.

5. A permit in writing for each stall or open space signed by the Division Peishkar or by any officer authorised by him shall be given to the lessees, specifying the conditions of the permit and in the form hereto annexed.

6. No articles other than those specified in the permit issued by the Division Peishkar or the officer authorised by him shall be sold or exposed for sale in any stall, or open space nor shall a stall-holder or occupier of open space use the land adjoining his stall o. open space for sale or exposure for sale of his goods.

7. No stall-holder or occupier of open space shall assign or sub-let or otherwise part with the possession of any stall except with the previous permission of the Division Peishkar or any other officer authorised by him.

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* Published in the Gazette, dated 25th January 1921.

8. The right of levying fees from casual sellers on open spaces not leased out under Rule 4 and not reserved as cart-stand and that of levying fees for carts using the cart-stand portion, if any, shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder for a period not exceeding one year at a time; and such lessee shall not be entitled to levy higher fees than those specified below. He will, however, not be entitled to levy any fee from lessees of stalls or open spaces leased out under Rule 4.

Hand load	...	Two cash.
Head load	...	Four cash.
Cart load	...	Four chackrams.
Unloaded carts	...	Two chackrams, in case a cart-stand is provided.
*Motor vehicle load	...	Chackrams fourteen.
*Unloaded Motor Vehicles	...	Chackrams seven in case a motor stand is provided.
Cattle, horse or ass load	...	One chackram.
Cows, bulls and buffaloes above two years of age	...	Four chackrams per head.
†Calves of two years and below but not below one year	...	One chackram per head.
†Sheep, goats or asses above 2 years of age	...	Two chackrams per head.
Sheep, goats or asses of 2 years or below	...	One chackram per head.
Pigs	...	One chackram per head.
Poultry (grown up fowls)	...	Two cash per fowl.
‡A boat not more than 20 inches in girth	...	Two chackrams.
‡A boat above 20 but below 35 inches in girth	...	Four chackrams.
‡A boat of 35 inches or more in girth	...	Seven chackrams.

NOTE :—Calves that go with cows or she-buffaloes will not be charged separately.

A notice-board specifying the maximum rates of fees chargeable by the lessee for articles brought into the market for sale by casual sellers and for keeping carts inside it shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the market.

9. Officers empowered to collect fees, rents, &c., and lessees who take up a lease of the right of collection of such fees, rents &c.,

* Added by Notification No. 229/32/Judl., dated the 22nd January 1932.
† As amended by Notification dated the 2nd September 1932.
‡ Added by Notification R. Dis. No. 1539/27/Judl., dated the 6th June 1927.

should invariably grant receipts for all moneys collected by them; the receipts should show the item for which payment is made, the amount paid, and the date of the payment; and it should be prepared in duplicate, one copy being given to the party paying the money and the counterfoil retained by the person issuing the receipt.

10. When, for any reason, the permit is cancelled, the permit-holder shall remove the shed or stall put up by him within a time to be fixed by the Division Peishkar or any officer authorised by him, and in the case of failure to comply, the shed or stall shall be removed or otherwise disposed of as the Division Peishkar or any officer authorised by him may deem fit, the cost of such removal being realised from the defaulter as arrears of public revenue.

*11. The rents or fees due shall be payable in advance or otherwise in such instalments as may be agreed to and, in default of payment, the amount due shall be recovered under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the stall-holders or lessees being liable in addition to summary eviction for default.

12. Every tenant or occupier of a stall or open space shall keep the same in a cleanly condition and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain on or about it, so as to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public who resort to the market or to other dealers, but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or casket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

13. The Division Peishkar or any officer authorised by him, may, by an order in writing, prohibit any person other than a tenant or his agent to trade in any stall leased or let out to such tenant.

14. No person shall hawk or carry about any articles whatever in the market, or cry out or use any bell or noisy instrument for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or place of sale.

15. No weights or measures other than those recognised by Government as standards of weights and measures and stamped as such shall be allowed to be kept or used in the market.

16. It shall be competent to the Division Peishkar or any officer authorised by him to set apart stalls or open spaces, or both, for the sale of particular commodities and articles, such as meat, fish, cattle, poultry, vegetables, &c.

17. No putrid or unwholesome article of food shall be stored, exposed, or offered for sale in the market.

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* A standard form of agreement to be obtained from lessees of public markets has been prescribed *Vide* Dis No. 441/34/Revenue, dated 7th April 1934 in Supplement III to L. R. M. Vol. II.

18. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease of any kind whatever shall be admitted into a market either as a vendor or purchaser or spectator. All such persons shall be summarily ejected. Known depredators should likewise be ejected from markets by the Police on duty.

19. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

20. No person shall bring any dog or knowingly permit any dog to be brought inside the market.

21. No person shall use any violent, obscene, abusive, disgusting or offensive language in the market.

22. No carriage, cart, cycle or other wheeled vehicle or horse or other animal shall be allowed to remain in the market except in the places set apart for the purpose.

23. The stalls shall be always open to inspection by the Division Peishkar or any officer authorised by him for the purpose.

24. Any one committing a breach of the above rules will be liable to eviction from the market by the Police or other officer empowered by the Division Peishkar in writing.

25. Any one violating the above rules or abetting such violation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. (50) fifty, and if the breach is a continuous one, to a further fine of Rs. (5) five for every day the breach is continued.

26. Where, for any reason whatsoever, it is found not possible to sell by auction the right to collect fees from casual sellers or from the cart-stand, arrangements shall be made for collecting them departmentally.

27. Arrangements shall be made by the Government for an ample supply of clean water for drinking and washing, adequate latrine accommodation and proper drainage in the markets; and all floors on which goods are handled or are exposed for sale should be cemented and prefectly smooth.

28. No part of a market nor any stalls therein shall be made use of for the purpose of human habitation (except in the case of a watcher or care-taker).

II. PRIVATE MARKETS.

29. Applications for licenses to open newly or to continue to use private markets shall be made to the Division Peishkar and shall be stamped with a half-rupee court fee stamp. Such applications shall specify :—

(1) the name of the place and the particulars, such as the survey numbers and boundaries of the land on which

it is proposed to establish a new market or to continue an existing one ;

(2) the days of the week on which it is to be held ;

(3) the name of the place where the nearest existing market is held and the days on which it is held ;

(4) the distance in English miles between the two ;

(5) the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of the applicant ;

(6) the nature and extent of the right which the applicant has over the land ;

(7) the articles for the sale of which the proposed site is to be used as a market ; and

(8) in the case of an existing market, the period for which he has been already using the place as a market.

30. Every application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the number and position of the shops, stalls and open spaces within the market, the approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains, cess-pits and the provision for latrines and urinals made or proposed to be made.

*30A. The applicant or applicants shall deposit a sum of Rs. (4-14-0) four and chuckrams fourteen only along with every application for license to open a new private market to cover the expenses of the publication charges of the notification under Section 12 of the Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, in the Government Gazette, and no application which is not accompanied by such deposit will be considered.

31. The Division Peishkar shall dispose of all applications for licenses in accordance with the provisions contained in Sections 12 and 13 of the Markets Regulation. †[The process fee for service of notice under Section 12 on every single owner of a neighbouring market shall be (7) seven fanams, and on every additional land-owner residing in the same *kara, muri, pakuthi or desom*, (3½) three and a half fanams.] When an order to grant a license is passed, the applicant shall produce stamp paper to the value of the license fee upon which the license will be issued.

32. Every license granted under these Rules shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

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* Added by Notification Dis. No. 503 of 26/Judl, dated 2nd March 1926 and amended by Notification Dis. 1707/34/Revenue, dated 19-10-34.

† Added by Notification dated 28th June 1923.

*33. The license fee for private markets shall be regulated by the area covered by the markets as shown below.—

	Fee for a year or a fraction thereof.
If the area is 25 cents and below	Rs. (10) ten.
,, 50 cents and below	Rs. (20) twenty.
,, 75 cents and below	Rs. (40) forty.
,, 1 acre and below	Rs. (60) sixty.
,, 2 acres and below	Rs. (80) eighty.
For every additional acre above two acres or a fraction thereof	Rs. (40) forty.

†33 A. No fee shall however be levied for the issue of licenses in respect of evening markets, nor shall the licensees of an evening market be allowed to charge any fee for articles brought into the market for sale or for keeping carts inside it.

‡Explanation :—Evening markets, commonly known as *anthikadas* are places which are not enclosed or provided with permanent structures or covered stalls and which are the daily resort during the afternoons and evenings of poor persons for the purpose of buying, selling or bartering food-stuffs and petty articles of household use.

34. The fee for the renewal of a license shall be the same as that for an original license.

35. The markets shall be open on such days of the week as may be specified in the license and between sunrise and sunset only on such days.

36. Rules 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 28 above relating to public markets will apply to private markets as well, and the licensees shall observe those rules strictly and will be subject to the same penalties for the breach thereof.

§36 A. No licensee shall charge a rate of fees higher than that chargeable in the case of public markets for the articles or cattle as specified in Rule 8.

37. A notice-board specifying the rates of fees charged for articles brought into a private market for sale and for keeping carts inside it shall be put up in a conspicuous place and higher fees than the notified ones shall not be levied.

38. Arrangements shall be made by the licensee of a private market for an ample supply of clean water for drinking and washing, adequate latrine accommodation and proper drainage in the

* As amended by Notification Dis. 828 of 24|Judicial, dated 22nd March 1924.
† Added by Notification Dis. No. 2163 of 26|Judicial, dated 3rd August 1926.
‡ Amended by Notification R. O. C. No. 9514 of 25|Judl, dated 14th July 1927.
§ Added by Notification Dis No. 1491 of 22|Judicial, dated 23rd June 1922.

market; and all floors on which goods are handled or are exposed for sale should be cemented and perfectly smooth.

39. The licensee of a private market shall duly and properly carry out all orders issued to him in writing by the Division Peishkar or any officer authorised by him in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, and the Rules framed thereunder.

40. The licensee of a private market shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or of commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

III. General.

41. The above rules will come into force from the 1st Kumbham 1096.

Form of permit to be issued.

..............Division.

Permit No...........of 109 .

Subject to the provisions of the Travancore Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, and the Rules dated the..................issued thereunder......................(name)......................(address) is hereby permitted to sell in the..............market...........Pakuthi....................Taluk...............(name of the article) in stall No..........or open space...........for.....................(period) from...................to..................in consideration of a rent of..............(Rs. Chs. C.) payable in advance.

2. The permit should be in the possession of the lessee who is required to produce it whenever required by the Division Peishkar or other officer authorised by him or by a Magistrate.

3. The lessee or auction bidder of stalls, standings, open spaces etc., shall erect temporary sheds on the place allotted to him in such manner and of such materials as may be prescribed by the Division Peishkar or other officer authorised by him in writing, who will give such directions as will secure safety, uniformity, beauty, sufficient air and space, etc.

4. The stall or open space let out shall always be open for inspection by the Division Peishkar or other officer authorised by him in writing, or by a Magistrate.

5. A breach of any of the Rules dated the referred to above entails forfeiture of this permit and summary ejection.

Place.................

Date.................

Division Peishkar.

PROCLAMATION*

By His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 11th Chingam 1093/27th August 1917.

Whereas, owing to the abolition of the tax in kind and the consequent reduction of the number of granaries in the State, Our Government resolved to pay from the Kandukrishi granaries of the State certain allowances payable in kind to Jenmis ;

And Whereas, it has been represented to Us that some of the Jenmis find it inconvenient and expensive to receive such payments from the said granaries ;

And Whereas, with a view to facilitate the payment of such allowances by Our Government and to remove the source of hardship to Jenmis, it is thought desirable to give an option to the Jenmis of receiving such allowances in kind or in money ;

We are pleased to command as follows :—

1. (i) All allowances known as *jenmibhogam*, *michavarom*, *artha palisa* or otherwise and payable in kind to Jenmis by Our Government shall be payable only from, and shall be received at, any of the Kandukrishi granaries of the State.

(ii) The Jenmi to whom the allowances referred to in sub-section (i) are due shall be at liberty to choose the granary from which the payments shall be made :

Provided, however, that the granary once chosen shall not be changed without the previous sanction of Our Government.

(iii) Payment at any of the said granaries shall absolve Our Government of all liability with respect to the allowances referred to in sub-section (i) and no claim by such Jenmi for transport or other charges shall lie or be entertained as against Our Government.

2. (i) The Jenmi to whom the allowances referred to in Section 1 are due may elect to receive the value of the same in money at such commutation rate as may be fixed by Our Government.

(ii) An election once made under sub-section (i) shall not be liable to be revoked.

(iii) (*a*) Payments of money due under this Section may be made at any of the treasuries of the State.

(*b*) The Jenmi shall be at liberty to choose the treasury from which he shall receive payment :

Provided, however, that the treasury once chosen shall not be changed without the previous sanction of Our Government.

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* Published in the Gazette dated 4th September 1917.

*3. (i) The commutation rate once fixed may be revised by Our Government at the expiry of every six years.

(ii) The commutation rate as originally fixed or subsequently revised by Our Government shall be published in Our Government Gazette.

4. All allowances referred to in Section 1 and due for any one year shall become payable after the end of Medam of that year.

5. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

6. The provisions of this Proclamation shall also apply to allowances which have become payable before the commencement thereof.

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* The commutation rate was originally fixed at 20 chackrams per parah of paddy by Notification No. 3198/F. M. R. dated 29th August 1917. The rate, subsequently raised to seven and a half fanams per para of paddy (G. O. Dis. No. 898/Revenue dated 6th July 1927) has since been reduced to Chs. fourteen per parah as per G. O. Dis, No 1614/34/Rev., dated 12-10-1934.

REGULATION IX OF 1094.*

The Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 22ND MAY 1919/8TH EDAVAM 1094.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the making of loans of money by Government for Agricultural Improvements.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money by Our Government for agricultural improvements; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. (1) This Regulation shall be called "The Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation".

Extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

* Published in the Gazette dated 27th May 1919.

Repeal.

2. (1) The Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation, IV* of 1066, as amended by Regulation III of 1085, shall, except as regards the recovery of advances made before this Regulation comes into force and costs incurred by Our Government in respect of such advances, be repealed.

(2) When, in any Regulation or Notification passed or issued before this Regulation comes into force, reference is made to the Regulations hereby repealed, the reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Regulation or the corresponding part thereof.

Purpose for which loans may be granted.

3. Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 10, loans may be granted by Our Government, or by such officer as may from time to time be empowered by Our Government in this behalf, for the purpose of making any improvement on land, to any person having a right to make that improvement, or with the consent of that person to any other person.

Explanation.—The expression 'Improvement on land' means any work which adds to the letting value of garden and dry land as well as wet land, and includes the following, namely.—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water, for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes or waste land which is cultivable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the construction of works for affording facilities for the transport of materials to and from the land;

(*f*) the repair or renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto; and

(*g*) such other works as Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, declare to be improvements for the purposes of this Section.

Loans for agricultural purposes

4. Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 10, loans may be granted by such officer as may be empowered by Our Government in this behalf to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed, cattle,

* *Vide* page 122, L. R. M. Vol. I.

manure, agricultural implements or any other purpose declared by a Notification in Our Government Gazette to be connected with agricultural objects.

Mode of dealing with applications for loans.

5. (1) When an application for a loan is made under this Regulation, the officer to whom the application is made may, if it is in his opinion expedient that public notice of the application be given, publish a notice, in such manner as Our Government may from time to time direct, calling upon all persons objecting to the loan to appear before him at a time and place fixed therein and submit their objections.

(2) The officer shall consider every objection submitted under sub-section (1) and make an order in writing either admitting or over-ruling it :

Provided that, when a question raised by an objection is, in the opinion of the officer, one of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily decided except by a Civil Court, he shall postpone his proceedings on the application until the question has been so decided.

Period of repayment of loans.

6. Every loan granted under this Regulation shall be made repayable in such manner and at such time as Our Government may prescribe or by instalments (in the form of an annuity or otherwise) within such period from the date of the actual advance of the loan or, when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of the advance of the last instalment actually paid, as may, from time to time, be fixed by rules made under this Regulation.

Recovery of loans.

7. (1) Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 10, all loans granted under this Regulation, all interests (if any) chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in making the same shall, when they become due, be recoverable in any of the following modes :—

(*a*) from the borrower as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him ;

(*b*) from his surety (if any) as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him ;

(*c*) except as regards the loans referred to in Section 4, out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of that land ;

(*d*) out of the property comprised in the collateral security according to the procedure for the realisation of land revenue by the sale of immovable property other than the land on which the revenue is due :

Provided that no proceeding in respect of any land under clause (*c*) shall affect any interest in that land which existed before the date of the order granting the loan, other than the interest of the borrower, and of mortgagees of, or persons having charges on, that interest, and, where the loan is granted under Section 3 with the consent of another person, the interest of that person, and mortgagees of, or persons having charges on, that interest.

(2) When any sum due on account of any such interests or costs is paid by a surety or an owner of property comprised in any collateral security, or recovered from a surety or out of any such property, such sum shall, on the application of the surety or the owner of such property, be recovered on his behalf from the borrower or out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted, in manner provided by this Section.

Order granting loan conclusive on certain points.

8. A written order under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Our Government or of an officer empowered to make loans under this Regulation granting a loan to or with the consent of a person mentioned therein, for the purpose of carrying out a work described therein, for the benefit of the land specified therein, or for any agricultural object, shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence—

(*a*) that the work described is an improvement within the meaning of this Regulation;

(*b*) that the person mentioned had at the date of the order right to make such an improvement;

(*c*) that the improvement is one benefiting the land specified; or

(*d*) that the purpose is one connected with an agricultural object.

Loan to members of village community.

9. When a loan is made under this Regulation to the members of a village community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to Our Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect thereof, and a statement showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound to contribute is entered upon the order granting the loan and is signed by each of them and by the officer making the order, that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the portion of that amount which, as among themselves, each of those persons is bound to contribute.

Power to make rules.

10. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in our Government Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation to provide for the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the manner of making applications for loans ;

(*b*) the officers by whom loans may be granted ;

(*c*) the manner of conducting inquiries relating to applications for loans, and the powers to be exercised by officers conducting those inquiries ;

(*d*) the nature of the security to be taken for the due application and repayment of the money, the rate of interest at which, and the conditions under which, loans may be granted, and the manner and time of granting loans ;

(*e*) the inspection of works for which loans have been granted ;

(*f*) the instalments by which, and the mode in which, loans, the interest to be charged on them, and the costs incurred in the making thereof, shall be paid ;

(*g*) the manner of keeping and auditing the accounts of the expenditure of loans and of the payments made in respect of the same ; and

(*h*) all other matters pertaining to the working of this Regulation.

(1)

Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Rules

[Dis. No. 542 of 1921/Development, dated 3rd May 1921.]

(Brought up to 3rd November 1934.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3, 4 and 10 of Regulation IX of 1094, the following Rules are passed by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 30th April 1921 corresponding to the 18th Medam 1096.

Object for which loans may be granted.

I. A. Subject to a minimum of rupees fifty, a loan of any amount may be granted for the purpose of making any improvement on land as defined in Section 3 of the Regulation to any person having a right to make that improvement or with the consent of that person to any other person.

B. Subject to a minimum of Rs. 25, loans may also be granted under Section 4 of the Regulation to owners and occupiers of arable lands for the following objects :—

(i) for the purchase of seed, manure, implements of farming, or fodder for domestic or agricultural cattle,

(ii) for cattle required for breeding or other agricultural purposes,

(iii) for the rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire or flood,

(iv) for the purchase of machinery or other wooden appliances useful for farming or for rendering agricultural produce fit for the market.

Officers by whom loans may be granted and the maximum amounts admissible.

II. The following officers shall be competent to sanction loans not exceeding the sums specified below.

Division Peishkars	...	up to Rs. 2,000 in each case.
Assistants to the Division Peishkars if specially empowered.	...	„ Rs. 1,000 „
Tahsildars.	...	„ Rs. 500 „

*[Loans of sums above Rs. 2,000 and below Rs. 5,000 shall be sanctioned by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner and of sums of Rs. 5,000 and above by Government]. Officers granting loans should invariably consult the Director of Agriculture in the case of applications for the purchase of machinery or pumping plant, in regard to the suitability, value and life of such machinery or plant for the purchase of which the loan is sought.

* As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1160 of 21/Devpt, dated 6th October 1921.

Explanation :—An officer is not precluded by this Rule from granting several loans to the same individual, although the aggregate amount thereof may exceed the maximum prescribed. Such loans shall however be for distinct purposes and shall be covered *by security that is sufficient within the intent of Rule XII.

†III. (1) The ordinary rate of interest on loans shall be 6 per cent per annum. The Government may, if they think fit, sanction the grant of loans in special cases or special classes of cases at special rates of interest or without interest.

Rate of interest.

(2) In calculating interest, a period of half a month or less shall be disregarded, and any period exceeding half a month shall be taken as one month.

IV. Interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan. If the loan is disbursed in instalments, interest on each instalment shall run from the date of the disbursement of such instalment.

V. Loans shall be repayable by equal annual instalments discharging both principal and interest. The date for the payment of each annual instalment of principal and interest shall be fixed so as to coincide, if possible, with the date of payment of one of the land revenue kists of the taluk and the first instalment shall be payable not less than twelve months and not more than thirty months from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last portion of the loan, as the case may be, except in the case of loans for the purchase of seed for crops which cannot yield a return within 30 months, in which case the payment of the first instalment may be deferred to any date not more than 60 months from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last portion of the loan. Subject to these limits, the date of payment of the first instalment of principal and interest shall be so fixed that the borrower shall, before that date, have had a reasonable opportunity by exercise of due diligence of recovering as a result of his outlay of the loan a sufficient return to meet the first instalment. [When the interval between the disbursement of the loan or of the last portion of the loan and the date fixed for the repayment of the first instalment exceeds 12 months, simple interest shall be recovered in as many annual instalments, not exceeding the total number of instalments for the repayment of the loan, along with the annual instalments of repayment, as may be fixed by the officer granting the loan.]‡

Method of recovery.

*As amended by Notification Dis. No. 934/33/Rev, dated 14th July 1933.

†As amended by Notification R. O. C. No. 1977 of 24/Devpt, dated 22nd September 1924.

‡As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1831/34/Rev, dated 3rd November 1934.

*VI. The amount of the instalments and the period within which the loan shall be repaid shall be fixed by the officer granting the loan, who shall have regard to the probable durability of the improvement proposed to be effected with the loan, to the value or sufficiency of the security given and to the convenience of the borrower and the circumstances of the case ; but the period so fixed shall not exceed the following maxima, namely,

Period of repayment.

(A) *In the case of loans for improvement on land as defined in Section 3 of the Regulation.—*

	Years.
(1) When the security furnished is land	20
(2) When the security furnished is machinery	7
(3) When the security furnished is personal	5

(B) *In the case of loans for agricultural purposes as defined in Section 3 of the Regulation.—*

(1) For the purchase of seed ordinarily, manure, fodder and implements of farming	1 year.
(2) For the purchase of cattle	2 years.
(3) For the purchase of seed which cannot yield a return in a shorter period than 30 months.	7 Do.
(4) For any other purpose mentioned in Rule 1 B	10 Do.

These maxima shall be reckoned from the date of the disbursement of the loan or, where the loan is disbursed in instalments, from the date of disbursement of the last instalment. Any period for instalment of repayment fixed under this Rule is liable to revision under Rule XXIII. [The officer sanctioning the loan may, on the application of the borrower and on sufficient grounds, grant extension of time for repayment not exceeding one instalment period. Further extension shall be sanctioned only by the Dewan.]*

VII. Nothing in Rule V or VI shall prevent or debar a borrower from repaying at any time a larger sum than the annual instalment or from discharging the whole loan in a single repayment. Repayments other than the payment on the due date of the prescribed annual instalment may be classed as follows :—

Voluntary repayments.

(i) *Payment on the due date of a sum in excess of the equated payment.* Such excess payment should at once be credited in reduction of principal, the number of future instalments being, if necessary, reduced but no postponement of subsequent instalments being

*As amended by Notification Dis. 1831.31/Rev., dated 3rd November 1934.

allowed. Nor shall any alteration in the amount of subsequent instalments be allowed except in the final instalment and when such alteration in necessary to adjust the balance due.

(ii) *Payment before the due date of the equated payment.* Such payment should be treated as having been made on the due date.

(iii) *Voluntary payment before the due date of any amount without reference to the equated payment due.* Unless the borrower specifically requires such a payment to be regarded as, in whole or part, an advance payment of class (ii), it should be taken wholly in reduction of principal on the principle laid down in Article 145 of the Account Code, Part I, the borrower being still liable for the equated payment on the due date.

VIII. Repayment may be made either at the treasury of the taluk or to the Proverticar of the pakuthi in which the land to be improved or for whose benefit the loan is granted is situated. The Division Peishkar may, if he sees fit, authorise repayment at any other Government treasury.

IX. On every instalment of interest or of principal and interest which is not paid before the close of the Malabar year in which payment falls due, penalties in accordance with the following scale, namely,

Balance due		*Amount of penalty.*		
Ten rupees and below	...	Two annas for each month or portion of a month.		
Above ten rupees and up to twenty-five rupees	...	Four annas	Do.	Do
Above twenty-five rupees and up to fifty	...	Eight annas	Do.	Do.
Above fifty and up to hundred	...	Twelve annas	Do.	Do.
For each additional hundred rupees or fraction thereof	...	Twelve annas	Do.	Do.

will be charged from the date on which payment ought to have been made, [Provided that the officer granting the loan shall, by an express order, waive the penalty for the period of extension granted for the payment of any instalment or when the amount of arrears does not exceed Rupees ten. No penalty shall also be charged for the period of suspension sanctioned under Rule X.

It shall be lawful for the Dewan to waive the penalty in other circumstances also. In cases where the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is satisfied that the failure to repay the loan is due to inability on the part of the borrower and that the levy of penalty would be productive of hardship he may make a recommendation to Government to waive the penalty].*

*As amended by Notification Dis. No 1831/3 (Rev. dated 3rd November 1934.

Note :—The Rupees referred to in this Rule and the preceding Rules are British Rupees.

X. The repayment of the annual instalment may be suspended by the officer who has sanctioned the loan when, from causes beyond the borrower's control, such repayment of the instalment becomes unduly burdensome. Whenever suspensions of revenue are granted on a large scale over a wide area, the collection of instalments of loans due during the year or years for which suspension of revenue occurs may likewise be suspended. [All suspensions under this Rule shall have the effect of postponing the payment of the future instalments by the period of suspension and no additional interest shall be charged for such period.]*

† XI. In the case of loans for the improvement on land, if the work fails from causes beyond the borrower's control, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Peishkar of the Division, as the case may be, may upon a full report of all the circumstances of the case, sanction the recovery of the loan sanctioned by him in such instalments as he thinks fit, interest at the rate at which the loan was sanctioned being charged from the expiration of the period allowed for the execution of the work, or may remit the whole or a portion of the unpaid balance of the loan subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 in each case by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or Rs. 50 in each case by the Peishkar of the Division. If the whole or any portion of the unpaid balance of the loan exceeds Rs. 100 Government may, upon a full report of all the circumstances of the case submitted by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, sanction the remission of the whole or a portion of the balance. The remission of loans made for the purchase of seed and other agricultural purposes as defined in Rule I-B above may similarly, on receipt of a full report of the circumstances of the case, be granted by the Government, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, or the Peishkar of the Division, as the case may be, subject to the limit specified above.

NOTES :—(1) The power to remit the loan should be exercised only in exceptional cases. But unless it is proved that the borrower had good reason to believe that the work would not fail or could not repay the loan without being crippled, the amount spent on the work should be recovered in easy instalments.

(2) The amount so remitted should be adjusted in the accounts by debit to "38-Miscellaneous—miscellaneous" and credit to the Debt Head item—"Agricultural Loan" in the Budget.

*As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1831/34/Rev, dated 3rd November 1934.

†As amended by Notifications Dis. No 530/28/Rev. dated 21st April 1928 and Dis. No. 1646/32/Rev dated 23rd September 1932.

XII. No loan shall be granted unless the value of the security offered is at least 25 per cent more than the amount of the loan applied for. The nature of the security to be required shall be as follows:—

Security.

A. *In the case of loans for improvement of land.—*

(*a*) The land to be improved, which must ordinarily include the site of the work to be constructed, unless it is land classed as poramboke.

If the value of the applicant's transferable interest in the land to be improved is less than 25 per cent in excess of the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required.

Collateral security may consist of—

(i) other lands belonging to the applicant ;

(ii) lands belonging to other persons who are willing to become sureties ;

(iii) personal security when the amount covered by such security does not exceed 25 per cent of the loan ;

(iv) machinery or plant installed, such as oil engine and pump, provided that the amount covered by such security does not exceed 75 per cent of its cost price ; or

(v) a combination of the forms of security permissible under Clauses (i) to (v).

When the loan is secured partly on one form of security and partly on another, then the maximum period of repayment shall be the shortest applicable to any one of the forms of security offered :

Provided also that, if the installation which is offered as collateral security is not fully the property of the borrower, as, for instance, if it has been purchased on the hire purchase system, any balance due upon that installation shall first be paid off out of the loan amount before any further sum is disbursed and the officer disbursing the loan shall satisfy himself that the installation has been fully paid for before making any further disbursement of the loan granted.

(*b*) When a loan permissible under Section 3 of the Regulation is applied for by the members of a village community or by a group of cultivators on their joint personal security, the Division Peishkar may, at his discretion, advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment of the land registered in the names of the applicants.

(*c*) If the security offered is otherwise satisfactory, a loan may be granted to a person who is in arrear for a previous loan.

B. *In the case of loans for agricultural purposes as specified in Rule I B.—*

The applicant's transferable interest in lands held by him: Provided that if the value of such interest does not exceed by one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required. If the loan is repayable within two years, personal security alone may be accepted. In other cases collateral security shall be given.

Loans repayable within 2 years and not exceeding Rs. 200 in amount may also be granted on the personal security of the applicant or the joint personal security of the applicant and one or more other persons.

XIII. If at any time the Division Peishkar is satisfied that any person who has received a loan has failed to perform any of the conditions on which it was made, he may, after recording in writing the grounds for his decision, proceed to recover forthwith from such person or from any surety of such person the entire unpaid balance of the loan, together with any interest payable thereon and costs, as arrears of land revenue :

Provided that such officer may at his discretion so recover any sum less than the whole balance of the loan without prejudice to his right to recover the remainder of such balance at any subsequent time.

†Provided also that in the case of loans sanctioned by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Government, the Division Peishkar should not exercise these powers without obtaining the previous sanction of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Government as the case may be.

XIV (1) An application for loan may be made in writing either direct to the officer or the authority competent to grant the loan, or through any revenue officer of a grade not lower than that of a Tahsildar.

(2) It need not be in any special form but should contain the following information, namely, the name of the pakuthi and muri in which the applicant resides, the name of the applicant, the number of his patta, the amount of loan required and the purpose for which it is required with particulars of the security offered. All other information will be obtained by the officer making the local inquiry under the next succeeding Rule.

(3) The application, if presented under sub-rule (1) to an officer other than the officer competent to grant the loan, shall after the necessary enquiries under the Rules, be forwarded with definite recommendations without delay to such officer.

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*As amended by Notification Dis No 1126 of 21/Devpt, dated 2nd September 1921.

†As amended by Notifications Dis. No. 1160 of 21/Development, dated 6th October 1921 and Dis. No. 1831/34/Rev. dated 3rd November 1934.

**As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1525/33/Rev., dated 11th November 1933.

*XV. No loan shall be granted without a local enquiry. On receipt of an application, the Deputy Tahsildar or any other higher officer shall cause a notice in Form No. 2 hereto annexed to be put up in the Pakuthi Cutcherry, that he intends to hold an enquiry into the application and will be prepared to receive and consider objections to the grant of the loan. As soon as possible after such notice, he shall, if necessary, inspect the land or lands to be benefited or offered as security and make summary enquiry in the pakuthi as to the correctness of the statements made by the applicant in the application and submit a report in Form No. 5 hereto annexed containing full remarks in regard to objections, if any have been received.

Local enquiry to be made in all cases.

XVI. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary but he may be required by notice in Form No. 3 hereto annexed to appear at any time, in person or by duly authorised agent at his option, and in case of default the application may be rejected.

†XVII. No loan under these Rules shall include a fraction of a Rupee.

** XVIII. Attention shall be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bonafides* and the solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered. Careful enquiry shall be made regarding the rights of the applicant in the lands to be improved, and the lands if any, offered as collateral security, in view of ensuring that the applicant has sufficient proprietary interest in the lands and that the lands are sufficiently free from encumbrances or are not burdened with arrears of land revenue. Similar enquiry shall be made in the case of lands offered by sureties as collateral security, care being taken to see that the surety is not only the registered holder, but the real owner of the land and that, if he has a divided interest in the land, it is not charged beyond the extent of his own individual interest therein except with the written consent of the joint owners. When land or other immovable property is offered as collateral security, it will be open to the officer empowered to grant the loan to make a reference to the Registration Department in Form No. 6 hereto annexed for an encumbrance certificate in respect of the property offered as security, if, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he considers it necessary or desirable to do so. Otherwise and in all cases when the land to be improved is itself accepted as the security, no such reference need be made. The search in the Registration Department may be made for twelve years preceding the date of the application for the loan or for such longer period as the circumstances of each case may demand.

*As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1126 of 21 Devpt., dated 2nd September 1921
†As amended by Notification Dis. No 873 of 24 Devpt, dated 7th May 1924.
**As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1831/34/Rev., dated 3rd November 1934.

XIX. Applications from mortgagees, though in possession, for loans for the improvement of land shall not, ordinarily, be complied with.

XX. When the work to be undertaken would cost more than Rs. 5,000 and is one requiring professional skill, the applicant may be required to sumbit to the officer making the local enquiry an accurate plan, specification and estimate for the work. If the applicant is unable to furnish such plan, specification and estimate, the Division Peishkar may cause them to be prepared on behalf of the applicant, first requiring him to deposit such sum of money as may, in the opinion of the Division Peishkar, be sufficient to cover the cost, or, if he thinks fit, calling upon him to give security for the repayment of the same.

Issue of loan order.

*XXI. If after local enquiry and such further investigation as may be deemed necessary, the Division Peishkar or other officer granting the loan is satisfied that the loan may be granted, he shall record a decision to the effect that the loan asked for, or a less sum, may be given and shall then at once issue an order granting the loan. In the case of loans exceeding Rs. 2,000, the loan order will be issued by the Division Peishkar after obtaining the sanction of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Government, as the case may be.

Loan orders may be revised under the following circumstances:—

(i) When the second instalment of a loan is not issued at all or is not issued at the time fixed when the first instalment is issued.

(ii) When the payment of an instalment is suspended necessitating the postponement of all further instalments.

Note. A mere extension of time for the payment of an instalment does not amount to a suspension.

(iii) When the number of instalments allowed for repayment of the loan is subsequently altered.

Note. When a loan order is revised the original loan order issued should be recovered from the borrower, duly cancelled and kept in the file.

XXII. An order granting a loan shall be in Form No. 7* hereto annexed and shall be signed by the applicant in token that he understands and agrees to the conditions contained therein. In the case of illiterate applicants their marks should be taken instead of signatures, the marks being attested by two respectable literate witnesses. The security bond to be taken when collateral security is offered shall be in one or the other of Forms Nos. 8 and 9 hereto annexed.

*As amended by Notifications Dis. No. 1160 of 21/Devpt., dated 6th October 1921 and Dis.1831/34/Rev., dated 3rd November 1934.

An order rejecting an application for a loan shall be intimated to the applicant by a notice in Form No. 4 hereto annexed.

*XXIII. The Peishkar of the Division shall make provision for ascertaining and securing that such loans are duly applied to the purpose for which they are made and for the proper inspection of works in course of construction.

Inspection of works.

If it should then be found that the work has not been carried out in substantial conformity with the proposals made or that the loan has not been applied for the purpose for which it was made; the Division Peishkar or, in the case of loans sanctioned by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Government, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner or the Government, as the case may be, may either require immediate repayment of the whole amount advanced with interest at 6 per cent and costs, if any, or alter the instalment fixed under Rule VI, so as to ensure repayment of the loan within the period for which the improvement is likely to last.

XXIV. Every Tahsildar shall keep a register of loans and repayments relating to his taluk in Form No. 1 hereto annexed and such other accounts and statements as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. But detailed accounts showing how much of each instalment is to be credited to principal and how much to interest shall be maintained in the Divisional Treasury.

XXV. Disbursement of loans under the Regulation shall ordinarily be made in two instalments, but the sanctioning authority may disburse the loan in one instalment when it appears to him that there are reasonable grounds for so doing. When an order granting a loan has been issued, every reasonable facility shall be given to the recipient to obtain the money promptly. Officers empowered under these Rules to grant loans should endeavour during their tours to personally disburse any sums payable to borrowers after satisfying themselves as to their identity.

Disbursement of loans.

†XXVI. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to affect any power of Government to grant in special cases loans under the Regulation, on terms other than those hereintofore prescribed or to affect the terms of any special agreement under which any loan under the Regulation has been or may hereafter be granted or the terms of any unexpired settlement.

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* As amended by Notifications Dis No. 1160 of 21/Devpt. dated 6th October 1921. R. O. C. No. 1977/24/Devpt., dated 22nd September 1924 and Dis No. 1831/34/Rev. dated the 3rd November 1934.

† *Vide* Notification R. O. C. No. 1977 of 24/Devpt., dated 22nd September 1924.

XXVII. Loans under the above Rules may be granted in the shape of seed, seedlings, manure or implements in place of money; and in such cases the value of such seed, seedling, manure or implements as fixed by the Department of Agriculture, and not the quantity supplied should be entered in Forms 1 to 9 of these Rules. In such cases, the authority granting the loan shall send a copy of the loan order to the nearest officer of the Agricultural Department in charge of depots for the sale of the articles specified, and the latter shall issue the same, obtain the necessary receipt from the borrower and transmit the same promptly to the officer granting the loan.

†XXVIII. (*a*) An appeal shall lie to the Division Peishkar against the order or decision of the Tahsildar in the following cases:—

(i) When an application for loan is rejected.

(ii) When only a portion of the amount applied for is sanctioned.

(iii) Against an order fixing the number of instalments for repayment of the loan or refusing to grant extension of time for repayment of the loan, under Rule VI.

(iv) Against an order imposing penalty under Rule X.

(v) Against an order passed under Rule XIII.

(vi) Against an order passed under Rule XXIII.

(*b*) An appeal against an original order passed by the Division Peishkar shall lie to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner and from an original order passed by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to the Dewan.

(*c*) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner may also revise an appellate order passed by a Division Peishkar. The Dewan may revise either on application received from parties or of his own accord any order passed under these Rules.

(*d*) The appeal and revision petition shall be presented within 60 days of the date of the order or decision complained of or the date of its receipt by the party. The petition shall be accompanied by an attested copy of the order appealed against or sought to be revised. The time taken to obtain the attested copy shall be excluded in computing the time for the presentation of the petition. Petition presented after 60 days may also be admitted if the officer is satisfied of the grounds for delay. Pending disposal of a petition, the appellate or revisional authority may suspend the execution of the order complained of. No order in an appeal or revision shall be passed without previous notice to the party to be affected thereby.

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† Added by Notification Dis. 1831/34/Rev., dated the 3rd November 1934.

No. 1.

Register of applications for loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094.

Taluk of Division of for the year

Serial number of application.	Date of receipt of application in the taluk	If application is received through other officers.		Name and father's or karanavan's name and residence of applicant.	Name of pakuthi and muri in which the loan is to be utilised.	Amount of loan required.	Purpose for which required.	References.			Whether loan sanctioned or refused, (If refused, brief reasons for refusal). Number and date of disposal.	Amount sanctioned. Number and date of loan order as per register of repayments.	Remarks.
		Officer from whom received	Number and date of reference.					To whom	Date of reference.	Date of receipt of reply			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs. ch. c.							

Index of Application Register under

NOTE.—Cases disposed of should be denoted by enclosing the number by a circle thus. (1)

No.	Names of pakuthis in alphabetical order	Numbers of cases in the application register.	Total in each pakuthi.
1	2	3	4
1			

No. 2.

Notice of enquiry to be held in connection with applications for loans.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that son or *anandaravan* of residing at pakuthi, and muri, taluk, has applied for a loan of Rs. from Government for the purpose of and has offered Survey No. of pakuthi in taluk as security for the same. The undersigned will hold a local enquiry in the pakuthi in connection with the application on and will be prepared to receive and consider objections to the grant of the loan, which shall be made either in person or in writing on that day.

Date. *Designation*

No. 3.

Notice to applicant under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094.

To son or *anandaravan* of

reisding at pakuthi and muri.

Whereas you are required to appear personally or by agent, to give the following information regarding your application for a loan of Rs. (here enter particulars) or to execute the necessary documents and receive payment of the loan applied for you should appear before the (date) at

If you fail to appear, your application will be rejected.

Camp.

Date. *Tahsildar.*

NOTE.—This notice is to be sent in duplicate; one copy is to be delivered to the applicant or to some adult male member of the family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorised agent, and the other is to be returned to the Tahsildar with the signature of the applicant or his agent. If service cannot be made, the notice must be returned with a note to this effect giving the reasons for failure. Whenever convenient, this notice may also be sent to the party by post or anchal.

No. 4.

Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094.

Notice to applicant intimating the rejection of his application.

Application No. of on the file of the Tahsildar of Taluk Division.

(Name) of pakuthi and muri is hereby informed that his application for a loan of Rs. under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation has been rejected for (state here briefly the grounds of rejection)

Vide this office order dated on application No. of

Station.

Date. *Tahsildar.*

NOTE. This notice should be prepared in duplicate and one copy delivered to the party, or if he could not be found, it should be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him. The other copy should be returned to the Tahsildar with the certificate under the hand of the server as to the mode in which the service was effected. Whenever convenient, this notice may also be sent to the party by post or anchal.

No. 5.

Land Improvement and

Agricultural Loans Regulation.

Loan application.
No.

Pakuthi and Muri

From

To

No.

Dated

Submitting report of enquiry.

No. 5.

Report of the Officer conducting local enquiry.

1. Serial number of application.
2. (i) Name and pakuthi of applicant.
   (ii) Amount of loan applied for.
3. (i) Pakuthi, survey number, description (dry or wet), area, assessment, of land to be improved.
   (ii) Purpose for which loan is sought.
4. (i) Is the applicant the sole owner of the land or does he own it in common with any others and if the latter, is he the managing member of the family?
   (ii) If the applicant is a joint-pattadar, have the other joint-holders consented to the proposed improvement in writing? What is the extent of the applicant's interest in the joint holding, and whether they consent to have the applicant's share sub-divided?
   (iii) If the application has been made on behalf of a minor, is the application signed by his legally constituted guardian? The same particulars as to the extent and nature of the minor's interest in the land as under 3 (i) should be added here.
   (iv) If the applicant is a Hindu widow, do her

reversionary heirs consent to the improvement?

5. Is the application *bona fide* and is the applicant solvent?

6. Is he in arrears to Government for land revenue or for any instalment of a loan previously obtained?

7. Security—

(a) If it is the land to be benefited—

(i) Does the site of the proposed improvement lie in the land to be improved?

(ii) The present value of the applicant's interest in the land, and, in the case of applications for loans for sinking, deepening or improving wells or tanks, where the existence of a supply of water has been proved either by boring or otherwise, the prospective increased value of that interest after the well or tank has been sunk, deepened or improved, with grounds for valuation.

(iii) Are there any pre-existing encumbrances? What are the names of the mortgagees and the amount of their claims?

(b) PERSONAL,—

(i) Names, status and solvency of sureties.

(ii) Amount agreed to be secured.

(c) If land other than the land to be benefited—

(i) Survey number, description, extent and assess-

ment of the land and the estimated present value of the applicant's or the surety's interest with grounds for the valuation.

(ii) Whether the lands are registered in the name of the applicant or the surety and whether they are in his possession and free from encumbrances and the nature and extent of their interest in the land.

(iii) If the land is already encumbered, who are the mortgagees and what are the amounts ? Does the excess of the value of the land over the amount of encumbrances cover the amount of advances to be made ?

(*d*, If property other than land—
its description, situation and value with positions of building, well, trees, etc., the nature and extent of pre-existing encumbrances, if any.

(*e*) If agricultural machinery or plant to be purchased-description and value of such machinery or plant and how long it is likely to last.

NOTE.—Distinction should be made between land offered as security belonging to the applicant and that belonging to the sureties in case where sureties offer collateral security. If the land forms portions of a field, it should be sub-divided.

8. Objection of third parties, if any, to the proposed improvement.

9. Date on which the improvement is expected to begin to yield profit.

10. Recommendations of inspecting officers and the amount of loan recommended.

Result of verification, if any, of the lands offered as security in the Registration and Revenue offices of the taluk.

Declaration by $\frac{\text{applicant}}{\text{surety}}$

I, the $\frac{\text{applicant}}{\text{surety}}$ for the above loan do hereby solemnly declare that the particulars recorded as above regarding the nature and extent of the encumbrances on the property offered as security are true to the best of my information and belief and that I believe that there are no other encumbrances on the property.

Decision of the officer competent to sanction the loan. (If the Tahsildar is not the competent officer, his recommendatoins.)

Officer conducting local enquiry.

Tahsildar.

No. 6.

Reference to Registration Department for Encumbrance Certificate.

No. Dated

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Name of applicant

Amount of loan required

Particulars of land for which encumbrance certificate is required.

Name of pakuthi.	Wet or dry.	Survey No. and letter.	Extent.		Assessment.		
			Acre.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.

Remarks—

Tahsildar.

No. 6.

Reference to Registration Department for Encumbrance Certificate.

Taluk Office.

No. dated

From

The Tahsildar of

Taluk

To The Sub-Registrar of

Sir,

As the undermentioned ryot has applied for a loan of Rs. from Government under the Land Improvement and Agricultural loans Regulation, I have the honor to request you to be good enough to cause the necessary search to be made for encumbrances on the lands noted below and to furnish me with an encumbrance certificate at an early date.

Number and name of pakuthi.	Name of applicant.	Particulars of land offered as security.								Remarks.
		Wet or dry.	Survey		Extent		Assessment.			
			No.	letter.	Acre.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Tahsildar.

From

The Tahsildar of (Taluk.)

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Date

No.

Subject

Requesting encumbrance certificate for the land mentioned within.

No. 7.

Order granting a loan under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094.

No. of

*1. The sum of Rs. is granted to......caste calling son or *anandaravan* of residing at (with the consent of the record of which is hereto annexed)† as loan under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094 for the purpose of‡ for the benefit of the land mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written subject to the following conditions :—

2. The conditions referred to are as follows :—

(*a*) (i) That the amount of the loan shall be paid to the aforesaid (name of borrower) in instalments on the execution of the necessary security bonds, the first instalment being paid on the production of the order at (here enter place at which the order may be presented for payment) or before the Tahsildar, the Assistant to the Division Peishkar, or the Division Peishkar, during their tours, and the second and subsequent instalments similarly on proof that the previous instalments have been properly utilised.

(ii) That if the first instalment has not been utilised within the period of (here enter period allowed for the first instalment) ; or

(iii) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Division Peishkar that any portion of the loan has been misapplied to any other purpose than that above specified or that the whole amount of the loan has not been fully applied for the purpose for which it was granted within the period of (here enter period allowed for utilisation of full amount of the loan), the whole unpaid balance of the loan or such portion of it as the Division Peishkar (or the Government) may determine with interest at 6 per cent. and costs, if any, shall be deemed to at once become due.

(iv) If, however, the work should fail altogether or if the loan has not been applied to the purpose for which it was made owing to causes over which the borrower has no control, the Division Peishkar (or the Government) will determine whether repayment in whole or in part shall be required.

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* As amended by Notification Dis No. 805 of 29/Rev., dated 13th May 1929.

† To be inserted when the loan is being granted with the consent of the person having the right to make the improvement to person not having that right.

‡ Here describe the work to be carried out or the purpose for which the loan is applied for.

* (b) (i) That the loan with interest thereon at 6 per cent. shall be repaid by equal annual instalments of Rs. one of them falling due with the kist commencing with , and ending with, the first annual instalment being repayable years after the date of payment of the last instalment. When the interval between the disbursement of the loan or of the last portion of the loan and the date fixed for the repayment of the first instalment exceeds 12 months, simple interest shall be calculated on the amount of each instalment for the period in excess of 12 months from the date of disbursement of such instalment and shall be recovered in as many annual instalments, not exceeding the total number of instalments for the repayment of the loan, along with the annual instalment of repayments as may be fixed by the officer granting the loan. It shall be open to the Division Peishkar or the officer granting the loan to reduce the number of instalments and to increase the amount of the annual payment so as to recover the loan within a shorter period than herein allowed if he finds the work after completion not sufficiently durable to last for the period originally mentioned in the loan order.

(ii) Such annual payment shall be made to the Proverthicars of the pakuthis or to the Tahsildar and is in addition to the land assessment.

(iii) If default in the payment of annual instalment on account of the loan occurs and recovery cannot otherwise be made, the entire unpaid balance of the loan or such portion of it as the officer granting the loan may determine, shall be deemed to at once become due and the whole of the land specified under condition (c) or such portion of it as the officer granting the loan may deem necessary, shall be sold for the recovery of the amount with interest thereon and expenses of sale, if any.

(c) That for the repayment of the loan with interest and costs, if any, due on the same, the immovable property specified below is (in addition to the land for the benefit of which the loan is granted), hypothecated as collateral security to Government.

Division Peishkar

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

Signature of borrower.

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* As amended by Notifications R. O. C. No. 1977|24|Development, dated 22nd September 1924 and Dis. 1831|34|Rev., dated the 3rd November 1934.

NOTE: —All immovable property hypothecated as collateral security whether by the borrower himself or by a surety or sureties should be specified in the margin of this clause (c) of the order granting the loan, and should, as well as the land to be improved, be described as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in Section 14 of the Registration Regulation, II of 1087.

† *The Schedule referred to in Paragraph 1.*
The land for the benefit of which this loan is granted.

Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Survey No. Sub-division No. or letter.	Wet or dry.	Extent. A.	Extent. C.	Boundaries.	Trees, etc.	Remarks.

(Reverse.)

Recoveries.

Amount due.		Amount paid.		Balance of instalment due.	Penal interest charged, if any.	Initials of the Tahsildar.	Remarks
Due date.	Amount of instalment	Date of payment.	Amount				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		

No. 8 (*a*)

Security Bond to be executed by a borrower or borrowers.

THIS INSTRUMENT made the day of 111 Between of (hereinafter called "the Mortgagor") of the one part and the Dewan of Travancore (hereinafter called "the Mortgagee") of the other part.

*Whereas the mortgagor is well and truly seized of the immovable property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written......

*And Whereas the mortgagor assures the mortgagee that the property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written is not subject to any encumbrance or charge of any description whatsoever or to any attachment or restraint of alienation of whatever

† Inserted as per Notification Dis No. 805/29/Rev., dated 13th May 1929.

* Inserted as per Notification R. O. C. No. 5272/26/Rev., dated 26th May 1932.

kind imposed by revenue authorities or civil or criminal courts or any other authority authorised therefor ; and

Whereas the Mortgagor $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ received from the Division Peishkar of acting for and on behalf of the mortgagee an order under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation IX of 1094, and dated the day of 111 in virtue of which the Mortgagor $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. as a loan from the Mortgagee for the purpose of (here describe the work to be carried out or the object of the loan). And whereas security for the due application of the amount of the said loan and for the punctual repayment of the same according to the terms of the said order is demanded by or on behalf of the Mortgagee and in order to furnish such security the Mortgagor has agreed to sign these presents.

Now These Presents Witness that in consideration of the said loan and in pursuance of the said agreement the Mortgagor doth hereby transfer to the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder witten with the appurtenances thereto subject to redemption as hereinafter mentioned.

And it is hereby agreed that if the Mortgagor, $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives and assigns shall duly comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall apply the same and every part thereof in the manner provided in the said order and shall duly repay the amount of the said loan together with any interest which may have become payable thereon or on any part thereof and all costs, if any, incurred by the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns in making the said loan or otherwise in connection therewith the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns shall thereupon retransfer the said immovable property to the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns or as he or they shall direct.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed that in case the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns shall fail to comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted either by applying the amount thereof or any part thereof otherwise than as in the said order provided or shall not duly repay the amount of the said loan or any part thereof or any interest thereon or on any part thereof or any such costs as aforesaid then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns or the Division Peishkar for the time being of to sell the said

immovable property or any part thereof and out of the proceeds of such sale to make good to the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns the amount which in consequence of any such default shall be payable by the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns.

In Witness Whereof the Mortgagor $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ hereunto set $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ hand the day and year first above written.

The schedule above referred to.

Registration district.	Registration sub-district.	Pakuthi and muri.	If the propery is house prop rty.				If cultivable land.				
			Boundaries of the property.	Description and value of buildings and how long likely to last.	Extent of building-site and of vacant ground or compound.	Trees, wells, etc.	Survey number.	Wet or dry.	Extent.	Assessment.	Trees, wells, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Acres	Rs	

Witness :— (Signature of Borrower)

(1) son or anandaravan of pakuthi and muri of

(2) son or anandaravan of pakuthi and muri of

Signed by the above-named in the presence of the Tahsildar of } *Tahsildar.*

No. 8 (*b*).

Security Bond to be executed by a Surety for Borrower.

This instrument made the day of 109 Between of (hereinafter called "the Mortgagor") of the one part and the Dewan of Travancore (hereinafter called "the Mortgagee") of the other part.

Whereas $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ received from the Division Peishkar of acting for and on behalf of the Mortgagee an order under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, and dated the day of 109 in virtue of which the said $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. as a loan from the Mortgagee for the purpose of (here describe the work

to be carried out or the purpose for which the loan is to be applied). And Whereas security for the due application of the amount of the said loan and for the punctual repayment of the same according to the terms of the said order is demanded by or on behalf of the Mortgagee and in order to furnish such security the Mortgagor has agreed to sign these presents.

Now These Presents Witness that in consideration of the said loan and in pursuance of the said agreement the Mortgagor doth hereby transfer to the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written with the appurtenences thereto subject to redemption as hereinafter mentioned.

And it is hereby agreed that if the said , $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives and assigns shall duly comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall apply the same and every part thereof in the manner provided in the said order and the said or $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives or assigns or the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall duly repay the amount of the said loan together with any interest which may have become payable thereon or on any part thereof and all costs, if any, incurred by the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns in making the said loan or otherwise in connection therewith the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns shall thereupon retransfer the said immovable property to the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns as he or they shall direct :

Provided always and it is hereby agreed that in case the said $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives or assigns shall fail to comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted either by applying the amount thereof or any part thereof otherwise than as in the said order provided or in case the said $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives or assigns or the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall not duly repay the amount of the said loan or any part thereof or any interest thereon or on any part thereof or any such costs as aforesaid then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns or the Division Peishkar for the time being of to sell the said immovable property or any part thereof and out of the proceeds of such sale to make good to the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns the amount which in consequence of any such default shall be payable by the said $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{thei}}$ legal representatives or assigns :

Provided also and it is hereby agreed that although as between the said and the Mortgagor the Mortgagor is surety only

for the said yet as between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagee the Mortgagor is to be considered as a principal debtor for the principal moneys interest and costs intended to be hereby secured so that the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall not be released or exonerated by time being given to the said or $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives or by any other dealing, act, matter or thing whatsoever whereby the Mortgagor or his legal representatives as surety or sureties only for the said and $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives would be so released or exonerated.

In Witness whereof the Mortgagor has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

The schedule above referred to.

Registration District.	Registration Sub-district.	Pakuthi and Muri.	If the property is house property.				If cultivable land.				
			Boundaries of the property.	Description and value of buildings and how long likely to last.	Extent of building site and of vacant ground or compound.	Trees, wells, etc.	Survey No.	Wet or dry.	Extent.	Assessment.	Trees, wells, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Signature of surety.

Witness:—

(1) son or anandaravan of pakuthi and muri of

(2) son or anandaravan of pakuthi and muri of

Signed by the above-named in the presence of the Tahsildar of } *Tahsildar.*

No. 9 (*a*).

Personal Security Bond to be executed by a Borrower.

Know all Men by these presents that I of caste son or *anandaravan* of and residing at am bound to the Dewan of Travancore in the sum of Rs. (amount of

loan) to be paid to the said Dewan of Travancore or to his successors or assigns. For which payment I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives by these presents. Dated this Day of 109 .

Whereas the above bounden has on the day of 109 received from the Division Peishkar of an order under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. (the amount of the loan) as a loan from the Government of Travancore for (here state the object of the loan). Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the above bounden (his heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives) shall comply with all the terms on which the said Loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that/those for which the said loan has been granted and shall repay the said loan with any interest payable thereon by the instalments by which the same is payable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any default in so doing make good to the Government of Travancore the amount not exceeding the said sum of Rs. for which the said shall by reason of any such default become liable. Then the above written bond shall become void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the above-named in the presence of the Tahsildar of

Tahsildar.

No. 9 (*b*).

Personal Security Bond to be executed by a Surety.

Know All Men by these presents that I/we of caste son or anandaravan of and residing at am/are bound to the Dewan of Travancore in the sum of Rupees to be paid to the said Dewan of Travancore or to his successors or assigns. For which payment I/we bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives / ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives jointly and severally by these presents. Dated this day of 109

Whereas of caste son or anandaravan of and residing at has on the day of 109 received from

the Division Peishkar of an order under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rupees as a loan from the Government of Travancore for (here state the object of the loan). Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said his heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives shall comply with all the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that/those for which the said loan has been granted and if the said his heirs, executors, administrators or legal representatives or the above bounden or his/any or either of them, their or any or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or legal representatives shall repay the said loan with any interest payable thereon by the instalments by which the same is repayable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any default in so doing make good to the Government of Travancore the amount not exceeding the said sum of Rupees for which the said and the above bounden or any or either of them shall by reason of such default become liable and so that although as between the said and the above bounden respectively the above bounden is/are only surety/sureties for the said yet as between the above bounden and the said Dewan of Travancore respectively the above bounden shall be considered as principal debtor/debtors for the moneys intended to be hereby secured to the intent that he and his/they and each their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives shall not be released or exonerated in respect of his/their liability under the above written bond by time being given to the said his heirs, executors, administrators or legal representatives or by any act or omission of the said Dewan of Travancore, his successors or assigns or any officer of the Government of Travancore or by any other matter or thing whatsoever whereby the above bounden his/and each of them their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators or legal representatives would but for this present provision be so released or exonerated. Then the above-written bond shall become void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the above named in the presence of

(A similar attestation for each party to the bond).

No. 9 (c).

Personal Security Bond to be used when a loan is granted under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation to groups of cultivators.

Know all Men by these presents that we (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) of (the caste to be entered against each name) caste (calling of each cultivator to be entered) calling sons or *anandaravars* of (fathers' or Karanavars' names to be entered) residing at (pakuthi and muri to be entered) are bound to the Dewan of Travancore in the sum of Rupees (amount of loan) to be paid to the Dewan of Travancore, his successors or assigns. For which payment we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives jointly and severally by these presents dated this day of 110 .

Whereas the above bounden (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) have on the day of one thousand received from the Tahsildar of Taluk (subject to ratification by the Division Peishkar of) an order under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, in virtue of which they are entitled to receive the aggregate sum of (amount of loan) Rupees as a loan from the Government of Travancore for (here state the object of the loan). Now the condition of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) and each and every of them their and each every of their heirs, executors, administrators and representatives shall comply with all the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that for which the said loan has been granted and shall repay the loan by the instalments by which is the same is repayable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any such default make good to the Government of Travancore the amount not exceeding the said sum of Rupees for which the said (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) or any or either of them shall by the reason of any such default become liable. Then the above-written bond shall become void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the above named } in
the presence of }

(A similar attestation for each signature of the borrowers).

ANNUITY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL INSTALMENT WHICH WILL PAY OFF A LOAN WITH INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN A GIVEN NUMBER OF YEARS.

Years.	Rs. 5.			Rs. 10.			Rs. 25.			Rs. 50.			Rs. 100.			Rs. 200.			Rs. 300.			Rs. 400.			Rs. 500.			Rs. 600.			Rs. 700.			Rs. 750.			Years.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	5	4	10	10	9	7	26	8	0	53	0	0	106	0	0	212	0	0	318	0	0	424	0	0	530	0	0	636	0	0	742	0	0	795	0	0	1
2	2	11	8	5	7	3	13	10	3	27	4	5	54	8	9	109	1	6	163	10	3	218	2	11	27	11	8	327	4	5	381	13	2	409	1	6	2
3	1	14	0	3	11	11	9	5	9	18	11	6	37	6	11	74	13	10	112	4	8	149	11	7	187	2	5	224	9	4	262	0	2	280	11	7	3
4	1	7	2	2	14	3	7	3	9	14	6	11	28	13	10	57	11	7	86	9	4	115	7	1	144	4	10	173	2	7	202	0	4	216	7	3	4
5	1	3	0	2	6	0	5	15	0	11	14	0	23	11	11	47	7	10	71	3	9	94	15	8	118	11	6	142	7	5	166	3	4	178	1	3	5
6	1	0	4	2	0	7	5	1	5	10	2	9	20	5	6	40	10	11	61	0	4	81	5	9	10	11	2	122	0	7	142	6	0	152	8	9	6
7	0	14	4	1	12	8	4	7	8	8	15	4	17	14	8	35	13	4	55	12	0	71	10	8	89	9	4	107	8	0	125	6	7	134	5	11	7
8	0	12	11	1	9	10	4	0	6	8	0	11	16	1	9	32	3	6	48	5	2	64	5	11	80	8	8	96	10	4	112	12	1	120	12	11	8
9	0	11	10	1	7	7	3	10	10	7	5	8	14	11	4	29	6	8	44	1	11	58	13	3	73	8	6	88	3	10	102	15	1	110	4	9	9
10	0	10	11	1	5	9	3	6	5	6	12	9	13	9	6	27	2	11	40	12	4	54	5	10	67	15	3	81	8	8	95	2	1	101	14	10	10
11	0	10	2	1	4	4	3	2	9	6	5	6	12	10	11	25	5	10	38	0	9	50	11	8	63	6	7	76	1	6	88	12	5	95	1	11	11
12	0	9	7	1	3	2	2	15	9	5	15	6	11	15	0	23	13	11	35	12	10	47	11	9	59	10	8	71	9	8	83	8	7	89	8	0	12
13	0	9	1	1	2	1	2	13	3	5	10	6	11	5	0	22	9	11	33	14	10	45	2	9	56	8	8	67	13	7	79	2	6	84	13	0	13
14	0	8	8	1	1	3	2	11	1	5	6	1	10	12	2	21	8	4	32	4	6	43	0	8	53	12	10	64	9	0	75	5	2	80	11	3	14
15	0	8	3	1	0	6	2	9	3	5	2	5	10	4	10	20	9	7	30	14	5	41	3	2	51	7	11	61	12	9	72	1	6	77	3	11	15
16	0	8	0	0	15	11	2	7	8	4	15	3	9	14	5	19	12	9	29	11	2	39	9	6	49	7	10	59	6	3	69	4	7	74	3	9	16
17	0	7	8	0	15	4	2	6	3	4	12	5	9	8	9	19	1	6	28	10	3	38	3	0	47	11	9	57	4	6	66	13	3	71	9	8	17
18	0	7	5	0	14	10	2	5	0	4	9	11	9	3	10	18	7	7	27	11	5	36	15	2	46	2	11	56	6		64	10	6	69	4	5	18
19	0	7	3	0	14	5	2	3	11	4	7	9	8	15	5	17	14	10	26	14	3	35	13	8	44	13	1	53	12	6	62	11	11	67	3	8	19
20	0	7	0	0	14	0	2	2	11	4	5	10	8	11	7	17	7	1	26	2	8	34	14	2	43	9	8	52	5	3	61	0	9	65	6	6	20
21	0	6	10	0	13	8	2	2	1	4	4	1	8	8	1	17	0	1	25	8	2	34	0	2	42	8	3	51	0	2	59	8	3	63	12	4	21
22	0	6	8	0	13	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	8	4	3	16	8	6	24	12	9	33	0	11	41	5	2	49	9	5	57	13	7	61	15	9	22
23	0	6	6	0	13	0	2	0	6	4	1	0	8	1	11	16	3	10	24	5	8	32	7	7	40	7	6	48	11	4	56	13	3	60	14	2	23
24	0	6	5	0	12	10	1	15	11	3	15	10	7	15	7	15	15	1	23	14	7	31	14	1	39	13	7	47	13	1	55	12	7	59	12	4	24
25	0	6	4	0	12	7	1	15	4	3	14	8	7	13	3	15	10	5	23	7	7	31	4	9	39	1	11	46	5	1	54	12	4	58	10	11	25
26	0	6	2	0	12	4	1	14	10	3	13	7	7	11	1	15	6	2	23	1	3	30	12	3	38	7	4	46	2	5	53	13	6	57	11	0	26
27	0	6	1	0	12	2	1	14	4	3	12	7	7	9	2	15	2	3	22	11	5	30	4	6	37	13	8	45	6	9	52	15	11	56	12	5	27
28	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	13	11	3	11	9	7	7	6	14	14	11	22	6	4	29	13	10	37	5	3	44	12	8	52	4	2	55	15	10	28
29	0	5	11	0	11	10	1	13	6	3	10	11	7	5	9	14	11	6	22	1	3	29	7	0	36	12	8	44	2	5	51	8	2	55	3	0	29
30	0	5	10	0	11	8	1	13	1	3	10	2	7	4	4	14	8	7	21	12	10	29	1	1	36	5	4	43	9	7	50	13	10	54	8	0	30

TABLE SHOWING THE INTEREST ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED SUMS AT 6 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Principal.	Interest.			Principal.	Interest.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1 pie.	0	0	·06	1 Rupee.	0	0	11·52
2 pies.	0	0	·12	2 Rupees.	0	1	11·04
3 "	0	0	·18	3 "	0	2	10·56
4 "	0	0	·24	4 "	0	3	10·80
5 "	0	0	·30	5 "	0	4	9 60
6 "	0	0	·36	6 "	0	5	9·12
7 "	0	0	·42	7 "	0	6	8 64
8 "	0	0	·48	8 "	0	7	8·16
9 "	0	0	·54	9 "	0	8	7·6
10 "	0	0	·60	10 "	0	9	7·20
11 "	0	0	·66	20 "	1	3	2·4
1 anna	0	0	·72	30 "	1	12	9·6
2 annas.	0	0	1·44	40 "	2	6	4·8
3 "	0	0	2·16	50 "	3	0	0
4 "	0	0	2·88	60 "	3	9	7·2
5 "	0	0	3·60	70 "	4	3	2·4
6 "	0	0	4·32	80 "	4	12	9·6
7 "	0	0	5·04	90 "	5	6	4·8
8 "	0	0	5·76	100 "	6	0	0
9 "	0	0	6·48	200 "	12	0	0
10 "	0	0	7·20	300 "	18	0	0
11 "	0	0	7·92	400 "	24	0	0
12 "	0	0	8·64	500 "	30	0	0
13 "	0	0	9·36	600 "	36	0	0
14 "	0	0	10·08	700 "	42	0	0
15 "	0	0	10·80	750 "	45	0	0

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 1977 of 24/Development, dated 22nd September 1924).

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government by Rule XXVI of the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Rules, dated the 30th April 1921, it is hereby notified that, as a special case, in connection with flood reconstruction, the minimum of loans to be granted under Section 4 of Regulation IX of 1094 is reduced to Rs. (10) ten and the maximum of loans in an individual case to be given either under Section 3 or under Section 4 of the aforesaid Regulation is fixed at Rs. (500) five hundred *

* Issued in connection with the floods of the year 1099.

REGULATION X OF 1094.*

The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation.

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*Published in the Gazette dated 27th May 1919.

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ON THE 24TH MAY 1919/10TH EDAVAM 1094.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law relating to survey of lands and Settlement of Boundary Disputes.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094".

Local Extent. (2) It extends to the whole Travancore.

Repeal. *2. Regulation III of 1058, as amended by Regulation II of 1060, is hereby repealed.

Interpretation Clause. 3. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Edavaga". (i) "Edavaga" means a compact area recognised as such in the Government accounts, the whole or any portion of which area is exempt from payment of revenue to Government;

"Government land". (ii) "Government land" means any land not forming an Edavaga or any portion thereof;

Vide pp. 44—59. L. R. M. Vol. 1 (Old Edition.)

"Proprietor"

(iii) "Proprietor" means a sole owner or the eldest or the principal of several joint owners of an Edavaga;

"Registered-holder".

(iv) "Registered-holder" means and includes any person in whose name Government land is for the time being registered:

Provided that, when any person other than the registered-holder is in lawful management of Government land otherwise than as agent or servant of the registered-holder or as mortgagee or lessee, such person shall be deemed to be the registered-holder in respect of such Government land:

Where a Government land is registered in the names of two or more persons jointly, the registered-holder shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be the person who is recognised by the other joint holders as the manager of the land or who, in case of dispute, is recognised by the Division Peishkar as senior joint holder;

"Survey".

(v) "Survey" includes resurvey and demarcation;

"Survey-mark".

(vi) "Survey-mark" means any mark or thing heretofore or hereafter made, erected or placed for the purpose of indicating survey points or lines above, on or below, the surface of any land by or by order of any person duly authorised under any enactment for the time being in force to make a survey of such land or to settle the boundaries thereof.

Government to appoint and remove Survey Officers.

4. (1) Our Government may appoint any person either by name or by virtue of his office to be a Survey Officer under this Regulation, and may dismiss, suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Government to prescribe local limits of Survey Officers.

(2) Subject to the control of Our Government and of any superior officer or authority appointed in this behalf, every person so appointed shall exercise and perform the powers and duties of a Survey Officer within such limits as Our Government may direct.

CHAPTER II.

THE SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Government may direct survey of Government lands.

5. Our Government may, by Notification, direct the survey of any Government land.

6. (1) When the survey of any Government land has been directed under Section 5, the Survey Officer shall publish a Notification inviting every person claiming to be interested in such land as registered-holder or otherwise, to attend either in person or by agent at a specified place and time, and from time to time thereafter when called upon for the purpose of pointing out boundaries and supplying information in connection therewith.

Notification to be published by Survey Officer.

Such Notification to be valid notice to persons interested.

(2) A Notification published under sub-section (1) shall be held to be a valid notice to every person having any interest in the land about to be surveyed.

Terms of such Notification.

(3) Such Notification shall further require all registered-holders of the land about to be surveyed—

(a) to clear, within a specified period, by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, fences, standing crops or other material obstructions, the boundaries or other lines the clearance of which may be necessary for the purposes of the survey;

(b) to provide labour at such times and for such periods as may from time to time be required by furnishing flag-holders and chain-men; and

(c) to provide suitable survey-marks and otherwise to give such assistance in the survey as may be demanded under this Regulation or the Rules made thereunder.

7. (1) If any person fails to comply with any requisition of a Survey Officer made under Clauses (a), (b) or (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 6, the Survey Officer may employ hired labour for the purposes of the survey.

Employment of hired labour on failure of registered-holders to assist in the survey.

(2) The Survey Officer shall, in accordance with such rules as Our Government may prescribe, apportion the cost of such hired labour on the lands which have been surveyed, and charge the same to the registered-holders thereof.

Cost to be charged to registered-holders of lands surveyed

8. If the registered-holder of any land, which has been or is about to be surveyed, fails to provide suitable survey-marks to the satisfaction of the Survey Officer, such officer may himself provide or make such marks, and the cost of providing or making them shall be apportioned and charged as provided in sub-section (2) of Section 7.

Provision of survey-marks.

Cost of survey operations may be defrayed in the first instance by Government in certain cases.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of Section 6 and in sub-section (1) of Section 7, whenever it may appear to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to be desirable that the cost of all or any of the operations prescribed in Clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (3) of Section 6 should be defrayed in the first instance by Our Government, he may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, in lieu of the Notification prescribed in sub-section (3) of Section 6, issue a Notification that such cost will be defrayed in the first instance by Our Government, and may thereupon proceed with the survey of the land and apportion and charge such cost in the manner prescribed by sub-section (2) of Section 7.

Recovery of charges incurred by Survey Officer.

10. The cost of hired labour under sub-section (1) of Section 7 and of providing survey-marks under Section 8 shall be defrayed in the first instance by Our Government, but any sum charged under Section 7, 8 or 9 to the registerd holder shall be recoverable from the land in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

Procedure where boundary is undisputed.

11. (1) If, at the time of survey, a boundary is undisputed, the Survey Officer may order that it shall be laid down as pointed out by the registered holder or his agent.

Procedure where boundary is disputed

(2) If the registered holder is not present, or if the boundary is disputed, the Survey Officer shall order it to be laid down, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the revenue records, or as ascertained from the Proverthicar and from such other evidence as the Survey Officer may be able to procure.

Order in disputed cases to be in writing.

(3) The order passed by the Survey Officer in the case of any dispute under sub-section (2) shall be recorded in writing, and the purport thereof communicated forthwith to the parties to the dispute, a copy of the order being furnished to them on their application and at their cost.

Completion of demarcation to be notified.

(4) When the survey of any village or other defined local area forming part of the land under survey has been completed in accordance with the orders passed under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the Survey Officer shall notify the fact as soon as practicable thereafter.

12. (1) Notice of every order passed by the Survey Officer under Section 11 shall be given to all registered-holders the boundaries of whose holdings may be affected by the order, and an appeal from such order shall lie to the authority to whom the Survey Officer is immediately subordinate :

Appeals against orders under Section 11.

Provided that it be filed—

(a) in the case of an order communicated under sub-section (3) of Section 11, within three months of the date of service of the order :

(b) in the case of any other order, within three months of the date on which the Notification prescribed under sub-section (4) of Section 11 was published ; and

(c) where an appeal is filed, notice shall be given by the appellate authority, in the case of an appeal preferred under Clause (a), to the other parties to the dispute, and, in the case of an appeal preferred under Clause (b), to all registered-holders the boundaries of whose holdings may be affected by the proceedings in appeal.

Appellate decision to be in writing.

(2) The decision of the appellate authority shall be recorded in writing, and the purport thereof communicated forthwith to the parties concerned, a copy of the order being furnished to them on their application and at their cost.

Such order or appellate decision final in certain cases.

(3) The order of the Survey Officer, or in the event of an appeal being filed, the decision of the appellate authority shall be final, and there shall be no further appeal from such decision.

Institution of a suit in civil court within one year to establish rights claimed in respect of the boundary of property surveyed.

13. Any party to a boundary dispute before the Survey Officer and any party to an appeal preferred under Section 12 or to whom notice of such appeal is given, and any person claiming under any such party, deeming himself aggrieved by the order of the Survey Officer or by the decision of the appellate authority, as the case may be, may, subject to the provisions of Parts II and III of the Limitation Regulation of 1062, institute, within the period of one year from the date of service of such order or decision or from the date on which the Notification prescribed under sub-section (4) of Section 11 was published, a suit to establish the right which he claims in respect of the boundary of the property surveyed : Provided that, subject to the result of such suit, if any, such order or decision shall be

conclusive as between the parties to the dispute or to the appeal, including those to whom notice of such appeal has been given, and those claiming under such parties or any of them.

**Explanation*. Where parties litigate bonafide in respect of boundaries of property claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such boundary dispute shall, for the purpose of this Section, be deemed to claim under parties so litigating.

Ryots responsible for the maintenance of survey-marks.

14. Subject to such rules as our Government may prescribe in this behalf, every registered-holder of Government land shall be bound to maintain, renew and repair the survey-marks on or within the boundaries of his holding, and in default of his doing so within a prescribed period, the Survey Officer or the Division Peishkar may, at the cost of Our Government, maintain, renew and repair such survey-marks and apportion the cost thereof; such cost may be recovered from the land as an arrear of land revenue: Provided that Our Government may from time to time exempt, by a Notification, any local area from the operation of the former part of this Section and cancel such Notification.

Duties of Proverthicar and Pakuthi Accountant.

15. It shall be the duty of every Proverthicar and Pakuthi Accountant -

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any survey-mark on or within the limits of his jurisdiction; and

(*b*) when he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report the fact to his immediate official superior or the nearest Survey Officer having jurisdiction.

Order imposing charges to be communicated to persons affected

16. (1) Every order of a Survey Officer or of a Division Peishkar imposing charges under Sections 7, 8, 9 and 14 shall be recorded in writing and an account prepared in accordance therewith communicated forthwith to the persons affected, a copy of the order being supplied to them on their application and at their cost.

Appellate authority.

(2) An appeal against every such order shall lie to the authority to whom the officer passing it is immediately subordinate: Provided that it be filed within one month of the date of service of such order.

Order of appellate authority final.

(3) The order of the Survey Officer or of the Division Peishkar if an appeal is not preferred, or in the event of an appeal being filed, the decision of the appellate authority, shall be final.

CHAPTER III.

THE SURVEY OF EDAVAGAS.

Government may direct survey of an Edavaga in certain cases.

17. Our Government may, by Notification, direct the survey of any Edavaga or portion of an Edavaga, –

(*a*) on the application in writing of the proprietor of such Edavaga, accompanied by a written statement of his consent to defray the whole cost of the survey, or,

(*b*) without such application, for reasons to be recorded prior to the issue of such Notification :

Proviso.

Provided that a survey commenced under Clause (*a*) shall be stopped on the withdrawal by the proprietor of his application, unless Our Government see reason to direct the continuance of the survey in virtue of the power conferred on them by Clause (*b*).

Procedure to be observed during survey.

18. Except as hereinafter provided in Sections 19 and 20, the conduct of such survey and the proceedings of a Survey Officer shall, as far as may be, be regulated by the procedure laid down in Chapter II with regard to the survey of Government lands ; and the provisions contained in that Chapter in regard to appeals from the orders of a Survey Officer, the granting of copies thereof and the effect of such orders and of the decisions passed in appeal therefrom shall, as far as may be, apply to all orders passed by a Survey Officer under this Chapter and to the decisions passed in appeal against such orders.

Costs of survey recoverable from proprietor.

19. All costs incurred by Our Government on account of a survey conducted under this Chapter shall be recoverable from the Edavaga, the whole or a part of which has been surveyed, in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue :

Provided that the cost of a survey directed under Clause (*b*) of Section 17 shall be borne by Our Government unless otherwise prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Government may direct apportionment of costs among lands surveyed

20. (1) On the application of the proprietor of an Edavaga under survey, Our Government may direct the Survey Officer to apportion among the lands which have been surveyed the whole or a specified portion of the cost of such survey: Provided that the cost so apportioned shall not

exceed the amount which would be chargeable to such lands under Sections 7, 8 and 9 if they were Government lands.

Apportionment how made.

(2) Such apportionment among the lands shall be made in accordance with such rules as Our Government may prescribe, and shall be subject to appeal in the manner prescribed in Section 16.

Cost so apportioned recoverable by proprietor from tenants.

(3) The amount so apportioned shall be recoverable by the proprietor from the tenants concerned in the same manner as if it were an arrear of rent due by a tenant to his landlord.

Consequences ensuing on completion of survey of an Edavaga.

21. (1) When an Edavaga or a portion of an Edavaga has been surveyed in pursuance of a Notification issued under Section 17, the Survey Officer shall report the completion of the survey to the Division Peishkar and to the proprietor, and the following consequences shall thereupon ensue.

Duty of the tenants.

(2) Subject to such rules as Our Government may prescribe in this behalf, every tenant of the land surveyed shall be bound to maintain, renew, and repair the survey marks on or within the boundaries of his holding, and, in default of his doing so within a prescribed period, the Division Peishkar may, at the cost of Our Government, maintain, renew and repair such survey marks, and such cost shall be recoverable from the tenant in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

Duty of Proverthicar and Pakuthi Accountant.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Proverthicar and the Pakuthi Accountant of every pakuthi, the whole or a part of which has been surveyed—

(a) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any survey mark on or within the limits of his pakuthi, and

(b) when he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report the fact to the proprietor of the Edavaga and to the Division Peishkar or to such officer subordinate to the Division Peishkar as the Division Peishkar may from time to time direct.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES ARISING OTHERWISE THAN IN THE COURSE OF A SURVEY.

Division Peishkar may direct settlement of boundary dispute.

22. The Division Peishkar may,—

(a) of his own motion, or,

(b) on the application of any of the disputants,

direct that any dispute, arising otherwise than in the course of a survey, as to the boundaries of any land, shall be decided under the provisions of this Regulation.

Officer by whom dispute may be settled.

23. (1) Unless Our Government appoint a Survey Officer under Section 4 for the purpose of settling such dispute, the Division Peishkar shall thereupon—

(a) proceed to deal therewith himself, or

(b) refer it for disposal to any officer not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar.

(2) Every officer to whom a dispute is referred for disposal as aforesaid shall be a Survey Officer for the purpose of this Regulation.

Inquiry regarding dispute.

24. (1) The Division Peishkar or Survey Officer, as the case may be, shall, after giving due notice of the time and place at which his inquiry will be held, proceed to investigate the claims of the various parties and record the evidence of all persons examined by him.

Decision and demarcation in accordance therewith.

(2) At the close of the investigation, he shall record in writing his decision and the reasons upon which it is based, and, after duly informing the parties of the same and intimating to them the date on which he intends to demarcate according to his decision, shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries conformably therewith.

Completion of demarcation to be intimated to parties.

(3) The date on which the demarcation is completed shall be entered on the record of the case and forthwith communicated to the parties.

Decision when final.

(4) The decision so arrived at shall be final unless reversed or modified by the decree of a Civil Court: Provided that, in the case of an order passed by an officer to whom the dispute was referred by the Division Peishkar under Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of

Section 23, such decision shall be submitted to the Division Peishkar who, after giving notice to the parties concerned and hearing them if they appear, shall either confirm it or pass such other order as he may deem fit.

Right of suit in regard to decisions under Section 24.

25. The provisions of Section 13 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of any final decision passed under the preceding Section.

Recovery of costs of survey in case of dispute settled under this Chapter.

26. (1) In the case of any dispute settled under this Chapter, the costs of survey shall in the first instance be defrayed by Our Government, and shall then be apportioned by the Division Peishkar or the Survey Officer, in accordance with such rules as Our Government may prescribe, among the parties to the dispute; and the amount so apportioned to each party shall be recoverable from him as an arrear of land revenue.

(2) Appeals against orders passed under sub-section (1) shall be governed by the provisions of Section 16.

Applicability of Chapters II and III to survey marks erected under this Chapter.

27. The provisions of Chapters II or III, as the case may be, shall so far as they relate to the maintenance, renewal and construction of survey marks, apply to marks erected under this Chapter.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to enter upon and examine lands.

28. For the purpose of any survey, inquiry, or other proceeding under this Regulation, the Survey Officer or the Division Peishkar or any of the subordinates of such officers, shall have power to enter upon, examine and measure any land under survey.

Power to summon witnesses and require production of documents.

29. Any Survey Officer generally or specially authorised in that behalf, or the Division Peishkar, or any officer to whom an appeal is preferred under any of the provisions of this Regulation, may, for the purposes of any survey, inquiry or other proceeding under this Regulation, summon and enforce the attendance of any person for giving evidence and for the production of documents or for the purpose of rendering assistance in the survey of any land in which such person has an interest; and the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for summoning

and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and for the recording of evidence shall be followed as far as it can be made applicable.

30. (1) The Division Peishkar or Survey Officer may, with the consent of all the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

Reference to arbitration.

(2) The procedure laid down in Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation II of 1065, shall thereupon apply as far as may be.

Procedure in such cases.

(3) The decision of the Division Peishkar or the Survey Officer passed in accordance with such award shall be conclusive between the parties to such arbitration and those claiming under them.

31. (1) A proprietor or registered holder of any Edavaga or Government land under survey who incurs expenses under this Regulation in respect of such survey or from whom the expenses of such survey are recovered under this Regulation, shall, if he be not the owner thereof, acquire a charge on such Edavaga or Government land to the extent of the expenses so incurred or recovered from him, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum: Provided that, if he be a co-owner of such Edavaga or Government land, such charge shall extend only to so much of the amount of such expenses as is payable in respect of the shares of the other co-owners in such Edavaga or Government land.

Proprietor or registered holder may recover expenses paid by him from the owner of the Edavaga or Government land and may acquire a charge upon the land to that extent.

(2) It shall be lawful for any person who is a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or who is the owner or co-owner or in good faith believes himself to be the owner or co-owner of an Edavaga or Government land under survey, to pay the charges payable under this Regulation in respect of the survey of such Edavaga or Government land, though he be not the proprietor or registered holder thereof.

Mortgagee, lessee, tenant or owner or co-owner may pay charges payable by proprietor or registered holder.

(3) A mortgagee making such payment shall be entitled to add the same to the principal money due under the mortgage at the rate of interest payable on the principal, and where no such rate is fixed, at the rate of nine per cent per annum. And a lessee or tenant making such payment shall be entitled to deduct the same with interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum from the rent then due, or thereafter becoming due, in respect of such Edavaga or Government land.

Claim of mortgagee, tenant or lessee in such case.

Co-owner similarly to acquire a charge upon the land.

(4) A co-owner or a person who, in good faith, believes himself to be owner or co-owner, making such payment, shall acquire a charge on such Edavaga or Government land for the amount so paid by him with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum: Provided that in the case of a co-owner such charge shall extend only to so much of the amount paid as is due in respect of the share of the other co-owners in such Edavaga or Government land.

Government may make rules under this Regulation.

32. Our Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(a) prescribing for different localities the unit of survey, the sub divisions thereof and the description of the survey marks; and for the maintenance, renewal and repair of such marks;

(b) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land which has been or is about to be surveyed;

(c) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Regulation and for regulating their procedure;

(d) for the publication of all Notifications issued under this Regulation, and for the issue and service of all orders, communications and notices to be issued, communicated, given or served under this Regulation;

(e) for the apportionment of all charges directed to be apportioned by this Regulation;

(f) prescribing the fees payable for processes issued and copies granted under this Regulation; and

(g) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation;

and all such rules shall be published in Our Government Gazette and thereupon have the force of law.

Immunity for acts done in good faith or purporting to be so done.

33. No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or purporting to be done under this Regulation.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

(1)
NOTIFICATION.

(No. L. R. 9837/1496 of 08, dated 1st December 1919.)

Under Section 4 of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, the undermentioned officers of the Survey Department

are invested with *all* the powers and duties of a Survey, Officer under the Regulation throughout the State.

The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

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(2)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 957 of 1921/Land Revenue, dated 19th February 1921.)

Under Section 32, Clause (*a*) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, the following Rules regarding the description of the survey marks, and the maintenance, renewal and repair of such marks, are passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, in supersession of the Rules dated the 24th December 1914.

[1. Survey marks shall ordinarily be of the following description and shall be set up at the points indicated :—

DESCRIPTION.	POSITION.
(*a*) *Theodolite stones.* Stones of durable quality, roughly squared, of dimensions measuring 3′ × 9″ × 9″ for village boundaries, *2′-6″ × 8″ × 8″ for khandom lines*, and 2′ × 6″ × 6″ for sub *khandoms* and minor circuits, with a plummet hole ¾″ deep cut on the top and a shank mark ¼″ deep cut on one of the sides.	At the places which are marked on the village map or other records prepared at the time of survey as stations at which the theodolite has been set up.
(*b*) *Field stones.* Stones of durable quality, roughly squared, of dimensions measuring 2 × 6″ × 6″ with a shank mark cut ¼″ deep on one of the sides.	At the bends and tri-junctions on the boundaries of the survey fields and sub-divisions (including revenue fields).

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) Survey marks which have been duly planted under proper authority before the issue of these Rules shall be deemed to be of the prescribed description.

(2) In *punjapadom* lands and backwaters the size of the demarcation stones shall be increased. Theodolite stones shall be 8″ square and 5 to 8 ft. long according to the needs of the locality and field stones shall be of dimensions varying from 4′ × 6″ × 6″ to 8 × 8″ × 8″ according to the needs of the locality

When the water is, however, too deep even for stones of the above mentioned size being planted, hard and stout coconut stems with the shank mark painted in tar near the top shall be planted firmly so that a length of at least 4 feet may be buried under the ground and 2 feet may be visible at high tide.]*

† (3) In places where there are stones duly planted by the Public Works Department on the sides of rivers, canals, roads and other *porambokes* under the control of that department, such stones will be considered as survey marks planted under Section 3 (vi) of the Regulation. In these cases, no fresh survey field stones need be planted by the Revenue or the Survey Department.

2. The following symbols shall also be cut on the theodolite stones to facilitate identification :—

(a) On a theodolite stone at the village tri-junction, a triangle (¼ inch deep) enclosing the plummet hole.

(b) On a theodolite stone at any other point on the village boundary, two lines (¼ inch deep) one on either side of the plummet hole, in the direction of the boundary line.

(c) On a theodolite stone on the *khandom* line, a circle (¼ inch deep) enclosing the plummet hole.

3. Every owner or occupant of land which has been surveyed and is not at the disposal of Government shall be bound to maintain in good repair, and renew, if missing, all survey marks situated on or within the boundaries of his holding as indicated below :—

POSITION OF SURVEY MARK.	PARTY RESPONSIBLE.
(a) When the stone is situated within the boundaries of an occupied registered field or sub-division.	The owner or occupant of that field or sub-division.
(b) When the stone is situated on the boundary between a *poramboke* field or sub-division and a registered field or sub-division.	The owner or occupant of the registered field or sub-division.
(c) When the stone is situated on the boundary between two or more registered survey fields or sub divisions.	The owner or occupant of the field or sub-division on whose northern or eastern boundary the stone is situated.

* As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1336 of 21/Revenue, dated 4th September 1921.

† Inserted by Notification Dis. No. 947-2 of 23/Revenue, dated 24th July 1923.

4. A stone shall be deemed to require repair, when (*a*) it is out of the ground, or buried less than 2/3 of its length, or entirely covered by earth or overgrown by vegetation, or (*b*) it is out of its correct position.

5. Every owner or occupant shall be bound to renew or repair the stones referred to in Rules 3 and 4 within 15 days of such stones being notified by the Pakuthi Accountant or the officer appointed for the purpose to be in need of renewal or repair.

6. In the event of default on the part of the owner or occupant, the Pakuthi Accountant or other officer appointed for the purpose shall execute the necessary repairs and renewals, and may clear, by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops or other material obstruction, the boundaries or other lines the clearance of which may be necessary for the purpose.

7. The cost of renewing a missing stone under Rule 6 shall comprise the following items :—

(1) The actual cost at the village depot of a stone of the required size and description, which cost shall be fixed at a uniform rate for each taluk according to the terms of the agreement with the contractor ;

(2) The actual cost of hired labour employed for conveying the stone from the village depot to the land and planting it ; and

(3) A fixed charge for the time and labour of the Government maintenance staff, which charge shall be calculated at 14 chs. for each stone.

8. The cost of repairing a stone under Rule 6 shall comprise the following items :—

(1) The actual cost of hired labour, if any, employed for clearing jungle and planting the stone correctly, and,

(2) a fixed charge of 14 chackrams for the time and labour of the Government staff.

9. When action is taken under Rule 6, the cost of renewals and repairs calculated according to Rules 7 and 8 shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue from the owners or occupants responsible for the maintenance of survey marks as per para 3 above.

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(3)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 257 of 1921/Land Revenue, dated 19th February 1921.*)

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules regarding the collection and record of information in

respect of lands surveyed or to be surveyed, are passed under Section 32, Clause (*b*) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

1. When the Survey Officer has published a Notification under Section 6 (1) or Section 18 of the Regulation in respect of any land about to be surveyed, such officer or any subordinate of such officer, not below the grade of Field Surveyor, may, by written notice, call upon any person claiming to be interested in such lands :—

(*a*) to attend either in person or by agent at a specified place and time and from time to time thereafter, in order to point out boundaries and supply information in connection therewith;

(*b*) to produce before such officer or subordinate for inspection and registry all grants, title-deeds and other documents, relevant, in his opinion, to the survey.

2. The Survey Officer or the said subordinate of such Survey Officer may, by written notice, call upon the village officers to produce the village records and also to attend during the survey, whenever necessary.

3. For every village, estate, or other defined local area, the following records shall be prepared by the Survey Officer before the completion of the survey of such village, estate or other defined local area as notified under Section 11 (4) or 21 (1) :—

(1) Field Register showing the number and area of each survey field and sub-division and, as far as ascertainable, the tenure and ownership of the same.

(2) Record of measurement or field-measurement book plotted to scale and showing the measurements for each field and sub-division.

(3) Map plotted to scale showing all survey fields with important topographical details. The records shall be authoritative record of all orders passed in undisputed cases under Section 11 (1) and (2) of the Regulation.

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(4)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 257 of 1921/Land Revenue, dated 19th February 1921.*)

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules are passed under Section 32, Clause (*c*) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, for prescribing and

limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under the Regulation and for regulating their procedure :—

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Regulation under which powers are given.	Brief description of the powers conferred.
Superintendent, Travancore Survey and Assistant Superintendent, Travancore Survey.	All the powers under the Regulation.	
	*[Section 6.	Publication of notification of commencement of survey.
	Section 7 (1).	Employment of hired labour for the purpose of survey.
Sub-Assistants of Survey and Head Surveyors.	Section 7 (2).	Apportioning the cost of hired labour employed.
	Section 8.	Provision of suitable marks and apportioning the cost incurred.
	Section 11 (1) & (2).	Ordering the demarcation of boundaries.
	Section 11 (3)	Enquiring into boundary disputes.
	Section 12 (1)	Giving notice to registry holders of orders passed under Section 11.
	Section 16 (1)	Communication of the order imposing demarcation and survey charges.
	Section 29.	Powers to summon witnesses and require production of documents.]

* As amended by Notification Dis. No. 334 of 22/Revenue, dated 11th March 1922.

Vide also Notification Dis No. 74 of 27/Revenue, dated 14th January 1927.

2. The proceedings of all officers authorised to conduct proceedings under Section 29 of the Regulation shall be summary, but shall be governed, so far as may be practicable, by the following provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure :—

(*a*) As to the service of summonses—Sections 68 to 71, 74 to 81, 82 to 86 ;

(*b*) As to summoning parties and witnesses and enforcing their attendance—Sections 60, 62, 63, 65, 90, 95, 96, 99 to 104, 154 to 158, 160 to 173 ;

(*c*) As to the examination of parties and witnesses—Sections 174, 176, 178 to 183, 186 to 188, 368 to 370 ;

(*d*) As to the production of documents—Sections 66, 123 to 140, 159 ;

Provided that

First. The power of imposing fine under Sections 165 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not be exercised by any officer below the grade of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

Second. The amount of fine shall in no case exceed rupees fifty.

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(5)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 257 of 1921/Land Revenue, dated 19th February 1921.*)

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the followong Rules are passed under Section 32, Clause (d) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, for the publication of all Notifications issued under the Regulation, and for the issue and service of all orders, communications and notices to be issued, communicated, given or served under the Regulation.

1. All notifications, required under Sections 4 (1), 5, 6, 9, 11 (4), 14, 17 and 18 of the Regulation, shall be published in the Government Gazette.

2. The communications required under Sections, 11 (3), 12 (2), 16 (1), except in cases falling under Sections 14, 24 (2) and 24 (3), shall be issued in *writing*.

The notices required by Section 12 (1), to be issued in respect of every order passed under Section 11 (1) and (2), shall be in the form of an extract from the Land Register relating to the holding.

Every such communication or notice shall be accompanied by an acknowledgment form, which should be signed, by the party in token of the receipt of the communication or notice, and returned to the officer who issued it.

3. All notices issued, under Sections 12 (1) (c), 24 (1) and 24 (4) shall be issued in duplicate, the original for signature and return to the officer who issued it and the duplicate for retention by the party to whom the notice was issued.

4. When the registered holder or other person on whom any of the notices or communications referred to in Rules 2 and 3 is to be served is absent, service may be effected by delivering the notice or communication to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode or to his authorised agent or by affixing it on some conspicuous part of his last known residence or on some conspicuous part of the land to which the notice or communication relates. When service is effected by so affixing the notice, the serving officer shall note the method of service on the printed form of acknowledgment or duplicate, which is returned to the office issuing the notice or communication.

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(6)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 257 of 1921|Land Revenue, dated 19th February 1921.*)

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules are passed under Section 32, Clause (f) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094 prescribing fees payable for processes issued and copies granted under the Regulation :—

1. All communications and notices issued under the Regulation shall ordinarily be served by the peons attached to the officer in charge of the Survey Party or to his subordinates ; and no fees shall be charged for such service.

2. The summonses issued to parties and witnesses shall also be served by the peons mentioned above ; but fees according to the subjoined scale shall be levied and credited to Government.

Nature of process.	*Amount leviable by survey officer in exercise of original jurisdiction.*			*Appellate jurisdiction.*		
For each summons —	Re.	chs.	c.	Re.	chs.	c.
(a) to a single defendant, respondent or witness.	0	14	0	1	0	
(b) to every additional defendant, respondent or witness, residing in the same *kara* or *muri*, if the process be applied for at the same time.	0	7	0	0	14	0

(7)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 310-1 of 21/Land Revenue, dated 12th March 1921.)

Under Section 5 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, Government hereby direct the survey of all Government lands in the State, in which sub-divisions, (including *porambokes*) have been already effected either during the Settlement or subsequent thereto, on account of *pokkuvaravu*, land acquisition, puduval registry &c.; also the survey, whenever required, of all Government lands in which sub-divisions have to be effected in the future owing to the above-mentioned causes.

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(8)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 228 of 23/Revenue, dated 24th February 1923.)

With the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules are passed under Section 26 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, regarding the apportionment of the cost of survey in the matter of settlement of boundary disputes arising otherwise than in the course of a survey:—

1. The cost of survey will include the pay and allowance of the officer for the days he is engaged on the work and also the wages of the men employed by him for measuring, clearing jungle &c. in the survey numbers concerned and also in the adjoining survey numbers, if found necessary.

2. If the old boundary stones and marks are found to exist on the disputed boundary in their correct positions as per survey records, the complainant will bear the cost of survey wholly.

3. If all the boundary stones and marks on the disputed boundary are missing or found in wrong places, the cost of survey will be borne by the party or parties whose duty it is to maintain the stones as per the Rules passed under the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

4. If some of the stones alone are missing or require repair, and some are found in correct places, the cost of survey will be divided in the ratio of the number of stones found correct and the number found missing or out of place; and the amounts will be charged to the respective parties as per paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

5. The Survey Officer deputed to settle the dispute will meet the expenditure required for the work (in the shape of demarcation stones and labour charges) from the grant under "Survey

Advance" to the taluk in which the disputed properties are situated. For the sums received from the Tahsildar, the Survey Officer shall render account to the Tahsildar, and also hand over to that officer recovery statements in the prescribed form for the amounts to be recovered from the parties to the dispute.

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(9)

LAND RECORDS MAINTENANCE RULES.

(*Dis. No. 1951 of 1926/Revenue, dated 31st December 1926.*)

IN VIRTUE OF THE POWERS VESTED UNDER SECTIONS 14 AND 32 OF THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION, X OF 1094. AND IN EXERCISE OF THE GENERAL POWERS VESTED IN THEM, THE GOVERNMENT OF HER HIGHNESS THE MAHA RANI REGENT ARE PLEASED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING RULES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS, IN SUPERSESSION OF THE RULES DATED 27TH JANUARY 1922.

PART I.

SURVEY MARKS.

1. Survey marks shall consist of two classes :—

(i) Theodolite marks.

(ii) Field marks.

2. (i) Theodolite marks are the marks placed at the stations where the theodolite is set up, whether on the village boundary or on that of the *khandoms*, minor circuits, etc. Their positions are marked on the village map and measurement sketches.

(ii) Field marks are the marks placed at the bends and tri-junctions on the boundaries of survey fields and sub-divisions ; and include village boundary, *khandom* and other offset stones. Their positions are shown in the measurement sketches.

3. The above two classes of marks shall ordinarily be granite stones of the following descriptions and dimensions —

(i) Theodolite stones—of durable quality, roughly squared, of dimensions measuring $3' \times 9'' \times 9''$ for village boundaries, $2'—6'' \times 8'' \times 8''$ for *khandom* lines and $2' \times 6'' \times 6''$ for sub-*khandoms* and minor circuits, with a plummet hole $\frac{3}{4}''$ deep, cut on the top and a shank mark, $\frac{1}{4}''$ deep, cut on one of the sides.

(ii) Field stones—of durable quality, roughly squared, of dimensions measuring 2′ × 6″ × 6″, with a shank mark, ¼″ deep, cut on one of the sides.

Exception 1.—Survey marks which have been duly planted under proper authority before the issue of these Rules, if they are not below 2′—6″ × 6″ × 6″ in the case of theodolite stones and 1′—8″ × 4″ × 4″ in the case of field stones, shall be deemed to be of the prescribed dimensions or description, and need not be replaced on that account; but when a stone is missing, the new stone to be put in its place shall invariably be of the prescribed size and description, provided that the old stones already in stock are used up first even if they are undersized.

Exception 2.—In *punjapadom* lands and backwaters, theodolite stones shall be 8″ square and 5 to 8 ft. long according to the needs of the locality; and field stones shall be of dimensions varying from 4′ × 6″ × 6″ to 8′ × 8″ × 8″, according to the needs of the locality.

(iii) The following symbols shall also be cut on the theodolite stones to facilitate identification:—

(*a*) On a theodolite stone at the village tri-junction, a triangle (¼″ deep) enclosing the plummet hole.

(*b*) On a theodolite stone at any other point on the village boundary, two lines (¼″ deep), one on either side of the plummet hole, in the direction of the boundary line.

(*c*) On a theodolite stone on the *khandom* line, a circle (¼″ deep) enclosing the plummet hole.

4. When stones cannot be planted owing to the position of the survey mark falling on a rock, the survey mark shall be cut on the rock. Squares with 9 inch side or 8 inch side or 5 inch side shall be chiselled, instead of stones of that size, and the shank mark shall be cut adjoining the square. For theodolite stations, the plummet hole and the symbols mentioned in Rule 3 (iii) shall also be cut inside the square according to the class of survey mark.

5. When the water in the *punjapadom* lands and backwaters is too deep even for stones of the size mentioned in Rule 3, Exception 2, being planted, hard and stout cocoanut stems with the shank mark painted in tar near the top shall be planted firmly, so that a length of at least 4 feet may be buried under the ground and a length of 2 feet may be visible above high-water level.

6. (i) Every registered holder of land which has been surveyed (and is not at the disposal of Government) shall be bound to maintain in good repair, and renew, if missing, all survey marks situated

on or within the boundaries of his holding, as indicated below :—

Position of survey mark.	*Party responsible.*
(*a*) When the survey mark is situated within the boundaries of a registered field or sub-division.	The registered holder of that field or sub-division.
(*b*) When the survey mark is situated on the boundary between a poramboke field or sub-division and a registered field or sub-division.	The registered holder of the registered field or sub-division.
(*c*) When the survey mark is situated on the boundary between two or more registered survey fields or sub-divisions.	The registered holder of the field or sub-division on whose northern or eastern boundary, the survey mark is situated.

(ii) When the survey mark is situated within a poramboke or on the boundary between two porambokes, it shall be maintained at the cost of Government.

7. A stone shall be deemed to require repair when,

(*a*) it is out of the ground, or buried less than 2/3 of its length, or entirely covered by earth or overgrown by vegetation, or

(*b*) it is out of its correct position.

Explanation.—In these Rules, wherever theodolite or field stones are referred to, the rule shall apply, so far as may be, to the other kinds of survey marks also, *viz.*, rockmarks and cocoanut stems, mentioned in Rules 4 and 5 *supra*.

8. (i) In every case where survey marks have to be repaired or renewed by registered holders, the Accountant shall give notice (in duplicate) to the registered holder concerned, in Form No. I hereto annexed, calling upon him to repair or renew the same within 15 days of the service of the notice on him, as per the procedure prescribed in the Civil Procedure Code relating to service of summons or by affixture on some conspicuous place on the land in question.

NOTE :—Whenever notice is served by affixture, the attestation of the occupant of the land, if any, available, and other respectable *thadasthars* shall be taken.

(ii) On failure or refusal of the registered holder to comply with the requisition, the necessary work shall be done by the Accountant or any of the officers appointed for the purpose, and the cost thereof shall be recovered from the registered holders responsible for the maintenance of the stones, as per Rule 6 above, as an arrear of land revenue, as provided for in Section 10 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

9. The cost of renewing a missing stone under Rule 8 shall comprise the following items :—

(i) the actual cost, at the village depot, of a stone of the required size and description, as notified by the Tahsildar ;

(ii) the actual cost of hired labour employed for conveying the stone from the village depot to the land and planting it ; and

(iii) a fixed charge for the time and labour of the Government maintenance staff, which charge shall be calculated at 14 chs. for each stone.

10. The cost of repairing a stone under Rule 8 shall comprise the following items :—

(i) the actual cost of hired labour, if any, employed for clearing jungle and planting the stone correctly; and

(ii) a fixed charge of 14 chs. for each stone for the time and labour of the Government maintenance staff.

11. (i) The stones on the boundaries of each poramboke shall be numbered in the plotted sketch of the poramboke number, if available, or in its absence, in a sketch roughly drawn to scale. In this sketch, not only the theodolite stations within or on the boundary of the poramboke number, but also those lying close to the poramboke number, although they may be entirely within the adjoining fields, shall be marked and indicated by the proper symbols.

(ii) All theodolite and field stones marked on the sketch shall be numbered consecutively in the sketch in one series, irrespective of the class of stones. The counting of the stones shall be made from right to left (counter-clockwise) beginning from the south-east corner of the field.

12. A Stone Register shall be maintained by the Accountant in Form No. II appended, for all the stones on the boundaries of poramboke lands.

13. Column 4, *viz.*, the fields, the registered holders of which are responsible for the maintenance of stones, should be filled in carefully as per Rule 6 above.

14. The Accountant shall inspect every theodolite and field stone planted on the poramboke side at least once in a year. If the Accountant finds a stone in its proper position, he shall merely enter the date of inspection in column 5 of the register. In other cases, he shall add to this entry, the words 'missing', 'out of ground', 'buried' or 'over-grown', as the case may be. If the stones are renewed or repaired by the registered holders, the Accountant shall note the fact in column 6 of the register, with the date of the verification and initials.

15. If the missing stone cannot be replaced owing to its position now falling in a river-bed, road, lane, channel, railway or the like, the Accountant shall note the fact in the register and need not plant the stone.

16. The Revenue Supervisor shall, during his visit to the pakuthi, inspect as many stones as practicable whether previously inspected by the Accountant or not. When the result agrees with the Accountant's entry, if any, he shall merely enter his initials in the same column of the register. Where it differs, he shall score out the Accountant's entry and make his own. Where there is no entry of inspection by the Accountant, he shall note the result of his inspection in column 5 in the manner prescribed in Rule 14.

17. On the first day of every month, the Accountant shall prepare from the Stone Register an extract showing (*a*) the number of theodolite and other stones verified, missing or out of repair, and (*b*) the number of stones repaired or renewed by the registered-holders or by himself during the previous month, and send this extract with his signature to the Revenue Supervisor.

18. The Revenue Supervisor shall check the Stone Register with the extract during his visit to the pakuthi.

19. If any theodolite stones are entered in the register as missing or out of repair, the Revenue Supervisor shall refix them with reference to the original traverse records.

20. To provide an easily accessible stock from which renewals may be effected, the Tahsildar shall arrange to store in each pakuthi, in the custody of the Proverthicar, a few theodolite stones and a number of field stones of the proper size and description. The number of stones to be stocked shall be regulated by the Tahsildar from time to time according to necessity.

21. A stock register showing the number of stones received and sold or issued on indents shall be kept by the Proverthicar in Form No. III appended.

The Tahsildar and Revenue Supervisor shall, during their inspections, see if the stock register is properly maintained, work out the balance of stock as per the register on the date of inspection, and verify if the balance of stock agrees with the number of stones in the depot and also if the necessary chellans and indents are forthcoming. They shall also record in the stock register the result of their inspections.

22. The Tahsildar shall issue a Pass List, in duplicate, in Form No. IV appended, after carefully counting, measuring, and testing the quality of each stone, either by himself or by the Revenue Supervisor, give the original to the contractor and send

the duplicate to the Proverthicar direct, who shall, after verifying the number of stones, enter the same in the stock register, Form No. III, and return the duplicate to the Tahsildar.

23. The contractor shall submit his bills to the Tahsildar, in Form No. V appended, attaching the Pass Lists granted by the Tahsildar as vouchers. The Tahsildar shall carefully scrutinise the bills so submitted before passing them for payment.

24. The price of stones at the pakuthi depot shall be fixed by the Tahsildar and notified in the Government Gazette according to the terms of the agreement made with the stone contractor. Notice about the price of the stones shall also be published in the Pakuthi Cutcherry by the Tahsildar.

25. The total cost of stones shall be debited by the Tahsildar to "Survey Advance—Tahsildar, Taluk".

26. (*a*) All the old stones shall be disposed of first at their original value whether it is higher or lower than the present market value.

(*b*) All sales to the ryots shall be for cash; and the sums so realised shall be remitted into the treasury by the Proverthicar with the next remittance, with chellans in triplicate, to the credit of the abovesaid account head.

27. The Accountant or the Revenue Supervisor shall obtain the required number of stones on indent from the pakuthi depot, the Accountant's indent being invariably countersigned by the Revenue Supervisor.

28. The indent shall be in quardruplicate, in Form No. VI appended. The original will be kept by the Accountant or Revenue Superviser as his office copy. The duplicate will accompany the bill sent to the Tahsildar by the Revenue Supervisor for the stones renewed by him and the Accountants. The triplicate will accompany the monthly stone account of the depot submitted by the Proverthicar to the Tahsildar. The quadruplicate will be retained by the Proverthicar as authority for his issues.

29. The Accountant shall prepare bills (in duplicate) as per Forms Nos. VII and VIII appended, one for the stones planted, repaired and renewed by him in porambokes and unregistered lands, and the other for those renewed and repaired in the properties of defaulting registered holders, and submit them to the Revenue Supervisor with the necessary vouchers for the charges and also with clear sketches showing the position wherein stones were planted at Government cost. In these sketches, the letters "G. S." shall be noted in red ink against the stones planted at Government cost.

30. The Revenue Supervisor shall verify the accuracy of the bills and pass them. He shall then issue notices (in duplicate) in Form No. IX appended, under Section 16 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, to the parties affected by the Bills. Similarly the Revenue Supervisor shall prepare bills for the renewals and repairs done by himself and issue notices (in duplicate), in the above form, under Section 16 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, to the parties affected by the bills. He shall then send his own bills and those of the Accountants to the Tahsildar for further action with the duplicate copies of notices in Form No. IX served in the proper manner.

31. The Tahsildar shall cause these bills to be checked in his office. He shall also enquire into appeals, if any, preferred under Section 16 (2) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation. After the appeal time expires or after the appeals are disposed of, the Tahsildar shall draw the transport and planting and line-clearing charges passed by him in the bills relating to private properties (Form No. VIII) from the treasury in bills headed, "Survey Advance—Tahsildar, Taluk."

The statements of all the pakuthis in a month shall be bound or permanently stitched with an index for the same attached, at the top in Form No. VIII (A) appended.

32. The Tahsildar shall charge the total amount in the bills of charges incurred for stones planted in porambokes and unregistered lands, as per Form No. VII, to the contingencies of his office under 'demarcation of Government lands'. He shall at the same time credit the value of the stones included in the bill (Form No. VII) to "Survey Advance—Tahsildar."

33. The Tahsildar shall, after posting the fixed charges as per column 14 of the bill in the appropriate revenue registers of the taluk, send one copy of the bill in Form No. VIII for the sums recoverable from registered holders to the Proverthicar for recovery of the amounts, together with notices in Form No. IX (A) appended. The Proverthicar shall post the amounts to be recovered in a register, to be maintained by him, in Form No. X appended and the amount under fixed charges in Village Account No. 8 and shall have the notices served forthwith on the registered-holders concerned.

At the end of each month, the Proverthicar shall take this register with the chellan receipts for the amounts recovered and remitted into the treasury to the taluk office where all the recoveries will be marked by the taluk subordinate entrusted with the work in columns 16 to 18 of the original copy of the statement in Form No. VIII kept in the taluk office and initialled by the Head Clerk.*

*Now by the Deputy Tahsildar.

34. Should the Proverthicar be unable to collect within seven days from the date of service of the notice, in Form No. IX (A) on the registered holders the sums shown in column 15 of Form No. VIII, he shall prepare a list of the defaulters showing the sums due from each and submit it to the Tahsildar.

35. The Tahsildar shall then issue demands and take such coercive steps as may be necessary for the recovery of the amounts due.

36. (a) The Tahsildar or the Revenue Supervisor, if so ordered, shall check whether the Proverthicar is taking prompt action for the recovery of the sums recoverable from registered holders according to the bills in Form No. VII, whether the recoveries have been remitted into the treasury promptly and whether chellans for such remittances are forthcoming.

(b) The Tahsildar shall maintain in his office a register showing the amounts drawn under survey advance, the recoveries made under survey advance, etc., and shall also submit monthly Demand, Collection and Balance statements to the Dewan Peishker as detailed in Appendix I of these Rules.

37. An annual return shall be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Division Peishkar, in Form No. XI appended, of the total number of stones on the sides of porambokes in each pakuthi, the number inspected during the year, the number missing or requiring repair and the number repaired or renewed.

38. The Division Peishkar shall append a consolidated statement, in the same form for the whole Division, to the Annual Administration Report forwarded by him to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. He shall also specifically state in the report how far the maintenance of survey marks was properly attended to during the year.

39. In the resurveyed taluk of Neduvangad, the stones on the sides of porambokes shall be inspected once in every year, and the stones fixed on the boundary of survey fields once in every three years. The theodolite stations shall also be verified along with the field stones once in three years. The stones fixed on the boundaries of sub divisions, except those on the sides of poramboke sub-divisions, need not be verified.

PART II.

VERIFICATION AND SURVEY OF PORAMBOKES (FULL SURVEY NUMBERS OR SUB-DIVISIONS) WHICH HAVE BEEN DEMARCATED AND SURVEYED AT OR AFTER THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY.

1. The boundaries of the porambokes (full survey numbers or sub-divisions), which have been demarcated and surveyed at or

after the time of the original survey, shall be verified with reference to the measurements recorded for them and, if necessary, also to the measurements of the adjoining registered holdings.

2. All the missing stones on the boundaries of the porambokes shall be renewed and those requiring repair shall be repaired, as provided for in Part I of these Rules.

3. If, in the course of the verification of the porambokes, any of the previous survey measurements, either of the poramboke or of the adjacent lands, are found to be wrong and to require correction, the matter shall be reported by the Accountant to the Revenue Supervisor with clear and illustrative sketch of the fields in which corrections have to be made. The Revenue Supervisor shall examine the measurements on the ground and offer his remarks on the corrections required. The sketch together with the report containing the remarks of the Revenue Supervisor shall then be sent by the Tahsildar after verification, if necessary, to the Superintendent of Survey, for orders. On receipt of orders from the Superintendent of Survey, the poramboke shall be surveyed and plotted as per instructions received in the matter. A register of the corrections shall also be maintained noting all final orders received from the Superintendent of Survey.

4. Fifteen days before the commencement of the survey of porambokes for independent plotting, the Accountant shall (in addition to and along with the notice in Form No I appended) issue a notice (in duplicate) in Form No. XII appended, asking the holders of the adjoining registered lands to render help in the demarcation and survey of the common boundary between their registered lands and the porambokes.

On failure of the registered holder to comply with the requisition, the necessary work shall be done by the Accountant ; and the cost incurred therefor shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue as provided for in Section 10 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

5. The poramboke shall be measured for independent plotting in the 'triangles and offsets' system, and plotted sketches shall also be prepared for them.

Against those survey points in which no stones have been planted as per Rule 15 of Part I of these Rules the word 'peg' shall be entered in the plotted sketch.

6. Backwaters, rivers, broad and deep canals etc., need not be measured in 'triangles' as it will not be possible to do so. Traverse skeleton plots of the poramboke numbers shall be obtained from the Survey Office.

In the above mentioned porambokes, there might often be several holdings registered after the previous survey. Such holdings shall be demarcated and surveyed now, with reference to present possession and the *olugu* and other revenue records, and then plotted in the skeleton map.

7. In the case of porambokes, such as roads, canals etc. which have been widened by acquiring lands on sides or on one side alone, two sets of plotted records shall be prepared as indicated below:—

Firstly, a plotted sketch for the revenue or survey field, as the case may be, from which portions have been acquired, so as to show the poramboke and other sub-divisions in it.

For this purpose, the previous survey boundaries of the survey or revenue number, wherefrom portions have been acquired, shall be verified and fixed by running the necessary old chain lines; and the missing stones, if any, shall be renewed. If the positions of the previous survey marks fall within the road, stones shall not be planted for those marks. The remaining portion of the survey number or revenue field shall be measured for independent plotting; and offsets shall be taken to the survey marks pegged out within the road from the adjoining side of the remaining portion of the field. The plotted sketch thus prepared will be the sub-division sketch of the survey or revenue number from which land has been acquired.

Secondly, a sketch of the porambokes to show its revised boundaries (including the portions acquired).

The original boundaries of the poramboke shall be ignored and the poramboke shall be surveyed to its present width, *i. e.*, including the portions acquired. Demarcation stones shall be planted on the new boundary of the poramboke and the necessary 'G' lines run for plotting the poramboke independently.

8. (*a*) If, during the verification of survey and demarcation of the boundaries of the porambokes, any portion of the adjoining registered field is found lying unoccupied by the registered holder, but is in the possession of the Public Works Department which maintains the poramboke road, river etc., or lies indistinguishably amalgamated with the poramboke, the Accountant shall prepare a sketch of such unoccupied bit of the adjoining registered land and submit it through the Revenue Supervisor to the Tahsildar for investigation and orders. The Tahsildar shall investigate whether there are any records to show that such bit has been acquired by Government or has been relinquished by the registered holder, though the assessment for the portion has not been remitted and the bit has not been formally included in the Poramboke Register.

(b) If such records are found out, the Tahsildar shall take the further action required to reduce the assessment and to record the bit as poramboke, after giving due notice to the parties concerned, and shall also issue orders to the Accountant to demarcate and survey the bit of land as a poramboke sub-division of the survey number concerned.

(c) If no such records are forthcoming, the Tahsildar shall issue notice to the registered holder and enquire of the party whether the land has been acquired by Government previously, and if it has not been, whether he is willing to give up the bit of land to Government free of cost for use as poramboke.

(d) If the party admits previous acquisition by Government or gives a statement to the effect that he is willing to give up the land now free of cost, the Tahsildar shall take steps to reduce the assessment and to declare the bit as poramboke and issue orders to the Accountant to demarcate and survey the bit as a poramboke sub-division of the survey number concerned.

(e) If the party denies previous acquisition by Government and deposes that he is not willing to give up the bit of land free of cost, the Tahsildar shall, if the poramboke is maintained by the P. W. D., intimate the circumstance of the case to the Division Officer concerned, with sketch, and ask him to take steps to acquire the bit of land if it is absolutely required for use as poramboke; and in the case of porambokes not maintained by the P. W. D., the Tahsildar shall, if he thinks that the same is indispensably required for use as poramboke, report the matter to the Dewan Peishkar for taking steps for the acquisition of the bit of land.

9. For the encroachments detected, the Accountant shall prepare reports, in Form No. XIII appended, and submit them to the Revenue Supervisor, who shall after inspection on the ground send them on to the Tahsildar with his remarks.

The sketches in the reports shall be neatly drawn and shall contain the measurements taken. A sufficient number of check lines shall be measured for ascertaining the extent of the encroachment.

10. For marking the encroachments detected in backwaters, rivers, canals, roads etc., a copy of the 16" map or of the key-map of the poramboke number shall be used: and the encroachments shall be shown in it in hatched lines with their side measurements. The encroachments relating to a particular poramboke number shall be numbered consecutively. Separate sketches and other necessary records shall also be prepared for the encroachments as mentioned in Rule 9, and in these separate sketches, the serial numbers given for the encroachments in the group sketch shall be noted.

11. The Revenue Supervisor shall inspect 20 per cent of the poramboke numbers measured and plotted by the Accountants and also all the encroachments detected by the Accountants; and shall then send the records to the Tahsildar after duly initialling and dating the sketches in token of his having inspected and checked them.

12. Complaints about the demarcation of the boundaries received during the course of the survey work under Section 11 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation will be of two kinds:—

(i) those in which the contention is only that the boundaries have not been correctly fixed as per the previous survey measurements, and

(ii) those in which the contention is that any land now treated as poramboke forms part of registered land as per the *olugu* accounts or as per the old Settlement Demarcation Rules.

13. Complaints under Rule 12 (i) shall be presented to the Revenue Supervisor who will post them in a register to be maintained by him, whereas those under Rule 12 (ii) shall be presented to the Tahsildar of the taluk who shall have the same posted in a register to be maintained in the taluk office.

14. In regard to the complaints under Rule 12 (i), the Revenue Supervisor shall conduct the necessary enquiry as contemplated in Section 11 (2) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, and pass his decision in writing, giving full reasons, and shall immediately communicate the same to the parties in writing as required by Section 11 (3) of the above Regulation, stating in it that, if the party is not satisfied with the decision, he may prefer an appeal to the Tahsildar of the taluk (to whom an appeal shall lie against the decision of the Revenue Supervisor) in which the land is situated, within three months from the date of service of that order.

The Revenue Supervisor shall also make a report to the Tahsildar with the necessary sketches and records.

15. On receipt of the appeals contemplated in Rule 14, they shall be posted in a register to be maintained in the taluk office and the Tahsildar shall make a regular enquiry and decide on the question in dispute and pass an order under the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, as to where the survey mark or marks ought to be planted. The decision of the Tahsildar shall be forthwith communicated to the parties in writing.

16. In regard to the complaints under Rule 12 (ii), the Tahsildar shall conduct the necessary enquiry and pass orders in writing under Section 11 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of

1094, and shall immediately communicate the same to the parties in writing as required by Section 11 (3) of the above Regulation, stating therein that, if the party is not satisfied with the decision, he may prefer an appeal to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division within three months from the date of service of that order. The procedure laid down under Rule 15 shall be followed also in regard to the appeals received by the Peishkar under this Rule.

17. The Revenue Supervisor shall forward to the Tahsildar, at the beginning of every month, the plotted field measurement sketches and other records, if any, prepared in the previous month. The Tahsildar shall then send the plotted field measurement sketches to the Survey Office for checking.

18. On receipt back of the plotted field measurement sketches from the Survey Office, after check, the Tahsilder shall notify monthly, in the Government Gazette, the poramboke numbers in respect of which demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted sketches have been completed, as required by Section 11 (4) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

19. The Tahsildar shall, along with the publication of the abovesaid notification in the Gazette, issue notice, under Section 12 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, in Form No. XIV appended, to all registered holders affected by the survey, pointing out that appeals from orders passed under Section 11 of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation in cases where the registered holder or holders concerned were not present at the time of survey and those in which the boundary was not disputed at the time of survey (that is, except in regard to those complaints under Section 11 of the Regulation for which provision has been made in Rules 14 to 16 *supra*) may be made to the Tahsildar of the taluk if the case falls under Rule 12 (i) and to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division if it falls under Rule 12 (ii), within three months from the date of the notification published in the Government Gazette as per Rule 18.

In cases where there are encroachments, the registered holder shall be furnished with full particulars of the encroachment in respect of which action under the Land Conservancy Regulation may have to be taken against him.

20. Appeals preferred on receipt of notice under Section 12 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, shall be posted in a register to be maintained in the Taluk and Division offices, and decided by the Tahsildar or Dewan Peishkar, as the case may be, according as the cases relate to Rule 12 (i) or 12 (ii), and the decision communicated to the parties in writing by the respective officers. Such decision shall be final.

21. After the time allowed for preferring appeals is over, or after the appeal is disposed of, if one has been preferred, the Tahsildar shall arrange for the demarcation and survey being revised, wherever necessary, in accordance with the final decision.

NOTE :—Where no appeal has been preferred, the decision of the Revenue Supervisor or the Tahsildar, as the case may be, shall be final.

22. If it is decided that the land reported as encroachment forms part of the adjoining registered holding according to *olugu* measurements or the old Settlement Demarcation Rules, the land shall be demarcated and measured as a sub-division of the poramboke survey number or revenue field : and the Tahsildar shall take the necessary further action for fixing the assessment on the land and for issuing patta for it.

23. (i) If the encroachment is decided to be unobjectionable and is ordered to be transferred to assessed waste and to be registered, then also the encroachment shall be demarcated and surveyed as a sub-division of the poramboke survey or revenue field.

(ii) If however the encroachment is considered objectionable, necessary action shall be taken by the Tahsildar under the Land Conservancy Regulation.

24. The Tahsildar shall, in deciding appeals regarding the demarcation of boundaries under the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, take the advice of the higher officers of the Survey Department, if it is found necessary.

PART III.

SURVEY OF SUB-DIVISIONS NOT DEMARCATED AND SURVEYED AT THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY OR SUBSEQUENTLY.

(A) *Settlement sub-divisions which are porambokes.*

1. The poramboke sub-division alone (without the other sub-divisions in the survey number or revenue field) shall be first surveyed according to the existing shape seen on the ground.

When the poramboke sub-division is shown in the 'divide' sketch in one portion of the survey number or revenue number, but lies in a different portion within that survey number or revenue number, then also demarcation shall be made according to the existing position of the poramboke. A remark shall be made in the new sketch prepared that the survey has been done according to the lay of the ground, and the Tahsildar, or under his orders the Revenue Supervisor, shall verify the same and the old 'divide' sketch shall be cancelled by the Land Revenue Commissioner,

2. (a) If the area now calculated is the same as the settlement area though its present width is more or less than the width recorded in the 'divide' sketch, or

(b) If the area now calculated is more than the area recorded in the Settlement Register and if the present width is not greater than the width recorded in the 'divide' sketch, or

*(c) If the area calculated is less than the area recorded in the Settlement Register, but the width is not less than that recorded in the divide sketch,

then, in these three cases, the demarcation shall be confirmed according to the existing state of the ground.

3. If the present area and width are both less than the settlement area and the 'divide' sketch measurements, then the whole survey or revenue field with the poramboke and all the other sub-divisions in it shall also be surveyed according to existing limits. If the area of the next adjoining sub-divisions shows any excess that excess shall be added to the poramboke and treated as encroachment as far as there is deficit in the recorded width of the poramboke.

4. If both the present area and measurements are greater, then also the whole survey or revenue field with the poramboke and all the other sub-divisions in it shall be surveyed according to existing limits. If the next adjoining sub-divisions exhibit any deficit in area, the deficit may be made good from the area available in the poramboke over and above the recorded width of the porambokes as given in the 'divide' sketch

†*Note.*—In cases where there are no "divide" sketches showing the width of the porambokes, the demarcation and survey of the poramboke sub-divisions referred to in Rules 1 to 4 shall be made as per the extents recorded for them in the Settlement Register.

5. When the whole of a poramboke sub-division of any survey number or revenue field is now seen on the ground to be lying in the adjoining survey or revenue number, the poramboke sub-division shall be demarcated within the survey number or revenue number as per the Settlement Register, so as to cover the settlement area, and by the side of the existing poramboke. The whole area of the poramboke sub-division shall be treated as an occupation in respect of which an investigation will have to be made, and a report shall be submitted in Form No. XIII.

For the poramboke actually seen on the ground in the adjoining survey number, report shall be submitted with a sketch to the Tahsildar.

*As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1030 of 29/Rev., dated 18th June 1929.
†As amended by Notification Dis. No. 226/28 Rev, dated 14th February 1928.

6. When any portion of a poramboke sub-division of any survey number or revenue number lies in the adjoining survey number or revenue number, demarcation shall be made and action shall be taken as described in Rules 3 and 4 above; and a report, with sketch, shall be submitted to the Tahsildar in respect of the portion lying in the adjoining survey number or revenue number, as described in Rule 5.

7. The discrepancies reported as per Rules 5 and 6 shall be investigated and disposed of by the Tahsildar as detailed in Rule 8 of Part II of these Rules.

(B) Lanes, kals, &c. which are now found in registered land, but which have not been sub-divided as such by the Settlement Department.

8. When lanes, *kals*, &c., are found in registered lands but have not been brought as yet into the revenue records, the Accountant shall report the same with sketch to the Tahsildar.

9. The Tahsildar shall find out whether such lanes, *kals*, &c. are mentioned in the old *oluju* accounts of the adjoining registered holdings.

10. If the *kals*, lanes, &c., are mentioned in the old *oluju* accounts, the Tahsildar shall issue notices to the parties concerned and after hearing them, take the necessary steps for sub-dividing the porambokes, reducing the assessment on the area of the lanes, *kals*, &c., and declaring the same as porambokes.

11. If no *olugus* are found, then also notices shall be given to the parties concerned, and further action shall be taken as detailed in Rule 8 of Part II of these Rules.

(C) Pathways, canals, etc., within large minor circuits and backwaters.

12. In minor circuits, there are roads and pathways which have not been demarcated and declared as porambokes, because the adjacent registered holdings have not been demarcated and surveyed. In the backwaters also, the P. W. D. have peg-marked the waterways to be reserved for navigation, and these waterways also have not been surveyed.

The Proverthikar shall prepare key-maps for such minor circuits and backwaters, showing the existing roadways and waterways as also the registered lands therein and shall submit them to the Tahsildar.

13. The Tahsildar shall, in the case of the pathways, inspect the locality and determine which of them require to be demarcated for reservation as poramboke and the widths to be demarcated. He shall then send the key-maps with his remarks thereon to the Revenue Supervisor for demarcation and survey.

14. The Accountant shall demarcate and survey the pathways as ordered by the Tahsildar and the waterways as demarcated by the P. W. D. The Accountant shall form them into survey fields having a length of ten chains more or less, according to convenience, and each survey field shall be measured for independent plotting. The junctions of the adjoining registered lands, if ascertainable, shall be demarcated and shown in the field measurement sketch.

15. If the length of the pathway falling within the minor circuit is more than 40 chains, the Revenue Supervisor shall run a traverse line with theodolite along the pathway and take offsets to all the bends and junctions. It is not necessary that he should connect this traverse with any old theodolite station. It is enough if he starts the work from an old field stone on the outer boundary of the minor circuit and closes it on another old fieldstone.

16. The Accountant shall insert the new survey done by him for the pathways and waterways in the key-map furnished by the Proverthicar.

17. The Revenue Supervisor shall inspect the work, and then submit the records to the Tahsildar.

18. The Tahsildar shall, after the complaints, if any, are disposed of and after the time for appeal is over, submit proposals to the Dewan Peishkar for getting the pathways declared as porambokes and notified in the Gazette.

(D) Sub-divisions necessitated on account of puduval registry.

19. For the minor circuits in which, according to the accounts, lands are available for registry, the Proverthicar shall prepare a key-map showing all the sub-divisions registered at the time of Settlement and subsequently up-to-date. Then the land available for registry according to the accounts or the land applied for shall be inspected with the help of the key-map, and if it is found that the land has not been registered in anybody's name, the Accountant shall demarcate the land as per enjoyment if it is occupied, or cut it up into five acre blocks more or less if it is unoccupied.

The occupied lands and also small bits of unoccupied lands may be clubbed together to form survey fields, and surveyed accordingly, provided that the sub-divisions so clubbed are not over five in number and the total area of the sub-divisions clubbed is not more than five acres.

20. In the case of backwaters also, a key-map showing all the sub-divisions registered at the time of Settlement and subsequently up-to-date shall be prepared by the Proverthicar. With this key-map, the Accountant shall proceed to the ground, refix the

backwater boundary according to the original measurements, and then demarcate and survey all the holdings according to the extent registered for them.

21. In minor circuits where the waste areas have been split up into small blocks by the Survey Department, sub-divisions may become necessary. In such case, the portions applied for shall be demarcated as sub-division of the blocks, and plotted in a tracing made from the field measurement sketch prepared by the Survey Department.

22. Should the demarcation and survey of a registered puduval within a minor circuit disclose any excess in area over the registered extent, such excess shall, as far as possible, be utilised for providing the necessary pathways to the other holdings. If the provision of a pathway is unnecessary, the whole of the excess area shall be brought under registry.

23. In survey fields which have already been sub-divided at the time of Settlement, the new sub-divisions shall be given sub-numbers in continuation of the last sub-number of the fields. For instance, if a survey field originally contained 15 sub-divisions and 5 new sub-divisions are made, the new sub-divisions shall be numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

If letters have been assigned to the sub-divisions at the time of Settlement, or subsequently such letters shall be retained for these sub-divisions; but the new sub-divisions shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on.

24. In cases where a portion of a poramboke field is transferred to assessed waste for registry, it shall be demarcated and surveyed as a sub-division of the poramboke field and plotted within the survey number with all the previous sub-divisions, if any, in it.

(*E*) *Sub-divisions necessitated on account of karampathippu.*

25. As soon as the decisions in the *karampathippu* case become final (after the lapse of the appeal period or after the appeals are disposed of) such of these cases as involve further sub-division work shall be handed over to the Revenue Supervisor for demarcation and survey of the sub-divisions.

26. In the taluks that have been surveyed under the 'tak' system the whole survey field, with all the previous sub-divisions in it shall be surveyed and plotted.

In the other taluks, it is enough if plotted sketches are prepared for each revenue field with all the previous sub-divisions in it. The revenue field shall be surveyed in such a way as to admit of its independent plotting.

If the revenue field is, however, very large (over 5 acres), the new sub-divisions alone need be surveyed, and they may be surveyed separately or may be grouped for survey according to convenience.

In the resurveyed taluk of Neduvangad, it is enough if additional measurements required for plotting the new sub-divisions are taken, and if with these measurements the new sub-division is plotted in a copy of the existing field measurement sketch.

27. The outer boundary of the survey or revenue number shall be demarcated strictly in accordance with the original measurements, ignoring the present limits of enjoyment and the missing stones shall be renewed and repaired as provided for in Part I of these Rules. Sub-division boundaries which have been previously demarcated and surveyed shall also be dealt with in the same manner.

28. Sub-division boundaries which have to be newly demarcated shall be demarcated in accordance with the Government records and the documents of title wherever such records and documents clearly indicate the measurements, extent and shape of the sub-divisions to be made and in the absence of that in accordance with the limits of enjoyment as seen on the ground or as appearing from other evidence to be taken by the Survey Officers.

(F) *Sub-divisions necessitated on account of land acquisition.*

29. As soon as the award has been made in a land acquisition case and the land acquired is taken possession of on behalf of Government, the case shall, if it involves the demarcation and survey of new sub-divisions, be handed over to the Revenue Supervisor for demarcation and survey.

30. In respect of old land acquisition cases, the Tahsildar shall obtain from the Division Peishkar or other Land Acquisition Officer the cases disposed of since the Settlement.

The Tahsildar shall then make a pakuthi-war list showing the survey numbers, areas and other particulars regarding the lands acquired and also copies of the sketches in the files. These lists shall be handed over to the Revenue Supervisor for the survey of the sub-divisions involved in them.

31. The Revenue Supervisor shall ordinarily be guided by the rough sketch in the land acquisition file.

32. Where the area now in the possession of the Government is less than the area acquired, the Revenue Supervisor shall investigate, with reference to the acquisition sketch, where the deficit area lies, and shall treat the same as encroachment, and report the same to the Tahsildar with the necessary records for disposal.

33. Where there is excess area or where the area in the possession of the Government is in a survey number other than that from which the land was acquired, the Revenue Supervisor shall report the difference with sketches to the Tahsildar : and the Tahsildar shall deal with the same on the lines explained in Rule 8 of Part II of these Rules.

34. The demarcation and survey of the sub-divisions shall be carried out as detailed in Rules 27 and 28 above.

General.

35. Fifteen days before the commencement of survey of sub-divisions, the Accountant shall issue a notice, in duplicate, in Form No XV appended, to each of the registered holders concerned, calling upon them to produce survey marks of the prescribed description and dimensions, to clear the boundaries and to render necessary help for the demarcation and survey of the lands.

On failure of the registered holder to comply with the requisition, the necessary work shall be done by the Accountant or any of the officers appointed for the purpose, and the cost incurred therefor shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue as provided for in Section 10 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094.

36. If, during the survey of the sub-divisions, any errors are found in the side measurements or chain-line measurements of the survey number or revenue field, the Accountant shall report the same with a clear sketch for orders as explained in Rule 3 of Part II of these Rules.

37. As regards the sale of stones from the pakuthi depot, the preparation of bills for charges incurred in planting stones as per Forms Nos. VII and VIII appended, and the recovery of the amounts, the same procedure as prescribed in Rules 24 to 35 of Part I of these Rules shall be followed.

38. The Revenue Supervisor shall forward to the Tahsildar on or before the 10th of every month, the plotted field measurement sketches and other records prepared in the previuos month.

39. All the field measurement sketches shall be sent to the Survey Officer for checking. The sketches shall be checked and returned to the Tahsildar, who shall adopt, in the case of puduvals, the areas furnished by the Survey Department for the issue of pattah.

40. On receipt back of the plotted field measurement sketches from the Survey Office, after check in accordance with Rule 39 *supra*,

the Tahsildar shall notify monthly in the Government Gazette the sub-divisions in respect of which demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted sketches have been completed, as required by Section 11 (4) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation. X of 1094.

41. The Tahsildar shall also issue along with the notification referred to in Rule 40 individual notices in Form No. XIV appended for poramboke sub-divisions and No. XVI appended for other sub-divisions under Section 12 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, to all registered-holders affected by the survey.

42. Complaints received against the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions shall be disposed of by the Revenue Supervisor as provided for in Rules 12-14 of Part II of these Rules.

43. Appeals against the decisions of the Revenue Supervisor as per Rule 42 shall lie to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land in dispute is situated, provided they are preferred within three months from the date of service of the Revenue Supervisor's order on the party and they shall be disposed of as provided for in Rules 15 and 24 of Part II of these Rules. Similarly the appeals preferred after the issue of notices under Section 12 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, shall also be disposed of by the Tahsildar as per Rule 20 of the same Part. The final decision shall be incorporated in the records as provided for in Rule 21 of the same Part.

44. An Annual Return shall be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Division Peishkar, in Form No. XVII appended, of the total number of poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions that had to be surveyed at the beginning of the year, the number surveyed during the year, &c. The Division Peishkar shall, in his Annual Administration Report forwarded to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, mention specially whether adequate progress has been made in the survey of poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions during the year and attach thereto a statement for the whole Division in the aforesaid form. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner shall with his Annual Report forward to Government a consolidated statement for the whole State in the same form.

PART IV.

DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH LAND RECORDS MAINTENANCE.

(1) *Duties of the Accountant.*

1. The duties of the Accountant are :—

(*a*) the inspection of porambokes and detection of encroachments, and the demarcation, survey and plotting of poramboke survey numbers and sub divisions.

(*b*) the demarcation. survey and plotting of new sub-divisions, and

(*c*) the demarcation, survey and plotting of Settlement and other previous sub-divisions of all survey numbers or revenue fields in which current sub-divisions have to be surveyed.

2. The Accountant shall maintain a diary in Form No. XVIII appended. At the end of each month, he shall take a copy of his diary for the month and submit the same personally to the Revenue Supervisor, along with the records prepared by him during the month, for necessary check.

3. Every Accountant shall be thoroughly qualified in survey work. If any be found inefficient, he shall be sent to the Survey School at Trivandrum or Kottayam for re-training, such leave as he is eligible for under the Service Regulations being granted to him for the purpose. On production of a certificate of having become qualified, he shall be re-admitted for work in the pakuthi.

The maximum period allowed for such re-training in the Survey School shall be six months, *i. e.*, two courses for the school. If the Accountant fails to pass in the two chances thus given to him, he shall be discharged from his post.

(2) *Duties of the Proverthicar.*

4. The Proverthicar shall maintain a stock register of demarcation stones as prescribed in Rule 21 of Part I of these Rules, and sell the stones for ready cash to the landholders. The money realised by the sale of stones should be remitted into the treasury with the next remittance, under "Survey Advance—Tahsildar...... ....Taluk".

5. The Proverthicar shall issue stones to the Accountants and the Revenue Supervisor on indents given by them.

6. The Proverthicar shall submit at the beginning of each month an extract from the stock register together with the triplicate copies of the indents to the Tahsildar.

7. The Proverthicar shall recover promptly the sums recoverable from registered holders on account of the renewal of survey marks etc. done for them at Government cost owing to their default.

8. Every Proverthicar shall be thoroughly qualified in survey work. If any be found inefficient, he shall be sent to the Survey School at Trivandrum or Kottayam for re-training, such leave as he is eligible for under the Service Regulations being granted to him for the purpose. On production of a certificate of having become qualified, he shall be re-admitted for work in the pakuthi.

The maximum period allowed for such re-training in the Survey School shall be six months, *i. e.*, two courses of the school. If the Proverthicar fails to pass in the two chances thus given to him, he shall be discharged from his post.

(3) *Duties of the Revenue Supervisor.*

9. The Revenue Supervisor shall be in immediate charge of the land records maintenance work in the taluk and he shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the same. He shall be immediately subordinate to the Tahsildar.

10. The Revenue Supervisor shall be out on inspection duty for at least 18 days in a month. He shall, during his visits to the pakuthis, see that the demarcation, survey and plotting of the porambokes and sub-divisions are done by the Accountants in accordance with the rules and instructions issued.

11. He shall also check on the ground—

(*a*) the encroachments reported,

(*b*) twenty per cent of the poramboke numbers measured and plotted by the Accountants,

(*c*) twenty per cent of the sub-divisions, and

(*d*) twenty per cent of the field stones repaired, renewed and newly planted in the pakuthi.

12. He shall also check the plotting of the fair plotted sketches prepared by the Accountants and the areas noted in them and then submit the sketches to the Tahsildar.

13. He shall by constant inspection of field work and examination of records, bring to the notice of the Tahsildar any laxity on the part of the survey accountants and pakuthi officials.

14. He shall check the bills that are submitted by the Accountants on account of the renewal of survey marks etc., carried out at Government cost, and be responsible for their correctness. He shall also see that the stones obtained on indent are utilised without delay and that bills are submitted promptly.

15. He shall renew and repair the theodolite stations requiring attention.

16. Before the fifth and twentieth of every month, he shall submit a fortnightly diary in Form No. XIX appended.

17. He shall report to the Tahsildar the inefficient survey accountants and pakuthi officials who require re-training in survey.

18. He shall meet the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Survey during their inspections of the taluk and accompany them to the field during their inspections for receiving instructions.

(4) Duties of the Tahsildar.

19. The Tahsildar shall be responsible for the proper conduct of land records maintenance work in his taluk.

20. He shall, during his inspections, check some of the encroachments detected in porambokes by re-measurement and satisfy himself if the work has been done correctly.

He shall also check some of the sub-divisions demarcated and measured by the Accountants.

21. He shall maintain, in the taluk office, a register for the new sketches prepared and shall, after the sketches are finally passed, arrange for copies to be prepared, if it has not already been done. The originals of such sketches shall be recorded in the taluk office and the copies shall be preserved in the pakuthi cutcherry.

22. He shall also check the work of the Revenue Supervisor and see that he does proper work.

23. The Tahsildar shall keep up his own knowledge of survey by close and constant attention to that branch of work.

24. Before the tenth of every month, the Tahsildar shall submit to the Dewan Peishkar his own Land Records Maintenance Diary, in Form No. XX appended, and also the diaries of the Revenue Supervisor with his remarks.

If the Revenue Supervisor has not turned out sufficient quantity of work or has not done adequate touring work, he will recommend to the Dewan Peishkar the punishment to be meted out to the Revenue Supervisor in the shape of stopping his permanent travelling allowance, or otherwise.

*If any Proverthicar or Accountant has been reported by the Revenue Supervisor as requiring re-training in survey, or, if the Tahsildar himself finds that any of them requires such training, he shall direct such subordinate to the Superintendent of Survey for examination, and inform the latter about it.

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* Added as per Notification, Dis. No. 950/28/Rev., dated 5-7-1928.

(5) Duties of the Dewan Peishkar.

25. The Dewan Peishkar shall see that the Tahsildars and Revenue Supervisors and the subordinate staff discharge land records maintenance work properly.

He shall also, whenever possible, check on the ground the land records maintenance work of the staff.

26. The Dewan Peishkar shall review the work of the Tahsildars and the Revenue Supervisors once a quarter and send a copy of such review to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

(6) Duties of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

27. The Superintendent of Survey or under his direction his Assistant shall during his tours examine the land records maintenance work and see if the rules are properly worked.

[* They shall also check the knowledge in survey, of the Accountants and Proverthicars, who have been reported as requiring re-training, and arrange for their re-training, if found necessary. If they, however, find that the person reported against has sufficient knowledge in survey, they shall refer the matter to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner for orders. They may also, on their own motion, check the knowledge in survey of the Accountants, Proverthicars and Revenue Supervisors.]

Their notes of inspections of land records maintenance work shall be forwarded to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner for information and necessary action.

(7) General.

28. The higher officers of the Survey and Revenue Departments will, if during their checking of the land records maintenance work they find that the stones are not properly fixed in their correct positions, or that there is encroachment on porambokes or any other irregularity, bring it to the notice of the Revenue Supervisor through the Tahsildar and direct him to take the necessary action.

FORM No. I.

(Vide Rule 8 of Part I of the Rules).

NOTICE.

No.

To

....

..................Pakuthi, ... Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the survey marks noted in the subjoined statement are missing or out of repair, as specified against

* Added as per Notification Dis. No. 950/28/Rev., dated 5-7-1928.

them, and it is seen that you are the registered holder of the survey fields noted in column 4 of the statement as per the Thandaper Account.

2. These survey marks should be repaired or renewed, as the case may be, within 15 days of the service of this notice. In default of your doing so, the work will be done at Government cost, and the charges incurred will be recovered from you as an arrear of land revenue.

3. For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned who will give all reasonable assistance in the matter.

Station,
Date.

Accountant.

STATEMENT.

Taluk.		Pakuthi.		
Survey No. and its sub-division No. or letter	Serial No. of the stones in the field.	Whether theodolite (A) or field (B) stones.	Survey No. of the field or sub-division the registered holders of which are responsible for the maintenance of the stones.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5

CERTIFICATE OF THE ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER OFFICER.

The repairs or renewals mentioned above have been executed by the party.

Date.

Designation.

FORM No. II.

(Vide Rule 12 of Part I of the Rules)

Register of survey marks on the boundaries of Poramboke lands in Pakathi Taluk

(*Note.*—Each stone should have a separate line in the Register.)

Survey No. and its sub-division No. or letter.	Serial number of the stone in the field.	Whether theodolite (A) or field (B) stone.	Survey No. of the field or sub-division the registered holders of which are responsible for the maintenance of the stone.	Year.............M. E.				Year.............M. E.				Year.......M. E.			
				Name of inspecting Accountant.	Date of inspection and result.	If renewed or repaired by registered holder date of verification by Accountant.	Date of renewal or repair at Government cost and initials of the Accountant or other officer who executes the work.	Name of Inspecting Accountant.	Date of inspection and result.	If renewed or repaired by registered holder date of verification by Accountant.	Date of renewal or repair at Government cost and initials of the Accountant or other officer who executes the work.	Name of inspecting Accountant.	Date of inspection and result.	If renewed or repaired by registered holder date of verification by Accountant.	Date of renewal or repair at Government cost and initials of the Accountant or other officer who executes the work.
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7	5 (a)	5 (b)	6	7

FORM No. III.

(Vide Rule 21 of Part I of the Rules).

STOCK REGISTER OF DEMARCATION STONES.

(This register should be maintained in separate parts, each part being for one size of stone.)

Part.................stone...............size........................

Date.	From whom received.	No. of stones.	Rate fixed per stone.			Total cost.			No. and date of pass list authorising receipt.	Date.	To whom issued.	Whether sold for cash or issued on indent, if the latter, No. and date of indent.	No. of stones.	Rate per stone.			Total cost.			In the case of cash sale, the No. and date of chellan with which the money was remitted into the treasury.	Remarks.
			Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.						Rs.	Ch.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.		
1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11			12			13	14

Original.

FORM No. IV.

(*Vide Rule 22 of Part I of the Rules*).

Stone Pass List.

No.
Taluk.
Where delivered. Pakuthi.
Name of contractor.

Date on which stones were passed.	Number of stones passed. (*Enter the number in words as well as in figures.*)						Remarks.
	Theodolite stones.		Field stones.				
	Size.	Size.	Size.	Size.	Size.	Size.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I hereby acknowledge to have received the stones mentioned above.

Date. *Proverthicar.*

Duplicate.

FORM No. IV.

(*Vide Rule 22 of Part I of the Rules*).

Stone Pass List.

No.
Taluk.
Where delivered. Pakuthi.
Name of contractor.

Date on which stones were passed.	Number of stones passed. (*Enter the number in words as well as in figures.*)						Remarks.
	Theodolite stones.		Field stones.				
	Size.	Size.	Size.	Size.	Size.	Size.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I hereby acknowledge to have received the stones mentioned above.

Date. *Proverthicar.*

(Reverse.)

FORM No. IV.

Stone Pass List.

(Original).

Taluk.
Name of Pakuthi.
Name of contractor.
Date on which stones were passed.
Date of despatch of pass list to the Tahsildar.
Date of receipt of the pass list by the Tahsildar.
No. and date of contractor's bill in which the cost of stones was billed for.

FORM No. IV.

Stone Pass List.

(Duplicate).

Taluk.
Name of Pakuthi.
Name of contractor.
Date on which stones were passed.
Date of despatch of pass list to the Tahsildar.
Date of receipt of the pass list by the Tahsildar.
No. and date of contractor's bill in which the cost of stones was billed for.

FORM No. V.

(Vide Rule 23 of Part I of the Rules).

Contractor's bill for the cost of survey marks.

No.

The Tahsildar Taluk Dr.

To contractor for the supply of survey marks for Taluk.

Particulars of stones supplied.	No. and date of the pass list attached.		No. of stones.	Rate per stone.			Cost.			Remarks.
				Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C	
Theodolite stones	Size									
Field stones										
Total cost										

Total amount (in words)—Rupees

Date Contractor.

(The entries below are to be made in the Tahsildar's office).

Amount of credit available for Taluk under survey advance Rs. chs. c.

(1) Budget grant under survey advance for M. E.

(2) Add additional grant sanctioned in

Total

Deduct amount of contractor's and other bills already drawn

Balance available

Passed for Rupees (in words)

Camp

Date Tahsildar.

FORM No. VI.

(Vide Rule 28 of Part I of the Rules).

ORIGINAL.

(To be retained by the Indenting Officer).

Indent for survey marks on Stone

Depot of Pakuthi

Indent No.

Date.

Village in which the stones are to be used.

Size No.

Theodolite stones

Field stones

Accountant

Countersigned

Revenue Supervisor

Issued the abovementioned stones on

Proverthicar.

FORM No. VI.

(Vide Rule 28 of Part I of the Rules).

DUPLICATE.

(To accompany the bill of charges incurred for renewals and repairs of stones submitted to the Tahsildar).

Indent for survey marks on Stone

Depot of Pakuthi

Indent No.

Date.

Village in which the stones are to be used

Size No.

Theodolite stones

Field stones

Accountant

Countersigned

Revenue Supervisor

Issued the abovementioned stones on

Proverthicar

FORM No. VI.

(Vide Rule 28 of Part I of the Rules).

TRIPLICATE.

(To accompany the Depot Account submitted by the Proverthicar to the Tahsildar).

Indent for survey marks on Stone

Depot of Pakuthi

Indent No.

Date.

Village in which the stones are to be used

Size No.

Theodolite stones

Field stones

Accountant

Countersigned

Revenue Supervisor

Received the abovementioned stones on

Accountant.

FORM No. VI.

(Vide Rule 28 of Part I of the Rules).

QUADRUPLICATE.

(To be kept by the Proverthicar as voucher).

Indent for survey marks on Stone

Depot of Pakuthi

Indent No.

Date.

Village in which the stones are to be used

Size No.

Theodolite stones

Field stones

Accountant

Countersigned

Revenue Supervisor

Received the abovementioned stones on

Accountant.

FORM No. VII.

(Vide Rule 29 of Part I of the Rules).

Bill of charges incurred for stones planted &c., in Porambokes and unregistered lands in Pakuthi, Taluk, during the month of 111 M. E.

Survey No. of the land.	Description or nature of the land.	Particulars of stones planted.				Particulars of cost incurred for carriage and planting.			Line clearing charges.			Total Amount.	Remarks.
		Size.	Number.	Rate per stone.	Amount.	Particulars.	Rate per stone.	Amount.	Length cleared in chains.	Rate per chain.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. chs. c.	Rs. chs. c.		Rs. chs. c.	Rs. chs. c.		Rs. chs. c.	Rs. chs. c.	Rs. chs. c.	

Camp.
Date.

Accountant.
Revenue Supervisor.

FORM No. VIII.

(*Vide Rule 29 of Part I of the Rules*).

Bill of charges incurred for planting stones, etc., in private properties recoverable from registered holders in No. Pakuthi . Taluk, during 111 M. E.

Name of registered holder as per Thandaper account from whom to be recovered.	Survey Number of the land.	Particulars of stones planted.				Particulars of cost incurred for carriage and planting.			Line clearing charges.			Amount to be recovered from the registered holder.			Particulars of recovery.			Remarks.
		Size.	Number.	Rate per stone.	Amount.	Particulars.	Rate per stone.	Amount.	Length cleared in chains.	Rate per chain.	Amount.	To be credited to survey advance-Tahsildar Total of columns 6, 9 and 12.	To be credited to Government as miscellaneous receipts *viz*., fixed charges at 14 chs. per stone in the case of renewals and repairs of old stones alone.	Total amount of cols. 13 and 14.	Date of recovery.	Amount recovered.	No. and date of chellan in which the amount was remitted into the treasury.	
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.ch.c.	Rs.ch.c.		Rs.ch.c.	Rs. ch. c.		Rs.ch.c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs.ch.c.		Rs. ch. c.		

Camp.
Date.

Accountant.
Revenue Supervisor.

FORM No. VIII A.

(*Vide Rule 31 of Part I of the Rules.*)

Index of Recovery Statement sent to Proverthicars for recovery of amounts, during M. E.

Note.—There should be sufficient number of columns for months as is necessary to make the entries till the end of the year.

Serial No.	Amount to be recovered.				Recoveries in succeeding months.														
					Month.					Month.					Month.				
					Recoveries.			Balance.		Recoveries.			Balance.		Recoveries.			Balance.	
	Pakuthi.	Under survey advance—Tahsildar.	Under fixed charges.	Total.	Under survey advance—Tahsildar.	Under fixed charges.	No. and date of chellan receipt.	Survey advance—Tahsildar.	Fixed charges.	Under survey advance Tahsildar.	Under fixed changes.	No. and date of chellan receipt.	Survey advance—Tahsildar.	Fixed charges.	Under survey advance—Tahsildar.	Under fixed charges.	No. and date of chellan receipt.	Survey advance—Tahsildar	Fixed charges.
		Rs.ch.c.	Rs.ch.c.	Rs.ch.c.	Rs.ch.c.	Rs ch.c		Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c		Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c		Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c

FORM No. IX.

(*Vide Rule 30 of Part I of the Rules*).

NOTICE.

No.

To

....

..................Pakuthi....................Taluk.

1. The sums shown in the subjoined statement will be recovered from you, under Section 10 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094 as you have not attended to the renewals and repairs, etc., as per notices dated served on you, and as the work has been done at Government cost.

2. Appeal, if any, should be preferred to the Tahsildar Taluk within 30 days from the date of service of the notice.

Station
Date.

Revenue Supervisor,
Taluk.

Statement.

Taluk					Pakuthi				
Particulars of stones planted.			Cost of stones.	Cost of hired labour.	Line clearing charges.	Fixed charges at 14 chs. per stone.	Total amount to be recovered.	Remarks.
Survey number.	Size of the stones.	Number of stones						
			Rs. ch. c	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c	

FORM No. IX (A).

(*Vide Rule 33 of Part I of the Rules.*)

NOTICE.

No.

To

... ...
... ... Pakuthi ... ... Taluk.

You are hereby informed that the sum of Rs. Chs. C. imposed upon you as charges for the renewals and repairs of survey marks in Survey No. of Pakuthi, Taluk, by the Revenue Supervisor and intimated to you by him in Notice No. dated

has been confirmed, as no appeal has been received as specified in that notice / fixed at Rs. Chs. C. as a result of the enquiry made of the appeal preferred by on

You are to pay this sum of Rs. Chs. C. to the Proverthicar of Pakuthi within seven days from the date of service of this notice, failing which coercive steps will be taken against you according to law.

Tahsildar,
Taluk.

Date.

FORM No. X.

(Vide Rule 33 of Part I of the Rules).

Register of recovery of "survey advances" and "fixed charges" on account of stones planted in private properties in Pakuthi.

Serial Number.	Name of registered-holder from whom to be recovered.	Authority for recovery. Recovery statement.		Particulars of the stones planted.			Particulars of the amount to be recovered.					Details of recovery.			Remarks.
		Number.	Date.	Survey number of the land.	Description of the stones.	Number of stones.	Cost of stones.	Carriage and planting charges.	Line clearing charges.	Fixed charges.	Total	Date of recovery.	Amount recovered.	Date of remittance into the treasury and chellan number.	
							Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c	Rs.ch.c.		Rs.ch.c		

FORM No. XI.

(Vide. Rule 37 of Part I of the Rules.)

Annual Return of survey marks on the boundaries of Porambokes renewed and repaired during 111 M. E. in Taluk.

No. and name of village.	Description of stones.	Total number of marks in the village.	No. of stones inspected.		Among the stones inspected, No.		No. of stones renewed.			No. of stones repaired.			No. of stones remaining.			Remarks.
			By the Accountants.	By the inspecting officers.	Missing.	Requiring repair.	By registered-holders.	By the Accountants	By inspecting officers.	By registered-holders.	By the Accountants.	By inspecting officers	To be inspected.	To be renewed.	To be repaired.	
1	2	3	4		5		6			7			8			9

Station.
Date.

Revenue Supervisor. *Tahsildar.*

FORM No. XII.

(*Vide Rule 4 of Part II of the Rules*)

NOTICE.

No.

To

....

... ... Pakuthi............Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the poramboke numbers, adjoining survey numbers in Pakuthi, Taluk, which are included in your Thandaper Account, will be taken up for survey fifteen days after the service of this notice.

2. You are required to attend during survey and to render help by clearing jungle, whenever necessary. In default of your doing so, the work will be done at Government cost and the charges incurred will be recovered from you as arrear of land revenue.

3. For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned, who will give all reasonable assistance in the matter.

Station
Date

Accountant.

Certificate of the Accountant or other officer.

The line clearing work was done by the party.

Date *Signature.*
Designation.

FORM No. XIII.

(*Vide Rule 9 of Part II of the Rules*)

Taluk Office.

Register No.

Report on encroachment on $\frac{\text{poramboke}}{\text{unregistered}}$ land, found in No. Pakuthi Taluk.

1. Survey No. of the $\frac{\text{poramboke}}{\text{unregistered}}$ land, ____________ and its area____________acres____________ cents
2. Description of the land, whether assessed, unassessed, or poramboke ; if poramboke, its nature.
3. Area encroached____________acres____________cents.
4. Name of occupant, and address.
5. How occupied ; with the age of the occupation.
6. Sketch of the occupation.

[*Here enter sketch*]

[Reverse of Form No. XIII]

7. Prohibitory assessment, if any, previously imposed.

Date *Signature of the Accountant.*

---

8. Revenue Supervisor's opinion or remarks.
9. Purport of Revenue Supervisor's decision, in case he has disposed of an original land complaint under Rule 14 of Part II.
10. Whether any appeal was preferred and if so, purport of appeal decision passed by the Tahsildar under Rule 15 of Part II under the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation.
11. Purport of Tahsildar's decision, in case he has disposed of a complaint under Rule 16 of Part II.
12. Whether any appeal was preferred and if so, purport of appeal decision passed by the Dewan Peishkar under the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, under Rule 16 of Part II.
13. Date of service of notice to party under Section 12 (1) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, under Rule 19 of Part II.
14. Purport of appeal decision, if any, under Rule 20 of Part II—
    (a) by the Tahsildar
    (b) by the Dewan Peishkar.

FORM No. XIV.

(*Vide Rule 19 of Part II, and Rule 41 of Part III of the Rules.*)

NOTICE.

No.

To

____

______________ Pakuthi, __________ Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the porambokes, *viz.*, survey numbers __________ adjoining survey numbers ______________ __________ in __________ __________ Pakuthi, ______________ Taluk. for which you are seen to be the registered holder, have been demarcated and surveyed and the fact has been published in the Government Gazette dated ______________________
2. You are also informed that the encroachment shown in the subjoined sketch has been taken against you.
3. Complaints against the present demarcation of the boundaries of your abovesaid lands, if any, should be preferred within three months from the date of publication (*i.e.*, ______________) of the abovesaid notification to the undersigned if it be one that the boundaries have not been correctly fixed as per previous survey measurements, or to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division if it be one that the land now treated as poramboke forms part of registered land as per the *olugu* accounts or as per the old Settlement Demarcation Rules.
4. Copies of measurement or other records required may be had from the Taluk Cutcherry on payment of the prescribed fees.

Date. *Tahsildar.*

Sketch of the encroachments

[Here enter the Sketch.]

FORM No. XV.

(*Vide Rule 35 of Part III of the Rules.*)

NOTICE.

No.

To

____

______________ Pakuthi, __________ Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the sub-divisions noted below will be taken up for demarcation and survey fifteen days after the service of this notice, and it is seen that you are the registered holder of these sub-divisions.
2. You are required to produce survey marks of the prescribed size and description and render necessary help by clearing

jungle, planting stones, etc., during the survey. In default of your doing so, the work will be done at Government cost and the charges incurred will be recovered from you as an arrear of land revenue.

3. For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned, who will give all reasonable assistance in the matter.

Station. *Accountant.*
Date.

Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Sub-divisions.
...	...	...
...	...	...

Certificate of the Accountant or other Officer.

The planting of stones and other works have been done by the party.

Signature.
Designation.

Date.

FORM No. XVI.

(*Vide Rule 41 of Part III of the Rules.*)

NOTICE.

No.

To

__________ Pakuthi, __________ Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed, that the sub divisions __________ of survey numbers __________ in __________ Pakuthi, __________ Taluk, which were registered in your name, have been demarcated and surveyed, and the fact has been published in the Government Gazette dated __________

2. Complaints against the present demarcation of the boundaries of your abovesaid lands, if any, should be preferred to the undersigned within three months from the date of publication (*i. e.*, __________) of the abovesaid notification.

3. Copies of measurement or other records required may be had from the Taluk Cutcherry on payment of the prescribed fees.

Tahsildar.

Date.

FORM No. XVII.

(*Vide Rule 44 of Part III of the Rules.*)

Annual Return of poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions demarcated and surveyed during 11 M. E. in Taluk.

No. and name of village.	No. of poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions remaining to be surveyed at the beginning of the year.	No. of poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions sanctioned during the year.	No. of poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions surveyed and plotted during the year.		No. of stones put in for the poramboke, puduval and other sub-divisions.		No. of old stones.				Remarks.
							Renewed.		Repaired.		
			Of the old sub-divisions as per Col. No. 2.	Of the new sub-divisions as per Col. No. 3.	Theodolite stones.	Field stones.	Theodolite stones.	Field stones	Theodolite stones.	Field stones.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7				8

Station.
Date.

Revenue Supervisor.

Tahsildar.

FORM No. XVIII.

(*Vide Rule 2 of Part IV of the Rules.*)

Diary of Survey Accountant of pakuthi, for the month of 111 M. E.

Date.	Verification of Poramboke boundaries.			Demarcation and survey of Porambokes.										Encroachments detected.		Demarcation and survey of sub-divisions.									Remarks.
				Porambokes which are settlement sub-divisions			Full number of Porambokes.			Back waters, long canals and roads, etc.															
	Survey or Revenue No. of the Poramboke.	Survey or Revenue No. of the adjoining lands measured.	Total No. of chains measured.	Survey or Revenue No.	Full area of Survey or Revenue No.	Chains measured	Survey or Revenue No.	Area.	Chains measured.	Survey or Revenue No.	Chains measured.	Number of stones found missing.	No. of stones renewed.	Number.	Area.	Nature of the sub-division.	File No. of the Taluk.	Number of the Survey or Revenue numbers sub-divided.	No. of sub-divisions contained in the Survey or Revenue No.	Area of the full Survey or Revenue field measured for plotting.	Number of sub-divisions surveyed.	No. of chains measured.	No. of stones planted by ryots.	No. of stones planted at Government cost.	

Station.
Date.

Accountant.

FORM No. XIX.

(Vide Rule 16 of Part IV of the Rules.)

(1st page)

Diary of Revenue Supervisor of Taluk, for the first/second fortnight of 111

(All the days in the fortnight should be shown in this page.)

Date.	Village in which encamped.	Nature of work performed.	Details of the work done, in the case of work other than field inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

Camp.
Date.

Revenue Supervisor.

(2nd page)

DETAILS OF FIELD INSPECTION.

(Only the dates on which field inspection was done need be entered in this page.)

Date.	Name of village in which work was inspected.	Name of accountant whose work was inspected.	Survey of porambokes.					
			Survey fields remeasured for fixing correctly the boundaries of porambokes.	No. of chains measured	Poramboke numbers surveyed for independent plotting	No. of chains measured	No. of encroachments checked in the porambokes inspected.
1	2	3	4				

(3rd page).

Field stones inspected out of those renewed and repaired.			Theodolite stations refixed by the Revenue Supervisor.	Inspection of sub-divisions surveyed.			Land complaints enquired into.	Quality of the work examined good, fair, indifferent or bad.	Remarks.
Survey No.	Renewed No.	Repaired No.		Survey No.	Sub-division No.	No. of chains measured			
5			6	7			8	9	10

Revenue Supervisor.

(4th page.)

DIARY OF REVENUE SUPERVISOR.

Remarks of the Tahsildar.

Mr.

of Taluk.

For $\frac{\text{first}}{\text{second}}$ fortnight of 111

Orders of the Dewan Peishkar.

Abstract.

Period	No. of days spent on field inspection.	No. of days spent at head quarters.	No. of days spent on leave, or holidays.	Remarks.
During the fortnight.				
Up to the fortnight since the beginning of the year.				
Total...				

FORM No. XX.

(Vide Rule 24 of Part IV of the Rules).

(1st page)

L. R. M. Diary of Tahsildar, Mr. of
Taluk, for the month of 111 M. E.

Date.	Village in which encamped.	Nature of work performed.	Details of the work done in the case of work other than field inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

Camp.
Date.

Tahsildar.

(2nd page.)

DETAILS OF FIELD INSPECTION.

(Only the dates on which field inspection was done need be entered in this page).

Date.	Name of village in which work was inspected.	Survey of porambokes.					Field stones inspected out of those renewed and repaired		
		Survey fields remeasured for fixing correctly the boundaries of porambokes	No. of chains measured.	Poramboke numbers resurveyed for independent plotting	No. of chains measured.	No. of encroachments checked in the porambokes inspected.	Survey number.	Renewed number	Repaired number.
1	2	3	4				5		

(3rd page.)

Inspection of the theodolite stones refixed by the Revenue Supervisor.	Inspection of sub-divisions surveyed.			Land complaints enquired into.	Quality of the work examined: good, fair, indifferent or bad.	If the work inspected is the over-check of the work of the Revenue Supervisor, brief remarks about the Revenue Supervisor's work.	Remarks.
	Survey number.	Sub-division number.	No. of chains measured.				
6	7			8	9	10	11

Tahsildar.

(4th page)

DIARY OF TAHSILDAR

Mr.

of

For the month of 111.

Orders of the Dewan Peishkar.

ABSTRACT.

Period.	No. of days spent on field inspection.	No. of days spent on record inspection.	Remarks.
During the month.*			
Up to the month since the beginning of the year.*			
Total ...			

* Amended as per Notification dated 11-3-1927.

APPENDIX.*

1. A register shall be maintained in every taluk office in Form A appended, showing the amounts drawn under survey advance and the recoveries and adjustments made. A total should be struck at the end of each month and should be agreed each month with the treasury figures under debits and credits "Survey Advance—Tahsildars". These figures should also be agreed with the Account Office figures transmitted for the purpose, as soon as the accounts for a month are closed. There should be a certificate of agreement in the register in respect of the figures of each month.

2. At the beginning of each month the Tahsildar shall prepare demand, collection and balance statements in Forms B to D appended, get them verified by the Sub-Treasury Officer and forward them to the Dewan Peishkar, before the 10th of each month.

3. The Dewan Peishkar shall get the statements scrutinised in his office and get them verified by the Divisional Treasury Officer before the 15th of each month. He shall then prepare consolidated statements in Forms B to E, review them and send copy of his review, together with copies of the statements, to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

4. The Land Revenue Commissioner shall examine the statements, and send a consolidated statement in Form E to the Account Officer. The Commissioner shall also review the statements at the end of each quarter and send copy of his review to the Government and the Account Officer, together with copies of the statements in Form E.

5. As soon as the accounts for a month are closed the Account Officer shall send a consolidated statement to the Land Revenue Commissioner showing the opening balance, debits, credits and closing balance under "Survey Advance—Tahsildars" during the month and the Land Revenue Commissioner shall see that differences, if any, between the departmental and the Account Office figures are reconciled.

6. A demand, collection and balance statement for the whole year in Form E shall also be appended to the Administration Report of the Department.

7. A new sub-head under Land Revenue—Miscellaneous will be opened in each treasury and sub-treasury under "fixed charges—L. R. M. scheme" to watch the recoveries under fixed charges and to verify the same. The demand and collection under fixed charges

*Substituted as per order Dis. No. 1683 of 30/Rev., dated 20-12-1930.

need not be included in the D. C. B. statements mentioned above as they will be included in the Land Revenue D. C. B. statements. The Account Officer shall exhibit the receipts under this head in a separate column in the monthly statement of receipts forwarded by him to the Land Revenue Commissioner so as to enable him to watch and verify the recoveries under this item.

8. The stock in the pakuthi depots shown in Forms D and E shall include the stock issued to the L. R. M. staff but not accounted for by them. The L. R. M. branch shall be treated as a pakuthi for this purpose and in the statements sent up from taluk offices, "L. R. M. branch" shall be shown as a pakuthi beneath the names of pakuthies in Col e 2.

FORM A.

(Vide Rule 1 of Appendix I to the Rules.)

Register showing the amounts drawn under Survey Advance and the recoveries and adjustments made on account of planting of demarcation stones.

Amount drawn under Survey Advance.											Amount adjusted under Survey Advance.												
	Cost of stones.				Cost of carriage and planting and line clearing charges.						Value of stones sold for cash.		Value of stones planted in Government lands charged to contingencies.		Recoveries made from registered holders for stones planted in registered lands.								
Date of drawal of the amount.	Size	No. of stones.	Amount.	No. and date of abstract bill.	Carriage and planting.	Line clearing.	Total.	No. and date of the abstract bill.	Document on the strength of which the amounts are drawn.	Total amount drawn.	No. of stones.	Cost	No. of stones.	Cost.	No. of stones.	Cost of stones.	Carriage and planting.	Line clearing charges.	Total.	Date of adjustment.	Document on the strength of which the amount was adjusted.	Total amount adjusted.	Remarks.
			Rs. ch. c.		Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.			Rs. ch. c.		Rs. ch. c.		Rs. ch. c.		Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.			Rs. ch. c.	

FORM B.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of amount spent in respect of stones planted in registered holdings for 111 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of Pakuthi.	Demand.																												
		Amount pending collection at the end of the previous month as per Form No. VIII sent to the Proverthicars.							Amount to be collected as per Form No. VIII sent to the Proverthicars during the month.							Abstract Bill.					Total									
		Stones.				Cost of carriage, planting etc, col. 13 of Form No. VIII.			Stones.				Cost of carriage, planting etc., col. 13 of Form No. VIII.			No.	Date.	Amount.			Stones.				Cost of carriage, planting etc.			Total.		
		No.	Value.						No.	Value.											No.	Value								
			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.		Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.			Rs.	ch.	c.		Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1	2	3				4			5				6			7					8				9			10		

FORM B—(*contd.*)

Collection.														Balance.							Remarks.
Amount collected and credited to survey advance during the month.							Total.			No. and date of chellan for the credit made.				Stones.				Cost of carriage, planting etc.			
Stones.				Cost of carriage, planting etc.										No.	Value.						
No.	Value.																				
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No.	Yr.	M.	D.		Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	
11				12			13			14				15				16			

Verified the figures in Cols. 12 and 13 and found correct.

Station
Date

Sub-Treasury Officer. *Tahsildar.*

FORM C.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of amount spent in respect of stones planted in Government lands during 111 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of pakuthi.	Demand.												Collection.						Balance.			
		Amount as per Form No. VII.								Total.				Amount transferred to contingencies during the month and credited to survey advance.				Number and date of contingent bill in which adjustment is made.		Amount to be transferred to contingencies as per Form No, VII passed up to the end of the month.			
		Passed up to the end of the previous month.				Passed during the month.																	
		No. of stones.	Value.			No. of stones.	Value.			No. of stones.	Value.			No. of stones.	Value.			No.	Date.	No. of stones.	Value.		
			Rs.	ch	c.		Rs.	ch	c.		Rs.	ch	c		Rs.	ch	c.				Rs.	ch	c.
1	2	3				4				5				6				7		8			

Station.

Date.

Verified the figures in Cols. 6 & 7 and found correct.

Sub-Treasury Officer. *Tahsildar.*

FORM D.

Statement showing the stock, issue and balance of demarcation stones in pakuthi depot for 111 M. E.

No.	Name of pakuthi.	Stock.																				Issue during the month.												Balance at the end of the month.					Remarks.
		In the pakuthi depot at the beginning of the month.					Purchased during the month.					Abstract Bill.					Total.					Issued on indents.					Cash sales.					No. and date of chellan receipts.		Stock in pakuthi depot.					
		No. of stones		Value.			No. of stones.		Value.			No.	Date	Amount.			No. of stones.		Value.			No. of stones.		Value.			No. of stones.		Value.			No.	Date	No. of stones.		Value.			
		Theodolite.	Field.	Rs.	ch	c.	Theodolite.	Field.	Rs.	ch	c.			Rs.	ch	c	Theodolite.	Field.	Rs.	ch	c.	Theodolite.	Field.	Rs.	ch	c.	Theodolite.	Field.	Rs.	ch	c.			Theodolite.	Field	Rs.	ch	c.	
1	2	3					4					5					6					7					8					9		10					

Verified the figures in columns 5 and 9 and found correct.

Station

Date

Sub-Treasury Officer.

Tahsildar.

FORM E.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Survey Advance—Tahsildars for 111 M. E.

No.	Pakuthi/Taluk.	Opening Balance.				Advance during the month.		Total advance.
		Total of cols. 3 and 4 of Form B.	Amount as per col. 3 of Form C.	Value of stock in the pakuthi depot at the beginning of the month col. 3 of Form D.	Total of cols. 3 to 5.	Value of stones purchased col. 5 of Form D.	Cost of carriage, planting etc. drawn on bills col. 6 of Form B.	Including opening balance Total of cols. 6, 7 and 8
		Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Recoveries during the month.				Balance.			
Total of columns 11 and 12 of Form B.	Amount as per col. 6 of Form C.	Amount remitted on account of cash sales as per column 8 of Form D.	Total of cols. 10 to 12.	Total of columns 15 and 16 of Form B.	Amount as per column 8 of Form C.	Amount as per column 10 of Form D.	Total.
Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.	Rs. ch. c.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Station.
Date.

(10)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 74 of 27/Revenue, dated 14th January 1927.)

With the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, it is hereby notified that under Section 4 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, the following officers are hereby appointed, by virtue of their office, to be 'Survey Officers' under the above said Regulation :—

(1) The Division Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions and the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(2) The Tahsildars of all Taluks.

(3) All Taluk Revenue Supervisors.

(4) All Proverthicars.

(5) All Pakuthi Accountants.

2. Government further direct that each of these classes of officers shall exercise and perform the powers and duties of a "Survey Officer" within the local limits noted below against each, subject to the control of Our Government and of the officers of the Revenue Department to whom they are subordinate :—

Name of Officer.	*Limits of jurisdiction.*
(1) The Division Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions and the Commissioner, Devicolam.	All the taluks of the Revenue Division of which they may be in charge.
(2) Tahsildars	The taluk to which each of them is posted.
(3) Revenue Supervisors	The taluk in which each of them is posted for duty.
(4) Proverthicars	The pakuthi in which they
(5) Pakuthi Accountants	are posted for duty.

*3. The Notifications mentioned below are cancelled.

(1) Dis. No. 310 of 21/L. R, dated the 12th March 1921.

(2) R. O. C. No. 3108 of 24/Rev., dated the 22nd January 1925.

(11)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 74 of 27/Revenue, dated 14th January 1927)

In supersession of Notification Dis. *No. 3102 of 21/L. R. dated the 12th March 1921, it is hereby notified, with the sanction

*As amended by Notification Dis. No. 526/27/Rev., dated 7th May 1927.

of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, that the following Rules are passed under Section 32, clause (c), of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094 for prescribing and limiting the powers of officers conducting proceedings under the Regulation and for regulating their procedure :—

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Regulation under which powers are given.	Brief description of the powers conferred.
Revenue Supervisor	7 (1) and (2)	Employment of hired labour for survey and charging cost to registered holders.
	8	Provision of suitable survey marks.
	11 (1) and (2)	Ordering the demarcation of boundaries.
	11 (3)	Enquiry into boundary dispute.
	12 (1)	Giving notice to registered holders of orders passed.
	16 (1)	Power to issue notices to registered holders of land in the matter of recovery of cost of maintenance due from them.
	29	Power to summon witnesses and require production of document.
Proverticars Pakuthi Accountants.	7 (1) and (2)	Employment of hired labour for survey and charging cost to registered-holders.
	8	Provision of suitable survey marks.

(12)

RULES.

(*Dis. No. 462 of 27/Revenue, dated 19th April 1927.*)

RULES FOR POINTING OUT THE BOUNDARIES OF REGISTERED HOLDINGS ALREADY DEMARCATED AND SURVEYED AS PER THE APPLICATIONS OF REGISTERED HOLDERS.

With the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, the following Rules are passed under Section 32 (*g*) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, regarding the procedure to be adopted in the case of applications from private parties for pointing out the boundaries of their registered holdings already demarcated and surveyed, with a view to ensure the proper maintenance, renewal, and repairs of the survey marks required under Section 14 of the said Regulation :—

1. Applications for pointing out the boundaries of registered lands *already demarcated and surveyed*, shall be made to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land concerned is situated.

2. Every application shall be signed by the applicant and presented by the applicant in person or by duly authorised agent and it shall contain full and accurate information on the following points :—

(1) The pakuthi in which the land concerned is situated.

(2 Survey number with revenue or sub-division number of the land.

(3) Extent of the land concerned.

(4) The name of the pattadar.

(5) The name in full and the residence of the applicant.

(6) The applicant's right or interest in the land in item (2).

3. The Tahsildar shall enter the application in a register to be kept in the taluk for such applications in Form 1 annexed.

4. The applicant shall bear the cost of the work to be done.

5. The fees to be levied will depend on the area of the survey number containing the lands in the case of taluks surveyed under the "Tak" system and the resurveyed taluk of Neduvangad, and on the area of the revenue numbers containing the lands in the case of the other taluks.

The fees will be calculated at the following rates :—

(*a*) If the area of the survey number or revenue number is one acre or less—Re. 1-Chs. 14.

(*b*) If the area of the survey number or revenue number is more than one acre—Re. 1-Chs. 14 for the first acre and Re. 1 for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

In cases where the above rates of fees are not suitable owing to the heavy work involved, the Tahsildar may fix higher fees according to the condition of the case, in consultation with the Dewan Peishkar of the Division or the Commissioner, Devicolam.

6. The Tahsildar shall, after determining the fees to be levied, issue notice to the applicant in Form 2 annexed, informing him of the amount to be deposited and forward the application to the Revenue Supervisor (Revenue Inspector in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade) who shall themselves attend to the work.

7. If the applicant fails to deposit the fee mentioned above within seven days as prescribed in the notice, the application shall be rejected.

*8. The fee deposited shall be remitted into the treasury under the head "1 B (3) other items". It shall not be refunded to the applicant unless the Tahsildar finds that the work could not be done, owing to the original survey record being incomplete or discrepant or to other causes. In such cases the Tahsildar shall report the matter to the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be, and get his sanction for the refund.

9. The officer attending to the work shall issue notice in Form 3 annexed, to the applicant as well as to the pattadars of the adjoining lands, fixing the date of commencement of the work, at least seven days in advance.

†10. If the applicant, after making the deposit, fails to produce the necessary survey marks or coolies for the line clearance in spite of the notice issued, the application shall be returned by the officer to the Tahsildar and it shall then be struck off the register. The applicant shall also forfeit the amount deposited by him. Complaints on the question whether there has been default or not will be enquired into and disposed of by the Tahsildar and his decision thereon shall be final.

If the pattadars of the adjoining lands fail to produce the necessary survey marks etc., in spite of the notices issued to them. the necessary work will be done at Government cost in the first instance and the charges incurred will be recovered from them as an arrear of land revenue.

11. The boundaries shall be refixed according to the existing measurement records, and the necessary renewals and repairs of survey marks executed. The applicant and the adjoining land-holders shall be asked to attest the refixing sketch of the land in token of the work having been attended to by the officer responsible therefor. But the refusal of any of the parties to attest the sketch shall, in no way, interfere with the closing of the records and completion of the work.

12. Complaints received during the course of the demarcation and survey shall be enquired into and disposed of by the Tahsildar.

13. After the application and records are received from the Revenue Supervisor (or Revenue Inspector), the Tahsildar shall issue notice in Form 4 annexed, to all parties affected by the survey, about the completion of the work.

14. Appeals against the orders of the Tahsildar under Rule 12 shall lie to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division or the Commissioner

*Substituted by Notification Dis. No. 1607/29 of-P. W. dated 16th November 1929.
†Substituted by Notification Dis. No. 348 of 32/Revenue dated 23rd March 1932.

Devicolam, as the case may be. Such appeals should be preferred within three months from the date of service of the notice in Form 4. The decisions of these officers shall be final.

*15. If, in the course of the above work, discrepancies are found in the original survey measurements, report may be made to the Superintendent of Survey as to the corrections required, if porambokes adjoin the registered holdings and the corrections affect the poramboke boundaries. When the corrections affect the measurements of registered lands alone, the Tahsildar, and the Dewan Peishkar of the Division or the Commissioner, Devicolam, on appeal, shall ordinarily decide as to the corrections required. If, however, the assistance of the officers of the Survey Department is found to be unavoidably necessary in any difficult case, reference may be made to the Superintendent of Survey for his opinion.

FORM 1.

Register of applications for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt of application.	Name and address of the applicant.	Particulars of the lands.			Amount of fees determined by Tahsildar.	No. and date of Chalan with which the amount was remitted.	Date of sending the application to Revenue Supervisor.	Date of receipt back from Revenue Supervisor.	Date of issue of notice to parties about completion of work.	Remarks.
			Pakuthi	Survey No. and Revenue No. or Sub-division No.	Area of the Survey No. or Revenue No.						
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10

*Added by notification Dis. No. 511 of 29/Rev. dated 14th March 1929.

FORM 2.

No.

Notice.

To

Pakuthi, Taluk.

1. With reference to your application dated for pointing out the boundaries of Survey No. in pakuthi taluk, you are hereby informed that you should remit into the treasury the fee of Rs. due according to the Rules, and produce the chalan receipt within 7 days from the date of service of this notice.

2. In the event of your not remitting the fee and producing the chalan within the time specified above, your application will be rejected.

Date *Tahsildar,*
Taluk.

FORM 3.

No.

Notice.

To

Pakuthi, Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the boundaries of Survey No. (and sub-divisions therein) in pakuthi, taluk, will be refixed according to existing measurements as per your application dated / as per the application dated..............of the registered holder of Survey No. on or soon thereafter.

2. You are required to attend during the work, renew and repair the survey marks wherever necessary, and to render necessary assistance for the work by clearing jungle wherever required on or within the boundaries of your registered holding.

3. In default of your doing so your application will be struck off the register and the amount deposited will be forfeited to Government. / the necessary work will be done at Government cost and the charges incurred will be recovered from you as an arrear of land revenue.

4. For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned, who will give all reasonable assistance in the matter.

Date.

Revenue Supervisor.
Revenue Inspector.
Taluk.

FORM 4.

No.

Notice.

To

Pakuthi, Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the boundaries of Survey No. (and sub-divisions therein) in pakuthi taluk have been refixed in connection with the application dated. made by you / its registered holder

2. Complaints against the present refixing of the boundaries of your land, if any, should be preferred to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division or the Commissioner, Devicolam, within three months from the date of service of this notice.

3. Copy of the refixing sketch now prepared is herewith supplied. / may be had from the Taluk Office on payment of the prescribed fees.

Date

Tahsildar,
Taluk.

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 774/27/Rev., dated 10th June 1927.)

RULES UNDER SECTION 32, CLAUSE (c) OF THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION.

In supersession of Notification Dis.* No. 257 of 1921/L. R., dated the 19th February 1921 and with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, the following revised rules are passed under Section 32, Clause (c), of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, for the apportionment of charges incurred under Sections 7 and 8 of the Regulation.

1. During survey it shall be the duty of every registered holder of land (1) to clear the northern and eastern boundaries of his land and the interior chain and offset lines, (2) to plant the survey marks on the northern and eastern boundaries, (3) to provide flag-holders and chainmen to measure the northern and eastern boundaries of the land and the interior chain and offset lines and (4) to do all the above mentioned items of work on the western and southern boundaries also, if they adjoin a poramboke or Government waste.

* *Vide* pages 142—143 of the Second Supplement to L. R. M. Vol. I.

2. The cost that may be incurred by Government on account of the registered holder's default in performing these duties shall be recovered at the following rates :—

(i) For clearing boundaries and interior lines.	The actual cost incurred for line clearing.
(ii) For providing survey marks.	(a) When the stones stocked in the pakuthi depots are used, the price of the stones as fixed under sanction ; when stones are specially cut, the actual cost incurred ; and (b) The actual cost incurred for carrying and planting the stones.
(iii) For providing flag-holders and chain men.	Fourteen chackrams per acre or fraction thereof measured.

RULES.

(*Dis. No. 774/27/Revenue, dated 10th June 1927.*)

RULES FOR THE DEMARCATION AND SURVEY OF SUB-DIVISIONS OF HOLDINGS ON THE APPLICATION OF PARTIES UNDER SECTION 32, CLAUSE (*g*) OF THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION.

In supersession of Notification Dis. No. 799 of 21/Rev., dated the 31st August 1921, and with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, the following rules are passed under Section 32, Clause (*g*), of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, for the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions on the applications of parties :–

1. When the registered holder of a settlement or post-settlement or current Pokkuvaravu sub-division *which has not yet been demarcated* and surveyed applies for the demarcation and survey of his land, it shall be done *at his cost.* Such applications shall be made to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate.

2. The full survey or revenue number containing the sub-division shall be demarcated and surveyed now so as to show all the sub-divisions therein and the applicant shall pay fees for the whole area of the survey or revenue number.

3. If the survey number or revenue number is, however, very large (over five acres), the area held by the previous registered holder at the time when the land was conveyed to the applicant shall be demarcated and surveyed so as to show the applicant's land and also later sub-divisions, if any, and fees shall be paid only for the area above mentioned.

4. Fees shall be levied at the following rates :—

(*a*) When the area to be surveyed is one acre or less—Re. 1 and Chs. 14.

(*b*) When the area to be surveyed is more than one acre—Re 1 and Chs. 14 for the first acre and Re. 1 for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

5. The Tahsildar shall, after determining the fees to be levied, issue notice to the applicant in Form No. I annexed informing him of the amount to be deposited.

6. If the applicant fails to deposit the fee mentioned above within seven days as prescribed in the notice, the application shall be rejected immediately.

7. The Tahsildar shall, if the amount is deposited, enter the application in the register to be kept in the taluk office for such applications in Form No. IV and then forward the application to the Revenue Supervisor for demarcation and survey of the lands. The Revenue Supervisor shall issue notice in Form No. II annexed, to the applicant and also to the registered holders of the sub-divisions within the survey number or revenue number concerned and also of the adjoining survey numbers or revenue numbers, who may be affected by the sub-division survey to be taken up.

*8. The fee deposited shall be remitted into the treasury under the head "1B (3)—other items." It shall not be refunded to the applicant unless the Tahsildar finds that the work could not be done, owing to the original survey records being incomplete or discrepant or to other causes. In such cases the Tahsildar shall report the matter to the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be, and get his sanction for the refund.

9. The outer boundary of the survey or revenue number shall be demarcated strictly in accordance with the original measurements, ignoring the present limits of enjoyment ; and the missing stones shall be renewed and repaired as provided for in Part I of the

* Substituted by Notification Dis. No. 1607 of 29/Rev., dated 16-11-1929.

Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules. Sub-division boundaries which have been previously demarcated and surveyed shall also be dealt with in the same manner.

10. Sub-division boundaries which have to be newly demarcated shall be demarcated in accordance with the Government records and documents of title wherever such records and documents clearly indicate the measurements, extent and shape of the sub-division to be made and in the absence of that, in accordance with the limits of enjoyment as seen on the ground or as appearing from other evidence to be taken by the Survey Officers.

The clearing of the boundary and interior lines and the providing of new survey marks and flag-holders and chainmen will be carried out according to the rules passed under Section 32, Clause (e) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation.

11. The field work, plotting and area-computation of the sub-division survey shall be checked by the Revenue Supervisor. He shall then return the application to the Tahsildar along with the plotted sketch and other records of the file.

12. Complaints received during the course of the demarcation and survey shall be enquired into and disposed of by the Tahsildar.

13. After the application and records are received from the Revenue Supervisor the Tahsildar shall send the plotted field measurement sketches to the Survey Office for checking. On receipt back of the sketches from the Survey Office after check the Tahsildar shall issue notice in Form No. III annexed to all parties affected by the survey about the completion of the sub-division survey.

14. Appeals against the orders of the Tahsildar shall lie to the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, to whom the Tahsildar is immediately subordinate.

15.§ If, in the course of the above work, discrepancies are found in the original survey measurements, report may be made to the Superintendent of Survey as to the corrections required, if porambokes adjoin the registered holdings and the corrections affect the poramboke boundaries. When the corrections affect the measurements of registered lands alone the Tahsildar, and the Dewan Peishkar of the Division or the Commissioner, Devicolam, on appeal shall ordinarily decide as to the corrections required. If, however, the assistance of the officers of the Survey Department is found to be unavoidably necessary in any difficult case, reference may be made to the Superintendent of Survey for his opinion.

§ Inserted by Notification Dis. No. 511 of 29/Rev., dated 14-3-1929.

*16. After the sub-division sketch becomes final according to the Regulation, the party on whose application and at whose cost the sub-division has been demarcated and surveyed, shall be supplied with a copy of the sub-division sketch free of cost.

17. The final sketch shall be sent to the Proverthicar for taking copy and shall be got back and recorded in the taluk office along with the measurement records of the pakuthi.

†18 The duties of the Revenue Supervisor mentioned above will be performed by the Revenue Inspectors and Proverthicars in the Devicolam and Peermade taluks.

FORM NO. I

NOTICE.

No.

To

Pakuthi, Taluk.

1. With reference to your application dated for the demarcation and survey of sub-division No. of Survey No. in Pakuthi, Taluk, you are hereby informed that you should remit into the treasury the fee of Rs. due according to the rules, and produce the chalan receipt within 7 days from the date of service of this notice.

2. In the event of your not remitting the fee and producing the chalan within the time specified above, your application will be rejected.

Tahsildar.

Date. **Taluk.**

FORM NO. II.

NOTICE.

No.

To

Pakuthi, Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that the sub-divisions of Survey numbers in Pakuthi, Taluk, will be taken up for demarcation and survey as per your application dated / as per the application dated of the registered holder of Survey Nos. on or soon thereafter.

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*Renumbered as per Notification Dis. No. 511|29/Rev., dated 14-3-1929.

†Substituted by Notification Dis. No. 429/33 Rev., dated 3-4-1933.

2. You are required to attend during the survey, renew and repair the survey marks wherever necessary, and to render necessary assistance for the survey by providing new stones or marks and clearing jungles wherever necessary on the boundaries of your registered holding and also by providing flag-holders and chainmen.

3. In default of your doing so, the necessary work will be done at Government cost, and the charges incurred will be recovered from you as an arrear of land revenue.

4. For further particulars, please apply to Accountant who will give all reasonable assistance in the matter.

Date

Revenue Supervisor.

FORM No. III.

No.

To

Pakuthi, Taluk.

1. You are hereby informed that sub-division of Survey No. of Pakuthi, Taluk, of which you are the registered holder, has been demarcated and surveyed in connection with the application dated made by you / the registered holder of subdivision and the particulars of the present survey are given overleaf.

2. Complaints against the present demarcation of the boundaries of your land, if any, should be preferred to the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, within three months from the date of the service of this notice.

3. Copy of the subdivision sketch and land register now prepared is herewith supplied. / may be had from the Taluk Cutcherry on payment of the prescribed fees.

Tahsildar.

Date

Taluk.

(Over-leaf.)

Particulars.

As per Revenue records.			As per present survey.		
Survey No. and sub-division No. or letter.	Area		Survey No. and sub-division No.	Area	
	Acres.	Cents.		Acres.	Cents.

FORM No. IV.

Register of applications for the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions not yet demarcated and surveyed.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt of application.	Name and address of applicant.	Particulars of the land.			Fees fixed by the Tahsildar.	Chelan No. and date with which the fees were remitted.	Date of sending the application to Revenue Supervisor.	Date of receipt back from the Revenue Supervisor.	Date of issue of notice to parties on completion of work.	Date of supply of sketch to the applicant.	Date of sending sketch to Proverthicar for taking copy.	Date of return by Proverthicar for record in the taluk office.	Remarks.
			Pakuthi.	S. No. and Revenue No.	The area of the S. No. or Revenue No. or the area to be surveyed (*Vide Rule 5.*)									
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs. ch. c								

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 1344 of 27/Revenue, dated 22nd October 1927.)

Under Section 5 of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, it is hereby notified with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent that the Government hereby direct (1) the verification and survey of all porambokes in the State (full survey numbers or subdivisions) which have been demarcated and surveyed at or after the time of the original survey and (2) the survey of poramboke and other subdivisions which have not been demarcated and surveyed at the time of the original survey or subsequently, as provided for in the Revised Land Records Maintenance Rules issued under date the 31st December 1926.

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 132/33/Revenue, dated 15th May 1933.)

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja has been, by virtue of Section 4 of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, pleased to appoint the Superintendent, Travancore Survey, as a Survey Officer and invest him with the powers of such officer over the resurveyed taluk of Neduvangad for the settlement of all the boundary disputes contemplated by Sections 22 to 27 of that Regulation.

REGULATION VII OF 1096*

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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17. Search of birth and death registers.
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    Accused persons may appear and be defended by agents.
    Power to compound offences.
20. Power of Government to frame forms and make rules.

* Published in the Gazette, dated 19th July 1921.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE, ON THE 17TH JULY 1921/2ND KARKADAGAM 1096.

A Regulation to make provision for the Registration of Births nd Deaths in Rural racts.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title. 1. This Regulation may be called The Travancore Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation of 1096.

Extension and withdrawal of Regulation. 2. Our Government may, by Notification, extend this Regulation, or any portion thereof, to any local area beyond the limits of the Municipalities constituted under the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, and may, by like Notification, exclude any such local area from the operation of the Regulation or any portion thereof.

Interpretation Clause. 3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant to the subject or context,—

"Village" means any local area which for purposes of revenue administration is now recognised as a pakuthi or which may hereafter be declared by Our Government to be a village, and in which local area this Regulation or any portion thereof is in force:

"Registrar" means a person appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths under Section 5 of this Regulation.

The Dewan to proclaim that registration will be compulsory. 4. On the publication of a Notification under Section 2 extending this Regulation or any portion thereof to any local area, the Dewan shall cause to be proclaimed in the vernacular language by notice posted at some conspicuous place and by beat of drum in every village within the area so notified and by publication in Our Government Gazette the date from which registration of births and deaths will be compulsory in the said area.

Appointment of Registrars. 5. (1) On the publication of such Notification, the Dewan shall appoint a person either by name or by virtue of any office he may hold to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for each village, or may, if he sees fit, divide any village into wards and appoint a person either by name or by virtue of any office he may hold to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for each ward.

Registrars to keep registers in the prescribed form. (2) Every Registrar so appointed shall keep in the prescribed form a register of births and deaths for his village or ward, as the case may be.

Registrars to live in their villages or wards.

6. Every such Registrar shall, unless otherwise expressly authorised by the Division Peishkar in writing, reside within the village or ward of which he is the Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the village or ward for which he is so appointed, written in the vernacular language, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office.

Division Peishkar to have registers printed and supplied.

7. (1) The Division Peishkar shall cause to be printed and supplied a sufficient number of register books for making entries of births and deaths according to such forms and instructions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Our Government.

Copy of such forms to be posted in the office of the Registrar.

(2) A copy of such forms in the vernacular language shall be posted in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of the office of every Registrar.

Information of births to be given within two weeks.

8. The father or karanavan of every child, or, in case of death, illness, absence or inability of the father or karanavan, the midwife who was present at the birth, and in her default, every adult male member of the family resident in the house in which the child was born and any person having charge of the child, or in default of the above, the mother shall, within two weeks next after the day of such birth, give or cause to be given, either orally or in writing, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be entered in the forms prescribed under Section 7:

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give information under this Regulation, if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been or would be duly given by such other person:

Provided also that, in the case of an illegitimate child, it shall in the first instance be the duty of the mother of such child to give information under this Regulation, and no person shall, as father of such child, be required to give information under this Regulation concerning the birth of such child and the Registrar shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of such child, unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of such child and unless such person shall sign the register together with the mother.

Information to be given respecting new-born child found exposed.

9. In case any new-born child is found exposed, it shall be the duty of any person finding such child and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give, to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the Registrar within seven days after the finding of such child, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth of such child as the informant possesses.

Information of deaths to be given within four days.

10. The nearest adult relative present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of any person dying in a village, or, in case of the default of such relative, every adult male person present at the death, or, in case of their default, the occupier of the house, or in his default every adult male person living in the house in which such death has happened, or, in case of the default of such inmate the person undertaking the disposal of the corpse shall, within four days from the date of death, give or cause to be given, either orally or in writing, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be entered in the forms prescribed under Section 7 :

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be bound to give information under this Regulation if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been or would be duly given by such other person.

Proverthicar of the village bound to give information regarding other deaths.

11. In case any person is found dead in a village under circumstances not covered by Section 10 it shall be the duty of the Proverthicar of the village to give forthwith, to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the Registrar, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such death as the informant possesses.

In case of births and deaths in hospitals, medical officer in charge to send notice to the Registrar.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 8 and 10 of this Regulation—

(1) in case of a child being born or of a person dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the medical officer in charge forthwith to send to the Registrar a notice in writing of the occurrence of such birth or death containing the several particulars required to be entered in the forms prescribed under Section 7 :

(2) in case of a child being born or of a person dying in any choultry, chatram, hotel, boarding-house, lodging house, tavern, arrack or toddy shop or place of public resort, it shall be the duty of the owner, keeper or person in charge thereof, to give the information required under Sections 8 and 10 in the manner specified herein within forty-eight hours of the births or deaths as the case may be.

In case of births and deaths in choultries, etc., keeper or person in charge to give the information required.

13. Every person who has orally given to a Registrar any information required under this Regulation shall write in the register his name, description and place of abode, and, if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description and place of abode, these particulars being in such case entered by the Registrar.

A person giving oral information to write his name in the register.

14. The Registrar shall as soon as the registration of the birth of a child has been completed, give on application free of all charge, to the person who gives information of the birth an extract under his hand from the register relating to such birth.

When Registrar to give extract free of charge.

15. Every Registrar shall without fee or reward register all information furnished to him under Sections 8 to 13, and it shall also be his duty to inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which takes place in his village or ward, and he shall ascertain and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed under Section 7 touching every such birth and death, as the case may be, which has not already been registered.

Registrar to register information without fee or reward and inform himself of every birth and death.

16. When the birth of any child has been registered without name, the parent or guardian of such child may, within twelve months next after the registration of birth, require the Registrar to enter in the register the name of such child and the Registrar shall thereupon enter the name, and shall initial and date the entry.

Entry of name of child.

17. Subject to any rules which Our Government may make under Section 20, any person may at all reasonable times on payment of fees of seven chuckrams for each visit search any register of births and deaths and may on payment of a further fee of seven chuckrams obtain an extract from such register relating to any birth or death registered therein.

Search of birth and death registers.

All copies of extracts given under this Section shall be certified to be true copies of such extracts and may be produced in proof of the entries of which they purport to be copies.

Penalty for omission to give information, etc.

18. Any person who—

(1) fails without reasonable cause to give any information which it is his duty to give under Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of this Regulation; or

(2) gives, causes to be given, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths any information which is false and which he knows or believes to be false touching any of the particulars required to be known and registered; or

(3) refuses to write his name, description and place of abode or to put his mark in the register as required by Section 13;

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Prosecutions not to be instituted except under the order of Tahsildar or Division Peishkar.

19. (1) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Regulation shall be instituted except under the order of the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the village in which the offence was committed or of any officer to whom the Tahsildar is subordinate.

The Division Peishkar or any officer generally empowered by him in this behalf may stay such prosecution.

Accused persons may appear and be defended by agents.

(2) In prosecutions for offences under the provisions of this Regulation, the accused person may appear by an agent and may of right be defended by an agent:

Provided that the Magistrate may at any stage of the proceedings, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the personal attendance of the accused.

Power to compound offences.

(3) The Tahsildar may accept, from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Regulation or any rule framed hereunder, a sum of money not exceeding ten rupees by way of composition for such offence.

Power of Government to frame forms and make rules.

20. Our Government may, after previous publication, make rules—

(1) prescribing the forms of registers of births and deaths required to be kept under this Regulation;

(2) for the inspection and examination of the registers maintained under Section 5 ;

(3) for the conduct of the duties of the Registrar during his absence on other duty or on account of illness or other cause ;

(4) for the custody, production and transfer of the registers and other records kept by Registrars ;

(5) for the correction of clerical errors which may be discovered in the registers of births or registers of deaths ; and

(6) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

(1)

RULES.

(R. O. C. No. 115 of 22/ F. A., dated 23rd April 1921.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the rules and forms published hereunder have been passed by the Government under Section 20 of the Regulation for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Rural Tracts, VII of 1096.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN RURAL TRACTS ISSUED UNDER SECTION 20 OF REGULATION VII OF 1096.

1. Unless otherwise notified, the Proverthicar of each pakuthi shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the pakuthi, except for portions falling within the police towns provided with conservancy staff situated in the pakuthi. The Conservancy Overseer of the conservancy staff provided for the police towns shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths for these towns.

2. The Registrar shall maintain a register of births in the annexed Form No. 47 and a register of deaths in the annexed Form No. 48.

3. All entries in the registers shall be in consecutive numbers beginning with the 1st day of Chingam and ending with the last day of Karkadagam.

4. No entries shall be interpolated between two numbers.

5. Clerical errors found out in the registers by the Registrar shall forthwith be reported to the Tahsildar and corrections made under his written sanction.

6. Corrections shall be made by drawing a line through the original entry in such a way as not to render the original entry illegible.

7. The new entry should invariably be above and not below the original entry.

8. The corrections shall be dated and initialled by the Registrar who shall also record the number and date of sanction authorising the correction in the "Remarks" column of the register.

9. If the clerical error is discovered by the inspecting officer referred to in Rule 23 he shall record the correction in the manner described above, the correction being attested by the inspecting officer alone.

10. The Registrar shall, in view of the possibility of the same event being reported by more than one individual, make sure that any particular event is not recorded in his register more than once.

11. Information regarding births and deaths may be supplied either in person or in writing. Information in writing shall be in the form annexed (47 a) or (48 a) or by means of letters containing all the information required in the above forms.

12. If the Registrar is ignorant of the informant's language, he shall forward to the Tahsildar all statements of births or deaths written in such language received from the informants and get an attested translation of the same from the Tahsildar and have it copied in the register to which the event relates. He should keep all originals in a separate file and produce them before the inspecting officer.

13. The Registrar shall notify in some conspicuous place on or near his place of business or residence the hours during which he will attend to register births and deaths. The hours in each case shall be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner.

14. In the absence of the Registrar of a pakuthi from his place of business, the duties of the Registrar shall *ipso facto* be discharged by his senior Accountant in pakuthis and in the case of the Registrar in police towns provided with conservancy staff by the Registrar of the pakuthi in which the town is situated. The Registrar shall give previous information to his senior Accountant or Registrar of the pakuthi regarding his absence from his place of duty.

15. In the case of a child born dead and also in the case of a child dying before the registration of its birth, the Registrar shall enter the birth in the register of births, and deaths in the register of deaths.

16. It shall be the duty of all village officers and servants to assist the Registrar in obtaining information regarding occurrences of births and deaths, particularly to those in regard to which information has not been supplied.

17. Every birth should be reported within two weeks of and every death within four days of their occurrence. The village officers are also enjoined to warn all persons held responsible for giving information touching either birth or death, of their liability to punishment for failure to furnish information within the time specified in the rules.

18. A monthly statement of all defaulters shall be submitted to the Tahsildar in Form No. (48 b) annexed, and his written orders obtained in respect of every individual case before a prosecution is started.

19. The fees for searches and fees for application for extract shall be paid in court fees stamps.

20. The Registrar shall get himself supplied with all information connected with births and deaths, especially amongst Pulayas and other backward classes, and induce those responsible to conform to the rules.

*21. The Registrar shall be present in his place of business punctually at the hours specified except on sundays and other recognised holidays and see that those going to him to furnish information are not made to wait unnecessarily or put to any inconvenience.

22. The Registrar and those called on to assist him under the Rules shall distinctly bear in mind that the registration of births and deaths is required for the compilation of vital statistics which should be an unerring index of the prosperity or otherwise of the people. The figures supplied should therefore be thoroughly reliable and accurate and no omission of occurrences should under any circumstances be allowed.

23. The records maintained by the Registrar under the Regulation shall be open to inspection by all Revenue officers of or above the grade of an Assistant Tahsildar and all Sanitary officers of or above the grade of Sanitary Circle Officers.

24. The births and deaths occurring in hospitals and dispensaries, jails and police lock-ups situated within the pakuthies and police towns, shall be reported in Forms 47 and 48 by the officers in charge to the Registrars concerned as they occur.

25. The Registrar shall send quarterly, before the 20th† of the month succeeding the quarter, statements in Forms Nos. 56 and 57 of the births and deaths registered during the quarter to the Tahsildar.

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* As amended by Notification Dis. No. 540 of 32/L. G. B., dated 10th June 1932.

† As amended by Notification C. No. 115/22 Genl., dated 9th February 193?.

26. The Tahsildar shall send quarterly, before the end of the months succeeding the quarter, consolidated statements of the occurrences in the taluk to the Sanitary Commissioner in Forms Nos. 130, 131, 132 and 133.

FORM No. 47.

Register of Births during the year in the pakuthi/town of in taluk.

		* Particulars of the parents of the child.				† Particulars of the child and its mother									Particulars of the informant.					
							Caste or Religion													
Consecutive No. of entries.	Date of registration.	Father's name.	Mother's name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Male or Female.	Hindu.	Mahomaden.	Christian.	Others.	Date of birth.	Name if any.	Rank in order of birth.	Age of mother.	Name.	How related to the child.	Residence.	Occupation.	Signature or mark.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Note — * It is enough if the name and occupation of father or mother is entered.

† In the case of Hindus, the particular caste should be given and in the case of Christians, whether Europeans or Anglo-Indians and in the case of Indian-Christians, whether Syrian Christians or other Indian-Christians, should be stated.

Form No. 47 (*a*).

Taluk. Pakuthi. Kara

Report of Birth.

1. *Parents: Father's name	
Mother's name	
Residence	
Occupation	
2. Sex	
3.† Class	
4. Date of Birth	
5. Name of child, if any	
6. Order of Birth	
7. Age of mother	
8. Informant's: Name	
How related to the child	
Residence	
Signature	
9. Consecutive No. of entry in the register and the date of entry	
Signature of Registrar	

NOTE—* It is enough if the name and occupation of father or mother is entered.

† In the case of Hindus the particular caste should be stated, and in the case of Christians whether Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and in the case of Indian Christians whether Syrian or other Indian Christians should be stated.

FORM No. 48.

Register of Deaths during the year in pakuthi/town of Taluk.

Consecutive number of entries.	Date of Registration.			Date of death.			Name of deceased.	Name of the father or mother of the deceased.	Residence of the deceased.		Age of the deceased.*	Occupation of the deceased.	Sex of the deceased		Caste or religion of the deceased			
	Year.	Month.	Date.	Year.	Month.	Date.			House name.	Kara or street.			Male.	Female.	Hindu†	Mahomedan.	Christians.	Others.
1	2			3			4	5	6		7	8	9		10			

Cause of death.															Place where the disease was contracted.	Particulars of the informant.					Signature or mark of the informant if the information is given orally.	Remarks.
																		Residence.				
orn dead.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fever.	Dysentery	Diarrhoea.	Tuberculosis of lungs.	Other respiratory diseases.	Diabetes and carbuncle.	Suicide.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake bite.	Killed by wild animals.	All other causes.		Name.	Occupation.	House name.	Kara or Street.	Relation to the deceased.		
11															12	13					14	15

NOTE :—*In the case of the infants aged 3 months and below, the weeks should be given as 1/52, 2/52 and of infants above 3 months and below one year, the months should be given as 4/12, 5/12, 11/12.

†In the case of Hindus, the particular caste should be noted and in the case of Christians, whether Europeans or Anglo-Indians and in the case of Indian Christians whether Syrian or other Indian Christians, should be stated.

FORM No. 48(*a*)

Taluk. Pakuthi. Kara.

Report of Death.

1. Name of the deceased.
2. Occupation of the deceased.
3. Father's or mothers' name.
4. Residence at the time of death.
5. *Age.
6. Sex.
7. †Class.
8. Date of death.
9. Cause of death.
10. Place where the disease was contracted.
11. Consecutive number of entry in the register and the date of entry.
12. Informant's
    - Name.
    - How related to the deceased.
    - Residence.
    - Signature.

Signature of the Registrar.

NOTE :—*In the case of infants aged 3 months and below, the weeks should be given as 1/52, 2/52 and of infants above 3 months and below one year, the months should be given as 4/12, 5/12.

† In the case of Hindus, the particular caste should be given, and in the case of Christians, whether Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and in the case of Indian Christians whether Syrian or other Indian Christians, should be noted.

FORM No. 48 (*b*).

VITAL STATISTICS REGISTRATION RURAL AREA.

Statement of defaulters under clause (1) of Section 18 of Regulation VII of 1096 for the month of .

Serial No.	Date of occurrence.		§ Name of the parent of the child born or the name of the deceased.	Particulars of the defaulter.			Source from which the information about the occurrence was got and the particulars of evidence available against the defaulter.	Explanation of the defaulter, if any.	Remarks of the Registrar.	Order of the Tahsildar.
	Birth.	Date.		Name.	Residence.	Defaulter's relationship to the child born or the deceased.				

NOTE:—§ It is enough if the name of father or mother is entered.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

FORM No. 56.

Return of Births that occurred in the $\frac{\text{pakuthi}}{\text{town}}$ of in taluk during the month of

No.	When born.			§ Caste.	Sex.		Name of the child if any.	Place of Birth.		Name of father or mother.	Occupation of father or mother.	Remarks.
	Year.	Month.	Date.		Male.	Female.		House name or Number.	Muri, Kara or Street.			

NOTE:—§In the case of Hindus, sub-caste as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, etc, should be given and under column place of birth, the house name and the name of Muri or Kara should be given in case of villages and the house number and the name of street in case of towns.

Classification of Births registered in the pakuthi/town of in taluk during the months of in the year

Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Hindus.				
Mahomedans.				
Christians.				
Other classes.				
Total.				

NOTE.—In the case of Hindus, the particular caste should be given and in the case of Christians whether Europeans or Anglo-Indians, in the case of Indian Christians, whether Syrian or other Indian Christians should be stated.

N.B.—The number of children born dead should be noted in the remarks column

Place. Signature.
Date Designation.

FORM No. 57.

Return of Deaths that occurred in the $\frac{\text{pakuthi}}{\text{town}}$ of in taluk during the months of

Number.	When died.			*Caste.	†Name.	Sex.		Age.	Occupation.	Cause of death	‡Place of death.		Place where the disease was contracted.	Remarks.
	Year.	Month.	Date.			Male.	Female.				House name or number.	Muri, Kara or Street.		

*In the case of Hindus, sub-caste as Brahmin, Kshatriya, etc., should be given.

†In the case of nameless child, the name of father, or mother, should be given as "the child of so and so."

‡Under place of death the house name dand name of Muri or Kara should be given in case of villages, and the house number and name of street in case of towns.

Classification of Deaths registered in $\frac{\text{pakuchi}}{\text{town}}$ of

in taluk during the months of in the year

In each class.			From each cause.			At different ages.			Remarks.
Class.	Male.	Female.	Cause.	Male.	Female.	Age periods.	Male.	Female.	
Hindus.			1. Cholera.			Under one year.			
			2. Small-pox.			1 year and under 5 years.			
			(1) Under one year.			5 Do. 10 Do.			
			(2) Between 1 and 10 years.			10 Do. 15 Do.			
			(3) Over 10 years.			15 Do. 20 Do.			
			3. Plague.			20 Do. 30 Do.			
			4. Fever.			30 Do 40 Do.			
			5. Dysentery & Diarrhoea.			40 Do. 50 Do.			
						50 Do. 60 Do.			
			6. Tuberculosis of lungs.			60 years and upward.			
			7. Other respiratory diseases.						
Mahomedans.			8. Diabetes and carbuncle.						
			9. Suicide.						
Christians.			10. Wounds and accidents.						
			11. Snake bite.						
			12. Killed by wild animals.						
Other classes			13. All other causes.						
Total.			Total.			Total.			
						Born dead.			

Station.
Date.

Signature.
Designation.

FORM No. 130.

Return of births classified according to castes in the taluk of for the months of 111 .

Classes	* Sex war births in each pakuthi.																		Total.		Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Hindus.																					
Mahomedans.																					
Christians.																					
Other classes.																					

* In the columns left blank, enter the name of each pakuthi with its population.

Station. Signature.
Date. Designation.

FORM No. 131.

Return of deaths classified according to ages in the taluk of for the months of 111 -

No.	Name of pakuthis.	Under one year.		One and under five years.		Five and under ten years.		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen and under twenty years.		Twenty and under thirty years.		Thirty and under forty years.		Forty and under fifty years.		Fifty and under sixty years.		Sixty years and above.		Born dead.		Total.		Grand total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	

Station. Signature.
Date. Designation.

FORM No. 132.

Return of deaths classified according to diseases in the taluk of
for the months of 111 .

No.	Name of pakuthi.	Smallpox. Under one year.		Smallpox. Between 1 and 10.		Smallpox. Over 10 years.		Smallpox. Total.		Fevers.		Plague.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.		Diabetes and carbuncle.		Tubercular disease of lungs.		Other respiratory diseases.		Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.		Snake bites and killed by wild beasts.		Still-born.		All other causes.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	

Station.
Date.

Signature.
Designation.

FORM No. 133.

Return of deaths classified according to castes in the taluk of
for the months of 111 .

Classes.	* Sex-war death in each pakuthi.																						Remarks.
																					Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Hindus ...																							
Mahomedans ..																							
Christians ...																							
Other classes ...																							

*In the columns left blank, enter the name of each pakuthi with its population.

Station.
Date.

Signature.
Designation.

(2)

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 115/22/G. A., dated 23rd May 1924.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified under Section 2 of the Regulation for the Registration of the Births and Deaths in Rural Tracts, VII of 1096, that the said Regulation shall apply to the whole of Travancore beyond the limits of the Municipalities constituted under the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V of 1095.

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(3)

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 115 of 22/G. A., dated 7th July 1924.)

Under Section 4 of Regulation VII of 1096 for the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts, it is hereby proclaimed that the registration of births and deaths under the said Regulation shall be compulsory in all the areas notified under Section 2 of the said Regulation from the 1st day of Chingam 1100.

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(4)

NOTIFICATION.

(R. Dis. No. 538/27/G. A., dated 13th April 1927).

Under Section 5 of Regulation VII of 1096, the officers of the Edavagais noted below are, by virtue of their office, hereby appointed ex officio Registrars of Births and Deaths for the pakuthis or *adhikarams* specified against each.

Designation of the Officer.	*Pakuthis or Adhikarams.*
SREEPADOM EDAVAGA.	
Adhikari, Attingal	Attingal Adhikaram comprising the 4 pakuthis of Attingal, Kizhattingal, Avanavaucherry and Alencode.
Adhikari, Edacode.	Edacode Adhikaram comprising the 3 pakuthis of Edacode, Elamba and Mudakal.
KILIMANOOR EDAVAGA	
Adhikari, Kilimanoor.	Kilimanoor pakuthi.
Adhikari, Pazhaya Kunnummel	Pazhaya Kunnummel pakuthi.

EDAPALLI EDAVAGA.

Proverthicar	Edapalli North pakuthi.
Do.	Edapalli South pakuthi.
Do.	Kalloopara pakuthi.
Do.	Trikunnapuzha pakuthi.

POONJAR EDAVAGA.

Adhikari	Poonjar Vadakkekara.
Do.	Poonjar Thekkekara.

VANJIPUZHA EDAVAGA.

Vicharippu	Cheruvalli pakuthi.
Do.	Chirakadavu pakuthi.
Do,	Peruvanthanam pakuthi.

(5)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 98/32/L. G. B., dated 23rd January 1932*).

Under Section 5 (1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation VII of 1096, it is hereby notified for public information that the Sanitary Inspector under the Health Unit working at Balaramapuram, Neyyattinkara taluk, is appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Births and Deaths for the area comprised in the Balaramapuram Conservancy town.

(6)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 271/33/L. G. B., dated 11th March 1933*).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 (1) of the Travancore Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation of 1096 (VII of 1096), it is hereby notified that the Reserved Forests, noted at foot, in the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions are divided into the following wards, and the respective officers or subordinates of the Forest Department shown against each ward are appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths by virtue of their office.

Name of the Reserves in which the holdings are situated.	Name of wards.	Designation of the Forest subordinates appointed ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths.
	QUILON DIVISION. *Pathanapuram Range.*	
Arienkavu and Achenkoil Reserves	Thenmala.	Forestor, Edamon Section.
Arienkavu Reserve and Edamon Plantation	Edamon	Do.
Piravanthur Extension Reserve	Vilakkuvattom	Do.
Piravanthur Reserve	Piravanthur	Forestor, Piravanthur Section.
Kuriottumala Reserve	Mukkadavu	Do.
Achenkoil and Shaliakara Reserves	Shaliakara	Do.
Shaliakara Reserve	Kadasseri	Forestor, Piravanthur Section.
Punnala Reserve	Punnala	Forester, Pathanapuram Section.
Chethelvetty Reserve	Anavelikal	Do.
Kadakamon Reserve.	Kadakamon	Do.
	Yerur Range.	
Yerur Reserve	Kulathupuzha	Forester, Kulathupuzha Section.
Yerur Reserve	Yerur	Forester or Deputy Ranger, Yerur Section.
Ayiranallur Reserve	Karavalur	Forester, Karavalur Section.
	Kadakkal Range.	
Vamanapuram, Maniapara, Kunnu and Kummil Reserve	Vamanapuram	Forester at Pangode.
Yerur and Kummil Reserve	Madathura	Forester at Madathura
Alathramala Reserve.	Elampazhannur	Forester at Chadayamangalam.

Name of the Reserves in which the holdings are situated.	Name of wards.	Designation of the Forest subordinates appointed ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION. *Neduvangad Range.*	
Pallode Reserve	Kallar	Kallar Beat Guard.
Do.	Peringamala	Peringamala ,,
Do.	Pallode.	Pallode ,,
Pachamala Reserve	Pachamala	Pachamala ,,
Checkkonam Reserve	Checkkonam	Checkkonam ,,
	Neyyattinkara Range	
Kottur Reserve	Kottur	Kottur ,,
Pallode Reserve	Aryanad	Aryanad ,,
Chuliamala Reserve	Chuliamala	Chuliamala ,,
Pallode Reserve	Vidurai	Vidurai ,,
	Vilavancode Range.	
Elamkonamkadu Reserve	Vazhichil	Vazhichil Beat Guard.
Klamala Extension Reserve	Vellarada	Vellarada ,,
Do.	Kaliel	Kaliel ,,
Virapuli Reserve	Pachippara	Pachippara ,,
Do.	Ponmana	Ponmana ,,
Do.	Thadikarenkonam	Thadikarenkonam West Beat Guard.
	Kalkulam Range.	
Virapuli Reserve	Thadikarenkonam	Thadikarenkonam East Beat Guard
Ashambu Reserve	Ashambu & Nadukarai	Kadukarai Beat Guard
	CENTRAL DIVISION.	
Konni Reserve	Karippanthode	Section Forester, Karippanthode, Koni Range.
Kodumon	Kodumon	Do. Koni Section Koni Range.

Name of the Reserves in which the holdings are situated.	Name of wards.	Designation of the Forest subordinates appointed ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths.
	CENTRAL DIVISION—(*contd.*)	
Rajampara	Vadasserikara	Section Forester, Vadasserikara Section, Ranni Range.
Ranni	Perunad	Do. Perunad Section, Ranni Range.
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	
	Idiyara Range.	
Malayattur Reserve	Pongumchodu	Makarachal Section Forester.
Do.	Idiyara	Do.
Do.	Kiliparambu	Do.
Do.	Pooyamkutty	Do.
Do.	Kiliparambu	Do.
	Neriamangalam Range.	
Thodupuzha Reserve	Oorakkuruvan	Deputy Ranger, Kothamangalam in charge of Neduvacad and Kothamangalam Sections.
Do.	Manneithukudi	Do.
Do.	Kallipara	Do.
Do.	Valpara	Do.
Malayattur Reserve	Cheeyapara	Do.
Do.	Nedumpara	Do.
Do.	Mannamkandam	Do.
Do.	Knachery	Punnakad Section Forester
Do.	Kunchiar	Do.

Name of the Reserves in which the holdings are situated.	Name of wards.	Designation of the Forest subordinates appointed ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths.
	KOTTAYAM DIVISION.	
Thodupuzha and The-kodathumala Reserves	Velur	Deputy Ranger, Vellur.
Thodupuzha Reserve	Chennanar	Range Officer, Thodupuzha.
Do.	Arakulam	Do.
Ranni Reserve	Mundakayam	Deputy Ranger, Mundakayam.
Do.	Azhutha	Do.
Karikattur Reserve	Karikattur	Range Officer, Manimala.
Alaprá Reserve	Alapra	Do.
Nagarampara Reserve	Nagarampara	Range Officer, Periyar.
	SHENCOTTAH DIVISION	
Puliara Reserve	Vizhudipidi	Shencottah Range Officer.
Do.	Vazhukampara	Do.
Do.	Erumachadi	Do.
Arienkavu Reserve	Florence I and II Bit	Do.
Arienkavu Reserve	Anachadi	Shencottah Range Officer.
Do.	Little Anachadi	Do.
Do.	Nedumpara	Do.
Do.	Homestead	Do.
Do.	New Muriapanchan	Do.
Do.	Upper Florence	Do.
Do.	Ridge band	Do.
Do.	Venture	Do.
Do.	Chinna Kuliratti	Do.
Do.	Upper Anachadi	Do.
Do.	A & B Block, Venture Group	Do.
Do.	New Swornagiri	Do.
Do.	Upper Florence II Bit	Do.
Do.	Kuliratti	Do.

Name of the Reserves in which the holdings are situated.	Name of wards.	Designation of the Forest subordinates appointed ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths.
	SHENCOTTAH DIVISION—(*contd.*)	
Atchenkoil Reserve	Atchenkoil	Do.
Kulathupuzha Reserve	Bedford I & II bit	Do.
Do.	Muddadakurichi Estate Rajathottam	Do.
Arienkavu Reserve	Pulians residing at Raja's thottam	Do.
Do.	Do. at Thalapara	Do.
Konni Reserve	Do. residing at Alapdi near Atchenkoil	Do.
	Shendurny Range.	
Kulathupuzha Reserve	Peruvazhikkala settlement	Forester, Eattapadapu
Do.	Villumala	Do.
Do.	Vandalada	Do.
Do.	Kallar Estate	Do.
	Kulathupuzha Range.	
Yerur Reserve	Kallattukani	Forester, Madathura.
Do.	Invercald	Do.
Do.	Ponmudi	Do.
Kulathupuzha Reserve	Rockwood	Forester, Mylamud.

REGULATION VIII OF 1096*

As amended by Regulation V of 1100.†

Income Tax Regulation.

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Whereas it is expedient to impose a tax on incomes derived from certain sources ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) The Regulation may be called the "Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore ; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first Chingam 1097.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Agricultural income" means—

(*a*) any rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes, and is either assessed to land revenue or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officers of Our Government for and on behalf of Government ;

Explanation.—Any rent paid to Government by holders of Kandukrishi lands is within the meaning of the expression 'land revenue' occurring in this Section.

(*b*) any income derived from any land in Travancore by

(i) agriculture, or

(ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or

(iii) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce raised or received by him in respect of which no process has been performed other than a process of the nature described in sub-clause (ii), or

(*c*) any income derived from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue of any such land as is referred to in clause (*a*), or occupied by the cultivator, or the receiver of the rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which or the produce of which any operation mentioned in sub-clauses (ii) & (iii) of clause (*b*) is carried on :

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land, and is a building which the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of the rent-in-kind, by reason of his connection with the land, requires as a dwelling-house or as a store house or other out-building ;

Provided that, if this option has once been exercised by the assessee, it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to such assessee except with the consent of the Collector and upon such conditions as he may think fit;

(12) "Principal Officer" used with reference to a local authority or a company, or any other public body or association means—

(*a*) the secretary, treasurer, manager or agent of the authority, company, body or association ; or

(*b*) any person connected with the authority, company, body or association upon whom the Collector has served a notice of his intention of treating him as the principal officer thereof ;

(13) "Registered firm" means a firm constituted under an instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners of which the prescribed particulars have been registered with the Collector in the prescribed manner ; and

(14) "Total income" means total amount of income, profits and gains from all sources to which this Regulation applies, computed in the manner laid down in Section 12.

CHAPTER I.

TAXABLE INCOME.

Application of Regulation.

3. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, this Regulation shall apply to all income, profits and gains as described in or comprised in Section 4 from whatever source it is derived, if it accrues or arises or is received in Travancore, or is under the provisions of this Regulation, deemed to accrue or arise or to be received in Travancore.

(2) This Regulation shall not apply to the following classes of income :—

(i) Any income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for religious or charitable purposes and in the case of property so held in part only for such purposes the income applied, or finally set apart for application, thereto.

(ii) Any income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contributions and applicable solely to religious or charitable purposes.

(iii) The income of local authorities.

(iv) Any capital sum received in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension or in the nature of consolidated compensation for death or injuries, or in payment of any insurance policy,

or as the accumulated balance at the credit of a subscriber to any Provident Fund.

(v) Any special allowance, benefit or perquisite specifically granted to meet expenses wholly and necessarily incurred in the performance of duties of an office or employment of profit.

(vi) Any receipts not being receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession, vocation, or occupation. which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, or not by way of addition to the remuneration of an employee.

(vii) Any perquisite or benefit which is neither money nor reasonably capable of being converted into money.

(viii) Agricultural income.

In this sub-section, "charitable purpose" includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief, and the advancement of any other object of general public utility.

Classes of income chargeable to income tax.

4. Save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, the following heads of income, profits and gains shall be chargeable to income tax in the manner hereinafter appearing namely :—

(i) Salaries.
(ii) Interest on securities.
(iii) Property.
(iv) Business.
(v) Professional earnings.
(vi) Other sources.

Salaries.

5. (1) The tax shall be payble by an assessee under the head "Salaries" in respect of any salary or wages, any annuity, pension or gratuity, and any fees, commissions, perquisites or profits received by him in lieu of, or in addition to, any salary or wages, which are paid by or on behalf of Our Government, a local authority, a company or any other public body or association, or by or on behalf of any private employer, provided that the tax shall not be payable in respect of any sum deducted under the authority of Our Government from the salary of any individual for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or of making provision for his wife or children, provided that the sum so deducted shall not exceed one-sixth of the salary.

(2) Any income which would be chargeable under this head if paid in Travancore shall be deemed to be so chargeable if paid to any employee of the Government of Travancore in any part of India by our Government or by a local authority established by Our Government.

6. The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Interest on securities" in respect of the interest receivable by him on any security of the Government of Travancore, or on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company :

Interest on securities.

Provided that no tax shall be payable on the interest receivable on any security of the Government of Travancore, issued or declared to be income tax free.

7. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "property" in respect of the *bona fide* annual value of property consisting of buildings of which he is the owner, subject to the following allowances, namely :—

Income derived from house property.

(i) where the property is in the occupation of the owner, or where it is let to a tenant and the owner has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, a sum equal to one-sixth of such value ;

(ii) where the property is in the occupation of a tenant who has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, the difference between such value and the rent paid by the tenant up to but not exceeding one-sixth of such value ;

(iii) the amount of any annual premium paid to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction ;

(iv) where the property is subject to a mortgage or charge or to a ground rent, the amount of any interest on such mortgage or charge or of any such ground rent ;

(v) any sums paid on account of land revenue or local rate or municipal taxes in respect of the property ;

(vi) in respect of collection charges, a sum not exceeding the prescribed maximum ;

(vii) in respect of vacancies, such sum as the Collector may determine, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

Provided that the aggregate of the allowances made under this sub-section shall in no case exceed the annual value.

(2) For the purposes of this section and Section 8, the expression "annual value" shall be deemed to mean the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year :

Provided that, where the property is in the occupation of the owner, such sum shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed not to exceed ten per cent of the aggregate income of the owner.

8. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "business" in respect of the profits or gains of any business carried on by him.

Income derived from "Business".

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making the following allowances, namely:—

(i) any rent paid for the premises in which such business is carried on, provided that, when any substantial part of the premises is used as a dwelling-house by the assessee, the allowance under this clause shall be such sum as the Collector may determine, having regard to the proportional parts so used;

(ii) in respect of repairs, where the assessee is the tenant only of the premises, and has undertaken to bear the cost of such repairs, the amount paid on account thereof provided that, if any substantial part of the premises is used by the assessee as a dwelling-house, a proportional part only of such amount shall be allowed;

(iii) in respect of capital borrowed for the purposes of the business, where the payment of interest thereon is not in any way dependent on the earning of profits, the amount of the interest paid;

Explanation.—Recurring subscriptions paid periodically by share-holders or subscribers in such Mutual Benefit Societies as may be prescribed shall be deemed to be capital borrowed within the meaning of this clause.

(iv) in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction of buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture used for the purposes of the business, the amount of any premium paid;

(v) in respect of current repairs to such buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture, the amount paid on account thereof;

(vi) in respect of depreciation of such buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture being the property of the assessee, a sum equivalent to such percentage on the original cost thereof to the assessee as may, in any case or class of cases, be prescribed

Provided that—

(a) the prescribed particulars have been duly furnished;

(b) when in any year the full allowance admissible has not been claimed, the balance may be added to the allowance made for the following year or years;

(c) the aggregate of the allowances made under this sub-head shall, in no case, exceed the original cost to the assessee of the buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture, as the case may be ;

(vii) in respect of any machinery, plant, or furniture which has been sold or discarded in consequence of its having become obsolete, the difference between the original cost to the assessee of the machinery or plant as reduced by the aggregate of the allowances made in respect of depreciation under clause (vi), and the amount for which the machinery or plant is actually sold, or its scrap value ;

(viii) any sums paid on account of land revenue, local rates or municipal taxes in respect of such part of the premises as is used for the purposes of the business ;

(ix) in respect of any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits or gains.

(3) In computing the profits or gains of a business which has its head-quarters in Travancore but has branches also elsewhere, or which is carried on partly in Travancore and partly outside, a deduction shall be allowed of the amount of profits or gains, appearing to the assessing officer to be due to the transactions carried on outside Travancore.

(4) In sub-section (2) the word "paid" means actually paid or incurred according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the profits or gains are computed under this Section.

Professional earnings.

9. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Professional earnings" in respect of the profits or gains of any profession, or vocation, followed by him.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of such profession or vocation, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

(3) Professional fees paid in any part of India to a person ordinarily resident in Travancore shall be deemed to be profits or gains chargeable under this head.

Income derived from other sources.

10. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Other sources" in respect of income profits or gains of every kind and from every source to which this Regulation applies (if not included under any of the preceding heads).

(2) Such income, profits and gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of

capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of making or earning such income, profits or grains, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

Exclusions of a general nature.

11. (1) In computing the amount of the income chargeable to income tax in the case of an assessee under any of the foregoing heads, no account shall be taken of any income which the assessee enjoys as a member of a company or of a firm or of an undivided Hindu family or Marumakkathayam Tarwad where the company, the firm, the family or the Tarward is assessed to income tax.

(2) There shall also be excluded from the computation any sum paid by the assessee to effect an insurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or in respect of a contract for a deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife:

Provided that the aggregate of any sums so excluded shall not, after taking into account any exemptions allowed in respect of like provision under the head "Salaries" exceed one-sixth of the income of the assessee which would, apart from such exclusion and exemption, be chargeable to income tax.

Treatment of exemptions and exclusions in determining total income.

12. In computing the total income of an assessee for the purposes of Schedule I, deductions exempted under the proviso to Section 5 (1), income mentioned in Section 11 (1), and sums excluded under Section 11 (2), shall be taken into account.

Taxable income and levy of taxes thereon.

13. (1) The aggregate amount of on assessee's income chargeable under each of the heads mentioned in Sections 5 to 10 shall be the taxable income of the assessee.

(2) Subject to the provisions hereinbefore set out, there shall be levied in respect of every year income tax upon every assessee in respect of his taxable income in the previous year at the rate specified in Schedule I.

Provided that, where the assessee is a company or a registered firm and the taxable income of such company or firm is two thousand rupees or upwards, the income tax shall be levied at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I.

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small.

14. (1) Where owing to the fact that the total income of any person has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income tax at a higher rate, the amount of income tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total ncome had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

(2) The income tax payable by any person shall in no case exceed the amount by which his taxable income is greater than two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER II.

Deductions and Assessment.

15. (1) Income tax shall, unless otherwise prescribed in the case of any security of the Government of Travancore, be leviable in advance by deduction at the time of payment in respect of income chargeable under the following heads:—

Payment.

(i) "Salaries"; and

(ii) "Interest on securities".

(2) Any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income tax on the amount payable at the rate specified in Schedule I in respect of the estimated income of the assessee under the head provided that, if the payment is a recurring one and in respect of any period less than a year, the rate shall be determined with reference to the amount which would be proportionately payable in a year.

Provided that such person may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this sub-section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct.

(3) The person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income tax on the amount of the interest payable at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I.

(4) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall, for the purpose of computing the income of an assessee, be deemed to be income received.

(5) Any deduction made in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall be treated as a payment of income-tax on behalf of the person from whose income the deduction was made, or of the owner of the security, as the case may be, and credit shall be given to him therefor in the assessment, if any, made for the following year under this Regulation:

Provided that, if such person or such owner obtains, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, a refund of any portion

of the tax so deducted, no credit shall be given for the amount of such refund.

(6) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) or (3) shall be paid within the prescribed time by the person making the deduction to the credit of Our Government or as Our Government direct.

(7) If any such person does not deduct and pay the tax as required by this Section, he shall, without prejudice to any other consequences which he may incur, be deemed to be personally in default in respect of the tax.

(8) The power to levy by deduction under this Section shall be without prejudice to any other mode for recovery.

(9) Every person deducting income tax in accordance with the provision of sub-section (3) shall, at the time of payment of interest, furnish, to the person to whom the interest is paid, a certificate to the effect that income tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount so deducted, the rate at which the tax has been deducted, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Payment in other cases.

15 A. In the case of income chargeable under any other head than those mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 15, and in any case where income tax has not been deducted in accordance with the provisions of that Section, the tax shall be payable by the assessee direct

Certificate by company to shareholders receiving dividends.

15 B. The principal officer of every company shall, at the time of distribution of dividends, furnish to every person receiving a dividend a certificate to the effect that the company has paid or will pay income tax on the profits which are being distributed, and specifying such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Annual Return.

16. The prescribed person in the case of every Government office, and the principal officer of every local authority, and of every company, and of every other public body or association and every private employer shall prepare, and, within fifteen days from the 31st day of Karkadagam in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector, in the prescribed form, a return in writing showing—

(*a*) the name and, so far as it is known, the address of every person who was receiving on the said 31st day of Karkadagam, or has received during the year ending on that date, from the authority, company, body, association or private employer, as the case may be, any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" of such amount

as may be prescribed, not being less than one thousand two hundred rupees per annum ;

(*b*) the amount of the income so received by each such person, and the time or times at which the same was paid ;

(*c*) the amount deducted in respect of income tax from each such person.

Return by assessees.

17. (1) The principal officer of every company shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of Tulam in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner of the total income of the company during the previous year :

Provided that the Collector may, in his discretion, extend the date for the delivery of the return in the case of any company or class of companies.

(2) In the case of any person other than a company whose taxable income is, in the Collector's opinion, not less than two thousand rupees, the Collector shall serve a notice upon him requiring him to furnish, within such period as may be specified in the notice, a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner setting forth (along with such other particulars as may be provided for in the notice) his total income during the previous year.

(3) If any person has not furnished a return within the time allowed by or under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or having furnished a return under either of those sub-sections, discovers any omission or wrong statement therein, he may furnish a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the assessment is made, and any return so made shall be deemed to be a return made in due time under the Section.

(4) The Collector may serve, on the principal officer of any company or any person upon whom a notice has been served under sub-section (2), notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, to produce, or cause to be produced, such accounts or documents as the Collector may require :

Provided that the Collector shall not require the production of any accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the previous year.

Assessment

18. (1) If the Collector is satisfied that a return made under Section 17 is correct and complete he shall assess the total income of the assessee and determine the sum payable by the assessee on the basis of such return.

(2) If the Collector has reason to believe that a return made under Section 17 is incorrect or incomplete, he shall serve on the

person who made the return a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein mentioned, either to attend at the Collector's office or to produce, or to cause to be there produced any evidence on which the assessee may rely in support of the return.

(3) On the day specified in the notice, or as soon afterwards as may be, the Collector after hearing any evidence which the assessee may produce and such other evidence as the Collector may require, shall, by an order in writing assess the total income of the assessee for the previous year and determine the sum payable by the assessee for the year in which the return is made on the basis of such determination.

(4) If the principal officer of any company or any other person fails to make a return under Section 17 (1) or (2), as the case may be, or fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under sub-section (4) of the same Section or having made a return, fails to attend or fails to comply substantially with all the terms of a notice issued under Section 18, sub-section (2), the Collector shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

Set off of loss in computing aggregate income.

19. (1) Where any assessee sustains a loss of profits or gains in any year under any of the heads mentioned in Section 6, he shall be entitled to have the amount of the loss set off against his income, profits or gains under any other head in that year.

(2) Where the assessee is a registered firm and the loss sustained cannot wholly be set off under sub-section (1), any member of such firm shall be entitled to have set off against any income, profits or gains of the year in which the loss was sustained in respect of which the tax is payable by him such amount of the loss not already set off as is proportionate to his share in the firm.

Assessment in case of discontinued business.

19 A. (1) Where any business, profession or vocation commenced on or after the first day of Chingam 1101, is discontinued in any year, an assessment may be made in that year on the basis of the income, profits or gains of the period between the end of the previous year and the date of such discontinuance, in addition to the assessment, if any, made on the basis of the income, profits oe gains of the previous year.

(2) Any person discontinuing any such business, profession or vocation shall give to the Collector notice of such discontinuancr within fifteen days thereof, and, where any person fails to give the notice required by this sub-section, the Collector may direct that a sum shall be recovered from him by way of penalty not exceeding the amount of tax subsequently assessed on him in respect of any income, profits or gains of the business, profession or vocation up to the date of its discontinuance.

(3) Where any business, profession or vocation which was in existence at the commencement of this Regulation, and on which tax was at any time charged under the provisions of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, is discontinued, no tax shall be payable in respect of the income, profits and gains of the period between the end of the previous year and the date of such discontinuance and the assessee may further claim that the income, profits and gains of the previous year shall be deemed to have been the income, profits and gains of the said period. Where such claim is made, an assessment shall be made on the basis of the income, profits and gains of the said period, and if an amount of tax has already been paid in respect of the income, profits and gains of the previous year exceeding the amount payable on the basis of such assessment, refund shall be given of the difference.

(4) Where an assessment is to be made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the Collector may serve on the person whose income, profits and gains are to be assessed, or, in the case of a firm or any person who was a member of a such firm at the time of its discontinuance, or, in the case of a company, on the principal officer thereof, a notice containing all or any of the requirements which may be included in a notice under sub-section (2) of Section 18, and the provisions of this Regulation shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly as if the notice were a notice issued under that sub-section.

Change in ownership of business.

19 B. Where any change occurs in the constitution of a firm or where any person has succeeded to any business, profession or vocation, the assessment shall be made on the firms as constituted, or on the person engaged in the business, profession or vocation, as the case may be, at the time of the making of the assessment.

Cancellation of assessment when cause is shown.

19 C. Where an assessee, or, in the case of a company, the principal officer thereof, within one month from the service of a notice of demand issued as hereinafter provided, satisfies the Collector that he was prevented by sufficient cause from making the return required by Section 17, or that he did not receive the notice issued under sub-section (4) of Section 17, or sub-section (2) of Section 18, or that he had not a reasonable opportunity to comply, or was prevented by sufficient cause from complying with the terms of the last mentioned notice, the Collector shall cancel the assessment and proceed to make a fresh assessment in accordance with the provisions of Section 18.

20. When the Collector has determined a sum to be payable by an assessee under either Section 18 or when an order has been passed under sub-section (2) of Section 19 A or Section 24, he shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the sum so payable.

Notice of demand.

21. (1) Any assessee objecting to the amount or rate at which he is assessed under Section 18 or 19 C, or denying his liability to be assessed under this Regulation, or objecting to a refusal of a Collector to make a fresh assessment under Section 19 C, or to any order against him under sub-section (2) of Section 19 A or Section 24, made by a Collector, may appeal to the Commissioner against the assessment or against such refusal or order.

Appeal against assessment under this Regulation.

(2) The appeal shall ordinarily be presented within thirty days of receipt of the notice of demand relating to the assessment or penalty objected to, or of the date of the refusal to make a fresh assessment under Section 19 C, as the case may be; but the Commissioner may admit an appeal after the expiration of the period if he is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(3) The appeal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

22. (1) The Commissioner shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the appeal, and may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing.

Hearing of appeal.

(2) The Commissioner may, before disposing of any appeal, make such further enquiry as he thinks fit, or cause further inquiry to be made by the Collector.

(3) In disposing of an appeal, the Commissioner may in the case of an order of assessment—

(*a*) confirm, reduce, enhance or annul the assessment; or

(*b*) set aside the assessment and direct the Collector to make a fresh assessment after making such further enquiry as the Collector thinks fit, or the Commissioner may direct, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed to make such fresh assessment;

or in the case of an order under sub-section (2) of Section 19 A or Section 24,

(*c*) confirm, cancel or vary such order;

Provided that the Commissioner shall not enhance an assessment unless the applicant has had a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement.

22. A. (1) Any assessee objecting to an order passed by a Commissioner under Section 24 or to an order enhancing the assessment under sub-section (3) of Section 22 may appeal to the authority to whom appeals from the decisions of such Commissioners ordinarily lie under this Regulation within thirty days of the making of such order.

(2) The appeal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

(3(In disposing of the appeal, such authority may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit.

Power of review.

23. The Chief Revenue Authority may call for the record of any assessment proceeding which has been taken by any officer subordinate to it, or may review any proceeding passed by itself when exercising the powers of a Commissioner and make such enquiry and pass such orders thereon as it thinks it:

Provided that it shall not pass any order enhancing the sum payable by an assessee without hearing him or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard either in person or by pleader.

Penal assessment.

24. If the Collector or the Commissioner in making any assessment or adjustment under this Chapter is satisfied that the assessee has concealed the particulars of his income, or has deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars of such income, and has thereby returned it below its real amount, the Collector or the Commissioner may direct that the assessee shall pay, on the difference between his income as finally ascertained and the amount originally returned by him, income tax at a rate not exceeding double the rate which would otherwise have been payable:

Provided that no such order shall be made, unless the assessee has been heard, or has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

Provided further that no prosecution for an offence against this Regulation shall be instituted in respect of the same facts on which a penal assessment is made under this Section.

Income escaping assessment is assessable in following year.

25. If for any reason income, profits or gains chargeable under this Regulation has escaped assessment in any year, or has been assessed at too low a rate, the Collector may at any time in the year next following assess or re-assess such income, profits

or gains and all the provisions of this Regulation shall apply accordingly.

Rectification of mistake.

26. The Collector may, at any time within one year from the date of any demand made upon an assessee, rectify any mistake in connection therewith which has been brought to his notice by such assessee, and make a refund to such assessee in respect thereof.

Power to take evidence on oath, etc.

27. The Collector or Commissioner or the Chief Revenue Authority shall, for the purposes of any inquiry under this Chapter, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation ;

(*b*) compelling the production of documents ; and

(*c*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses ; and any proceeding before Collector or Commissioner or the Chief Revenue Authority under this Chapter shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of Sections 187 and 226 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Power to call for information.

28. The Collector or Commissioner may for the purposes of this Regulation,—

(1) require any firm or Hindu undivided family or undivided Marumakkathayam Tarwad to furnish him with a return of the partners in the firm, or the adult members of the family or the Tarwad, as the case may be, and of their addresses ;

(2) require any person whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian or agent to furnish him with a return of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian or agent, and of their addresses.

Power to inspect the register of members of any company.

29. The Collector or Commissioner, or any person authorised in writing in this behalf by the Collector or Commissioner, may inspect and, if necessary, take copies or cause copies to be taken of the register of members, debenture-holders or mortgagees of any company or of any entry in such register.

CHAPTER III.

Liability in Special Cases.

Guardians, trustees and agents.

30. In the case of any guardian, trustee or agent of any person being a minor, lunatic or idiot or residing out of Travancore (all of which persons are hereinafter in this section included in the term beneficiary) being in receipt on behalf of such beneficiary of any income, profits or gains chargeable under this Regulation, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same amount as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from any such beneficiary if of full age, sound mind, or resident in Travancore, and in direct receipt of such income, profits or gains and all the provisions of this Regulation shall apply accordingly.

Receiver or manager.

31. In the case of income, profits or gains chargeable under this Regulation which is received by any receiver or manager (including any person, whatever his designation, who in fact manages property on behalf of another) appointed by or under any order of a court, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such receiver or manager in like manner and to the same amount as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from any person on whose behalf such income, profits or gains are received, and all the provisions of this Regulation shall apply accordingly.

Non-residents

32. (1) In the case of any person residing out of Travancore, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection in Travancore, shall be deemed to be income accruing or arising within Travancore, and shall be charge-abe to income tax in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I of this Regulation. Such income tax shall be assessed in the name of the agent of any such person, and such agent shall be deemed to be for all the purposes of this Regulation the assessee in respect of such income tax :

Provided that any arrears of tax may be recovered also in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation from any assets of the non-resident person which are, or may at any time come, within Travancore.

(2) Where a person not resident in Travancore and not being a British subject or a subject of Travancore or a firm or company constituted within His Majesty's dominions or the Travancore State or a branch thereof, carries on business with a person resident in Travancore, and it appears to the Collector or the Commissioner, as

the case may be, that, owing to the close connection between the resident and the non-resident person and to the substantial control exercised by the non-resident over the resident, the course of business between those persons is so arranged that the business done by the resident, in pursuance of his connection with the non-resident, produces to the resident either no profits or less than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in that business, the profits derived therefrom or which may reasonably be deemed to have been derived therefrom, shall be chargeable to income tax in the name of the resident person who shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Regulation, the assessee in respect of such income tax.

Agents to include persons treated as such.

33. Any person employed by or on behalf of a person residing out of Travancore, or having any business connection with such person, upon whom the Collector has caused a notice to be served of his intention of treating him as the agent of the non-resident person shall for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be such agent :

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be the agent of a non-resident person, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard by the Collector as to his liability.

Liability in case of a discontinued firm or partnership.

33 A. Where any business, profession or vocation carried on by a firm has been discontinued, every person who was, at the time of such discontinuance, a member of such firm shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of tax payable in respect of the income, profits and gains of the firm.

CHAPTER IV.

RECOVERY OF TAX.

Tax when payable.

34. The amount of income tax specified as payable in a notice of demand under Section 20 or an order under Section 22, Section 22 A, Section 23 or Section 24, shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice or order or if a time is not so mentioned, then on or before the first day of the second month following the date of the notice or order, and any assessee failing so to pay shall be deemed to be in default, provided that, when an assessee has presented an appeal under Section 21, the Collector may, in his discretion, treat the assessee as not being in default as long as such appeal is undisposed of.

35. (1) When an assessee is in default in making a payment of income tax, the Collector, in his discretion, may recover from him a sum not exceeding double the amount of the tax, either as if it were an arrear of land revenue, or by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax or local rate imposed under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of Travancore.

Mode and time of recovery.

(2) If any assessee is in receipt of any income chargeable under the head "Salaries," the Collector may require any person paying the same to deduct from any payment subsequent to the date of such requisition any sum recoverable under sub-section (1) and such person shall comply with any such requisition and shall pay the sums so deducted to the credit of Our Government, or as Our Government direct.

(3) Our Government may direct by what authority any powers or duties incident under any such enactment as aforesaid to the enforcement of any process for the recovery of a municipal tax or local rate shall be exercised or performed when that process is employed under sub-section (1) for the recovery of income tax.

(4) Our Government may direct, with respect to any specified area, that income tax shall be recovered therein, with, and as an addition to, any municipal tax or local rate by the same person and in the same manner as the municipal tax or local rate is recovered.

(5) Save in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 (1) no proceedings for the recovery of any sum payable under this Regulation shall be commenced after the expiration of one year from the last day of the year in which any demand is made under this Regulation.

CHAPTER V.

Refunds to Share-holders and Others.

36. If—

(*a*) a share-holder in a company who has received any dividend from the company ; or

Refund to individual share-holders, partners and owners of securities.

(*b*) a partner in a firm on which income tax has been levied at the maximum rate, in accordance with the Proviso to Section 13, who has received a share of the profits of the firm ; or

(c) the owner of a security from the interest on which income tax has been deducted in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 :

satisfies the Collector that his total income in the previous year was less than any one, as the case may be, of the amounts specified in Schedule II, he shall be entitled to a refund of a sum calculated on such dividend, share of profits or interest at the rates specified in the same Schedule against each such amount.

Relief in respect of income tax paid to foreign Government.

36 A. If any person who has paid income tax in Travancore for any year on any part of his income proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that he has paid to any foreign Government to which the provisions of this Section are extended by a Notification by the Government in this behalf, income tax for that year in respect of the same part of his income and that the rate at which he was entitled to, and has obtained relief under the provisions of any law for the time being in force in such foreign country is less than the rate of tax charged in Travancore in respect of that part of his income, he shall be entitled to a refund of a sum calculated in the manner prescribed :

Provided that the rate at which the refund is to be given shall not exceed one-half of the rate of tax paid in Travancore

Limitation of claims for refund.

37. No claim to any refund under Section 36 shall be allowed unless it is made within one year from the last day of the year to which the claim relates.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Failure to make payments or deliver returns or statements or allow inspection.

38. If a person fails without reasonable cause or excuse—

(a) to deduct and pay any tax as required by Section 15 or under Section 35 (2) ;

(b) to furnish a certificate required by sub-section (9) of Section 15 ;

(c) to deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector in due time any of the returns mentioned in Section 16, Section 17 or Section 28 ;

(d) to grant inspection or allow copies to be taken in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 ;

(e) to attend or to produce or cause to be produced, on or before the date mentioned in a notice under Section 18,

such accounts and documents as are referred to in the notice; he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the default continues.

False statement in declaration.

39. If a person makes a statement in a verification mentioned in Section 17 or Section 21 (3), or Section 22 A (2) which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in Section 10 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Prosecution to be at instance of the Collector.

40. (1) A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under Section 38 or Section 39 except at the instance of the Collector specially empowered by Our Government in this behalf.

(2) The Collector may stay any such proceeding or compound any such offence.

Disclosure of information by public servant.

41. (1) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced under the provisions of this Regulation, or in any evidence given, or affidavit or deposition made, in the course of any proceedings under this Regulation other than proceedings under this Chapter, or in record of any assessment proceedings or any proceeding relating to the recovery of a demand prepared for the purposes of this Regulation, shall be treated as confidential, and notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, no court shall, save as provided in this Regulation, be entitled to require any public servant to produce before it any such return, accounts, documents or record or any part of any such record, or to give evidence before it in respect thereof.

(2) If a public servant discloses any particulars contained in any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit, deposition or record, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure—

(*a*) of any such particulars for the purposes of a prosecution under Section 187 of the Travancore Penal Code in respect of any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition, or for the purposes of a prosecution under this Regulation; or

(*b*) of any such particulars to any person acting in the execution of this Regulation where it is necessary to disclose the same to him for the purposes of this Regulation ; or

(*c*) of any such particulars occasioned by the lawful employment under this Regulation of any process for the service of any notice or the recovery of any demand ; or

(*d*) of such facts, to an authorised officer of the foreign Government notified under Section 36A as may be necessary to enable relief to be given under the law relating to income tax in force in such foreign country, or a refund to be given under Section 36 A of this Regulation ;

Provided that no prosecution shall be instituted under this section except with the previous sanction of the Government.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

42. (1) Our Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation and for the ascertainment and determination of any class of income.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) when income is derived in part from agriculture and in part from business, prescribe the manner, whether with reference to a class or in particular cases, by which the taxable income shall be arrived at ;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which, and the procedure by which, the taxable income of Insurance Companies shall be arrived at ;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which, and the procedure by which the taxable income of persons not resident in Travancore or of persons deemed to be assessees in respect thereof, shall be arrived at ;

(*d*) provide for a system of composition of assessment and prescribe the conditions under which the Collector may enter into composition with assessees as to their assessment ;

(*e*) prescribe the procedure to be followed on applications for refunds ;

(*f*) provide for any matter which by this Regulation is to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

43. Our Government may by Notification in Our Government Gazette make an exemption, reduction in rate or other modification in respect of income tax in favour of any class of income or in regard to the whole or any part of the income of any class of persons.

Power to make exemptions, etc.

44. When any money is paid under this Regulation to the Collector, or is recovered thereunder by him, he shall give a receipt for the same specifying the prescribed particulars.

Receipts and their contents.

45. A notice or requisition under this Regulation may be served on the person therein named, either by Anchal or Post, or by the delivery or tender to him of a copy of the notice or requisition in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, for the service of summons.

Service of notices.

46. (1) When an assessee has several places of business in Travancore Our Government may declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be his principal place of business.

Power to declare principal places of business.

(2) The powers given by this section may be delegated to and exercised by, such officers as Our Government may appoint in this behalf.

47. Every person deducting, retaining or paying any tax in pursuance of this Regulation in respect of income belonging to another person is hereby indemnified for the deduction, retention or payment thereof.

Indemnity.

48. All powers conferred by, or conferable under, this Regulation may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers exercisable from time to time.

49. Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, delegate to the Chief Revenue Authority all or any of the powers conferred on them by this Regulation for the appointment of officers to exercise or perform the powers or duties of Collectors or Commissioners, and all or any of the powers conferred on them by Section 35 and proviso to Section 41.

Delegation of certain powers of Government.

50. (1) If, in the course of an assessment under this Regulation or any proceeding in connection therewith, other than a proceeding under Chapter VI, a question of law arises, the Chief Revenue Authority may, either on its own motion or on reference from any Revenue officer subordinate to it, draw up a statement of the case and refer it with its own opinion thereon to the High Court.

Statement of case by Chief Revenue Authority to High Court.

(2) Within one month of the passing of an order under Section 22, the assessees in respect of whom the order was passed may, by application accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees or such lesser sum as may be prescribed, require the Chief Revenue Authority to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and the Chief Revenue Authority shall, within one month of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it with its opinion thereon to the High Court ;

Provided that, if, in exercise of its power of revision or review under Section 23, the Chief Revenue Authority decides the question, the assessee may withdraw his application, and if it does so, the fee paid shall be refunded.

(3) If, on any application being made under sub-section (2), the Chief Revenue Authority refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the assessee may apply to the High Court, and the High Court, if it is not satisfied of the correctness of the decision of the Chief Revenue Authority, may require the Chief Revenue Authority to state the case and to refer it and on receipt of any such requisition, the Chief Revenue Authority shall state and refer the case accordingly.

(4) If the High Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred under this Section are sufficient to enable it to determine the question raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Chief Revenue Authority to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(5) The High Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the question of law raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded, and shall send to the Chief Revenue Authority a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Chief Revenue Authority shall dispose of the case accordingly, or, if the case arose on a reference from any Revenue officer subordinate to it, shall forward a copy of such judgment to such officer who shall dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(6) Where a reference is made to the High Court on the application of an assessee, the costs shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(7) Notwithstanding that a reference has been made under this section to the High Court, income tax shall be payable in accordance with the assessment made in the case;

Provided that, if the amount of an assessment is reduced as a result of such reference, the amount overpaid shall be refunded with such interest as the Chief Revenue Authority may allow.

51. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Regulation and no prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against any Government officer for anything in good faith done or intended to be done, under this Regulation.

Bar of suits in Civil Courts.

52. The provisions of Section 12 of the Limitation Regulation shall apply in computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal under this Regulation.

SCHEDULE I.

RATES OF TAX.

(See Section 13.)

	Rate.
I. When the taxable income is less than Rs 2,000	Nil.
II. When the taxable income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards and	
(i) the total income is less than Rs. 5,000	Ten cash in the rupee.
(ii) the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000	Twelve cash in the rupee.
(iii) the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000	One chackram in the rupee.
(iv) the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000	One chackram and eight cash in the rupee.
(v) the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000	One chackram and twelve cash in the rupee.
(vi) the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards.	Two chackrams in the rupee,

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SCHEDULE II.

RATES OF REFUND.

(*See Section 36*).

	Amount.	*Refund.*
1.	Less than Rs. 2,000	Two chackrams in the rupee.
2.	Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000	One chackram and six cash in the rupee.
3.	Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000	One chackram and four cash in the rupee.
4.	Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000	One chackram in the rupee.
5.	Rs. 20,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 30,000	Eight cash in the rupee.
6.	Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000	Four cash in the rupee.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

(1) RULES.

* RULES UNDER THE TRAVANCORE INCOME TAX REGULATION, VIII OF 1096.

(*Dated 20th September 1921.*)

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 42, sub-section (1), of Regulation VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to sanction the following Rules for carrying out the purposes of the aforesaid Regulation.

Section 3. (2) (i)—Certificate required for exemption of interest on securities.

1. Any claim under Section 3, sub-section (2), clause (i) of the Regulation to exemption from the levy of the tax on the interest on securities held under trust or other legal obligation for religious or charitable purposes within the meaning of that clause and applied to those purposes must be supported by a certificate from the Dewan Peishkar of the Division which shall be in Form A hereto appended.

N. B.—In this and the following Rules "Dewan Peishkar" includes Commissioner of Devicolam.

Section 5 (1)-Agreements with private employers.

2. In calling for returns of employees from private employers under Section 28, sub-section (1), of the Regulation, the Collector may issue notices inviting them to state when submitting the return whether they are willing to enter into an agreement under Section 5 (1) to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return and to forward the amount to the Collector on the

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* Published in Gazette dated 27th September 1921.

conditions prescribed in Rule 3 below. The person making the return may subscribe on the return his assent to this arrangement.

3. The agreement entered into between a Collector and a private employer under Section 5, sub-section (1), of the Regulation shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The employer shall for the trouble of collection be allowed a remuneration which shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Income Tax in Travancore with reference to the circumstances of each case but shall not exceed in any case 5 per cent of the collection.

(b) The tax due to Government shall be deducted by the private employer from any income chargeable under the head "salaries" as each payment is made and the amount deducted minus such commission for the trouble of collection as may be agreed upon shall be remitted within a week to the Collector or other officer authorized by him to receive it together with a statement showing the names of the persons from whom the tax has been collesctsd and the further particulars precribed in Rule 8 below.

Section 7 (vi)—Collection charges for income from house-property.

4. The allowance in respect of house-property income on account of collection charges under Section 7, sub-section (vi), of the Regulation is limited to 6 per cent of the gross rental of the house-property.

Section 11 (2)—Claims to exemption of payments to insurance companies etc.

5. No claim to exemption preferred under Section 11 (2) of the Regulation on the portion of the income taxable under the head "salaries" which is paid as a premium to an insurance company or in respect of a contract for a deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife or on the life or lives of his child or children * shall be entertained if the claim is made after the expiration of the Malabar year following that in which the premium was paid.

Note.—In this Rule and in Rule 7 "Insurance Company," includes the State Life Insurance Fund.

6. When a deduction is made from any income liable to assessment on account of a payment made to an insurance company or in respect of a contract for deferred annuity the sum deducted shall, if the payment has been made in sterling, be the actual cost of remittance; and if the assessee is unable to prove such actual cost, the equivalent in rupees of the amount of the premium calculated at the official rate of exchange prevailing at the time the

* *Vide*—Notification Dis. No. 395/33|Rev. dated the 24th March 1933.

R. O. C. No. 3564/36/Rev.

CORRECTION SLIP.

Delete the words "or on the life or lives of his child or hildren" occurring in rule 5 of the Rules issued under he ravancore Income Tax Regulation VIII of 1096 and the foot note, ublished at page 431 of the Land Revenue Manual, Volume I, evised edition of 1935.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th September, 1936.

N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

abatement of income tax is claimed [or at the rate of change prevailing in Madras as seen from the Madras papers received by the drawing officers on the day on which they draw their bills.]*

7. A deduction such as is mentioned in the preceding Rule must be supported either :—

(1) by the original receipt of the insurance company ; or

(2) in the case of a deduction claimed by a servant of the Government or of a local authority by a copy of the same presented together with the original to the officer who pays the salaries and attested by that officer who should after such attestation return the original ; or

(3) by a duplicate receipt given by the insurance company ; or

(4) by a certificate of payment given by the insurance company ; or

(5) in the case of exemption claimed by a servant of the Government or of a local authority in respect of such payment in excess of those exempted under Section 5 (1) by a certificate of the officer who disburses the salary of the claimant.

In cases (1), (3) and (4), the receipt or certificate will be returned as soon as the fact of the payment is admitted in due course of audit.

Where the Collector is satisfied that none of the above prescribed documents can be produced without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, he may accept such other proof of payment of the premium as he may deem sufficient.

Section 15 (2)—Remittance of tax collected on "salaries."

8. The amounts deducted on account of the tax from income chargeable under the head "salaries" under Section 15, sub-section (2), of the Regulation, shall be paid to the credit of the Government within one week from the date of payment of such "salaries." The payment to the credit of the Government shall be made by remitting the amount to the Collector (or other officer authorised by him) with a statement giving the following particulars for each person from whom the tax has been realized :—

(1) Name.
(2) The period for which the salary has been paid.
(3) The amount of the salary paid.
(4) The amount of tax collected.

* Added by Notification Dis. No. 307 of 23|Revenue, dated 2nd April 1923.

(5) The amount of commission, if any, deducted.
(6) The balance remitted to the Collector.

Section 15 (3)—Remittance of tax collected on securities.

9. The amount deducted on account of the tax under Section 15 sub-section (1), of the Regulation from the interest payable on debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority or company shall be paid to the credit of the Government within one week from the date on which the payment of the interest is made. The person responsible for paying the interest shall pay the amount deducted therefrom to the credit of the Government by remitting the amount to the Collector or other officer authorised by him with a statement showing the following particulars :—

(1) Name of owner.
(2) Description of security.
(3) Number of security.
(4) Date of security.
(5) Amount of security.
(6) Period for which interest is drawn.
(7) Amount of interest.
(8) Amount of tax.

10. The return of employees required by Section 16 of the Regulation shall be in Form B appended hereto.

The returns relating to Government officer required by Section 16 of the Regulation shall be furnished by the undermentioned officers :—

(1) The Account Officer for all Gazetted Officers and others whose bills are preaudited and also pensioners and gratuitants who draw their pensions and gratuities from the preaudit office at Trivandrum.

(2) Treasury Officers for all Gazetted Officers who draw their pay from treasuries and also for all pensioners and gratuitants who draw their pensions and gratuities from treasuries.

(3) Heads of offices and schools, colleges and other Government institutions for all non-gazetted officers whose pay is drawn on establishment bills.

(4) In the case of assessees not covered by the above, such person as the Collector may call upon to make the return.

The return should contain complete information as to the total salary drawn by an officer during the whole year. If, therefore, an officer has been transferred from another Division, the Treasury

Officer by whom the officer happens to be paid at the time of issue of the return, should ascertain from the other Treasury Officers concerned the total salary drawn from the beginning of the year to the date of transfer and include it in his return.

11. The names of all persons in receipt of salaries of not less than Rs. 1,200 per annum shall be included in the return furnished under Section 16.

12. The return of income to be furnished by companies under Section 17 (1) of the Regulation shall be in Form C hereto appended and the statements contained in the return shall be verified in the manner indicated at the foot of the form.

13. The return of income to be called from assessees other than, companies under Section 17 (2) of the Regulation shall be in Form D hereto appended and the statements contained in the return shall be verified in the manner indicated at the foot of the form.

14. When returns of income prepared by approved, chartered, incorporated or certified accountants are filed by assessees separate scrutiny of the assessees' books will be dispensed with, unless there are special reasons which in the Collector's opinion render such scrutiny desirable.

15. Members of the undermentioned institutions are approved for income tax purposes :—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.
(2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
(3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh.
(4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.
(5) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen.
(6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

16. (*a*) Accountants who are certified under the Travancore Companies Regulation and who wish to be approved for income tax purposes should apply to the Chief Revenue Authority. Their applications will be considered by a Committee consisting of :—

(1) The Commissioner of Income Tax in Travancore.
(2) The Registrar of Join Stock Companies.
(3) The Account Officer.

The decisions of the Committee will be final.

(*b*) Approval of an accountant under this Rule or Rule 15 is liable to revocation in any case by a vote of the committee referred to above.

17. Accountants approved for income tax purposes shall be bound to certify compliance with the income tax law and rules and to give in their certificates such particulars as the Commissioner of Income Tax in Travancore may require.

Note —The particulars prescribed under this Rule will be found in Appendix I.

18. The notice to be served on assessees under Section 18 sub-section (2), of the Regulation shall be in Form E.

19. The notice of assessment or adjustment to be served on persons assessed under Section 20 of the Regulation shall be in Form F.

The amount assessed under this Regulation may be paid in two equal instalments, the first on the expiry of sixty days from the date of service of the assessment or adjustment notice, the second on the expiry of sixty days from the date on which the first instalment became due. If, however, a petition against the assessment or adjustment has been admitted, the Collector may, in his discretion, treat the assessee as not being in default in respect of the payment of the tax till the orders on the petition have been passed. In case of default in the payment of the first instalment, the whole amount of the assessment or balance due on adjustment shall become immediately recoverable ;

Provided that, when an assessee is found entitled to a refund under Section 19 and is also liable to provisional assessement under Section 18 the amount of such refund, if it is less than the sum payable by him on account of the provisional assessment, shall be deducted from that sum and a demand notice shall be issued only for the balance ; and if it is greater only the balance remaining after meeting the sum due on the provisional assessment shall be refunded to the assessee ;

Provided also that, when the amount of tax due on adjustment is less than Re. 1, no separate demand need be made for it.

20. Petitions against assessments or adjustments under Section 21, sub-section (1), of the Regulation shall be drawn up after the model of, and shall contain the information, provided for in Form G and shall be verified in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints. A petition which does not contain a clear statement of the amount on which the petitioner claims to be assessed or to have his assessment adjusted or is not verified shall be liable to summary rejection. The notice of assessment or adjustment served

under Section 20 of the Regulation and a copy of the Collector's order under Section 18 (3) or Section 19 of the Regulation should accompany the petition.

21. The Collector or the Commissioner shall notify to the assessee the purport of any order passed by him under Section 22, 23, 24 or 25 of the Regulation.

22. (1) A party who desires the attendance of any witness in a proceeding before a Collector or Commissioner under the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, or before a Commissioner appointed to take evidence under the said Regulation shall file a list in the following form of the persons whose attendance he requires stating full name, residence and vocation of each witness and mentioning whether he is required to give evidence or to produce any document and in the latter case, specifying the date, if any, and description of the document so as to identify it :—

Serial number.	Full name.	Residence.	Occupation or other description.	Purpose for which summoned.	Allowance.	Service fees.	Remarks.
					Total...		

A detailed memorandum of the amount to be deposited in the office is presented herewith. It is requested that summonses may be issued as above.

(Signed).

(2) He shall with such list deposit in the office of the Collector or the Commissioner

(i) the prescribed fees for service of summons according to the following scale :—

For each summons or notice.

Nature of process.	*Amount leviable*
(*a*) to a single witness	one rupee.
(*b*) to every additional witness residing in the same village if the process be applied for at the same time ...	14 chs.

NOTE :—(1) Any party may deposit the cost of proceeding by railway or any public conveyance where such is available and in such case the process-server shall be bound to proceed by such railway or public conveyance, and the cost so deposited shall be part of the costs of the cause.

(2) For processes applied for and ordered to be executed as emergent the fee will be the ordinary fee and half as much again; and

(ii) the total amount of the allowances to which the said persons are entitled for travelling and other expenses according to the following scale :—

Class.	Travelling Allowance		Allowance for subsistence and other expenses not exceeding per diem.
	By Rail.	By road or canal.	
			Rs. chs. c.
First class	First class fare	Chs. 7 per mile	2 0 0
Second class	Second class fare	„ 4 „	1 0 0
Third class	Third class fare	„ 2 „	0 21 0

(3) The expenses of witnesses summoned by the assessing officer at his own instance will be borne by Government.

23. The notice to an employer calling for a return of employees under Section 28, sub-section (1), of the Regulation shall be in Form H. The return shall be in Form B. The names of all persons in receipt of salaries of not less than Rs. 1,200 per annum shall be included in this return.

24. The following procedure shall be observed in the levy of penalties under Section 35 (1) for default to pay income tax on the due date—

(a) In case of failure to pay any instalment, a notice in Form I shall be issued to the assessee imposing a penalty of one per cent of the tax due and warning the assessee that, if the whole amount due is not paid within 20 days, a second penalty ten times the amount of the first will be imposed.

(b) In any case in which persistent default is made, the assessing officer will call upon the assessee to show cause why there should not be imposed such penalty not exceeding the amount of tax as he may deem fit.

(c) The Commissioner of Income tax in Travancore or the Dewan Peishkar of the Division, as the case may be, may annul or reduce any penalty imposed by him or by any officer subordinate to him.

25. Any person claiming refund of income tax deducted from salaries may present to the Collector an application for adjustment under Section 19 of the Regulation, and shall, along with the application, file a return in Form D showing his total income in the previous year and a statement showing the amounts deducted from

his income under the head of salaries. The Collector may make such inquiries as he may deem necessary as to the total income of the applicant and shall, if he is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to any refund, pay or authorise payment in cash of such sum as may be due.

26. The owner of any security of the Government of Travancore or a debenture or other security for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company claiming a refund under Section 36 of the Regulation shall present to the Collector (*a*) an application in Form J declaring truly therein his total income in the previous year with the declaration below the form duly signed before the Collector or attested by a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate and (*b*) a statement in Form K showing details of the securities held by him.

27. On receipt of the application and the statement, the Collector may after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary as to the total income of the applicant, issue a certificate of refund in Form L if he is satisfied that the applicant is liable to tax at less than two chackrams in the rupee or not liable to the tax.

28. If a claim for refund is made within one year from the end of the year to which the claim relates, the person empowered to pay the interest in the case of securities of the Government of Travancore and the Collector in other cases shall, on production of the certificate of refund, pay or authorize payment in cash of such refund as may be due.

29. In the case of dividends paid out of the profits of a company or of the profits of a firm divided between the partners, the person claiming a refund shall present to the Collector an application in Form J duly signed or attested as in Rule 26 above and shall forward the counterpart of the dividend warrant, an extract of the registered deed of partnership, or other proof showing the number of shares he holds in the company, or the share he holds in the firms, and the total amount of the dividend or profits paid to him including the income tax deducted therefrom. The Collector may make such inquiries as he may deem necessary as to the total income of the applicant and if he is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to any refund provided that the company or firm has paid the tax due on its profits, he shall pay or authorise payment in cash of such refund as may be due.

30. (*a*) No refund shall be admissible on dividends not paid out of the taxable profits of a company nor on fractions of a rupee.

(*b*) Refunds may be remitted by Anchal or Post at the cost of the applicants.

31. (*a*) A refund shall not be paid except at the place where the tax in respect of which the refund is claimed has been received.

(*b*) If the person claiming the refund is not a resident of the place where the tax has been received, he may send the declaration in Form J accompanied by the statement in Form K or the dividend warrant or other proof referred to in Rule 29 to the Collector of the place where he resides or carries on his business and apply for a certificate in Form M for submission to the officer empowered to grant the refund and, on receipt of such certificate, the officer shall proceed as laid down in the above rules.

(*c*) When a refund is sanctioned, the Collector shall immediately prepare a refund order and send it to the Treasury Officer and, at the same time, send a memorandum to the assessee telling him the amount of the refund and the office at which he should apply for it.

32. When a declaration of income in Form J has been received, the Collector may issue a certificate in Form L or M at any time during the Malabar year in which such declaration has been received without insisting on a fresh declaration of income.

33. (*a*) Against the order of a Collector on an application for refund a petition shall lie to the Commissioner.

(*b*) The petition shall ordinarily be presented within thirty days of receipt of the order of the Collector; but the Commissioner may receive a petition after the expiration of that period if he is satisfied that the petitioner had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

34. If the applicant for refund is himself the Collector competent to sanction the refund, the application for refund shall be made to the next higher authority.

35. If an assessee is himself the Collector competent to make the assessment, or the Commissioner competent to pass orders on an objection petition against the assessment, the assessment shall be made and the objection petition shall be dealt with by the next higher authority.

36. (i) In the case of life assurance companies whose profits are periodically ascertained by actuarial calculations, the taxable income shall be determined with reference to the average net profits disclosed by the last preceding valuation:

Provided that any deductions made from the gross income in arriving at the actuarial valuation which are not admissible for the purpose of income tax assessment shall be added to the net profits disclosed by the valuation.

This clause shall apply also to the determination of the taxable income derived from the annuity and capital redemption business of life assurance companies, the profits of which can be ascertained from the results of an actuarial valuation.

If the tax on the average net profits during the period covered by the last preceding valuation is less than the average of the tax deducted at the source from the interest income derived from investments in the same period, a refund of the amount by which such deduction from interest exceeds the tax payable on the average net profits should be allowed.

(ii) If there has been no periodical actuarial valuation, or if the last valuation took place more than five years previous to the year in which the assessment falls to be made, the taxable income shall be determined with reference to the interest, dividends and rents received by the companies during the previous year.

(iii) In the case of insurance companies other than life assurance companies the taxable income in any year shall be the profits calculated for the year subject to the provisions of the following clause.

(iv) Amounts actually credited by an insurance company other than a life assurance company in the ordinary accounts of its business for the previous year to any fund established for the sole purpose of forming a reserve to meet outstanding or unexpired liabilities to policy-holders (including therein risk of exceptional losses) and amounts actually credited by an insurance company of any kind in the ordinary accounts of its business for the year of assessment to its investment reserve fund for the purpose of meeting depreciation in the value of its securities shall be treated as expenditure incurred solely for the purpose of earning the profits of the business in determining the taxable income of the insurance company in that year.

(v) The taxable income of companies carrying on dividing society or assessment business shall be taken at fifteen per cent of the premium income in the previous year. Where a non-resident company carries on dividing society or assessment business in Travancore, the assessment shall be fifteen per cent of the premium income received in Travancore.

(vi) This rule shall apply only to the determination of taxable income from different classes of insurance business. The actual assessment of an insurance company carrying on more than one class of business shall, in accordance with the Regulation, be determined as to its rate and amount by its aggregate taxable income from all the classes of business which it carries on.

37. (a) In any case in which the profits accruing or arising or deemed to accrue or arise in Travancore to any person residing out of Travancore, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection in Travancore, cannot be accurately ascertained, the amount of such profits for assessment purposes may be calculated on such percentage of the turnover of the business carried on in Travancore as the Collector, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may consider to be reasonable. This rule shall apply also to the determination of the income for assessment purposes of persons assessable to income tax under Section 32 (2) on account of their connection with persons non-resident in Travancore.

(b) In case in which the method of assessment on a percentage of turnover is inapplicable—as for example the case of a Travancore branch of a foreign insurance company—the profits of the Travancore branch may be assumed for income tax purposes to bear the same proportion to the total profits of the company as its receipts bear to the total receipts.

38. If, amongst any persons engaged in any business, profession or vocation in partnership, together, any change shall take place in any such partnership either by death or dissolution of partnership as to all or any of the partners or by admitting any other partner therein before the time of making the assessment or within the year for which the assessment ought to be made under the Regulation, or if any person shall have succeeded to any business, profession or vocation within such periods as aforesaid, the tax payable in respect of such partnership, or any of such partners or any person succeeding to such business, profession or vocation shall be computed on the profits derived from such business, profession or vocation during the previous year in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation, notwithstanding such change therein or succession to such business, profession or vocation. The assessment so made will in all cases be subject to adjustment under the provisions of Section 19 of the Regulation.

39. (i) Applications for composition in respect of the income on which the tax will be assessed shall be made in writing to the Collector before the 1st Thulam and before the tax for the year is assessed by the Collector. But a Collector may receive an application after the last day of Kanni if he is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that date.

(ii) The party compounding should execute an agreement within one month from the date on which the amount of composition is notified to him. If he fails to execute the agreement within the above period, the Collector may proceed to assess him, as if no application for composition had been received.

(iii) Agreements for composition shall be in Form N or as near thereto as may be and shall be for a period of not more than five years. Compositions should not, however, be made as a matter of course for this period which is the maximum allowable, but the Collector should fix a suitable period in each case on a consideration of the circumstances. The agreement shall be made in two parts one of such parts executed by the compounding party remaining with the Collector, and the other part signed by the Collector remaining with the compounding party.

(iv) No agreement for composition shall be made with companies or shall be entered into in respect of any income or portion of any income which is liable to taxation under the head of salaries or interest on securities.

(v) In order to arrive at the amount of the applicant's income for the period in respect of which the application is made, the Collector should institute inquiries as to the probability of a future increase or decrease in the applicant's income. The compounded income shall not be less than what is estimated as the average income for the period.

(vi) If the party who has compounded dies or becomes bankrupt or insolvent or in the case of a firm, goes into liquidation or voluntarily closes his business before the expiration of the period comprised in the agreement, the agreement shall cease to have force on the last day of Karkatagam next after such death, bankruptcy, insolvency or other proceeding, save and except as to any portion of the tax on the income compounded which before the said day shall have become payable and shall then be unpaid.

(vii) Fraud on the part of the party compounding in stating the income or otherwise shall render the agreement null and void.

40. Every receipt for money paid or recovered under Section 44 of the Regulation shall be in Form O.

41. The powers of the Government to declare under Section 46 of the Regulation which of several places of business shall be deemed to be the principal place of business for the purposes of the Regulation are hereby delegated to the Commissioner of Income Tax in Travancore.

42. An assessee who carries on business in several places is assessable to income tax by the Collector in the Division in which the principal place of business of the assessee is situate.

Ordinarily the principal place of business shall be understood to mean the place at which the persons directing any company or firm do their business, or the registered or head office where the general books and accounts for all branches are kept and compiled.

43. When a Collector learns that an assessee having his principal place of business in his Division, has a place of business in another Division, he shall communicate with the Collector in that latter Division with a view to obtaining a complete account of the annual profits or income of the company, firm or person, and the Collector in the latter Division may make the inquiry provided for by Section 18 of the Regulation. The Collector in the Division in which the principal place of business is situated shall not require the production of accounts or documents relating to the branch business of the assessee in other Divisions. The final assessment, however, shall be made by him and he shall have full power to deal with the reports made by other Collectors, and to alter and amend their estimates in making his final assessment. Full reasons should, however, always be recorded when the estimate of the Collector in another Division is not accepted.

44. In calculating the amount of tax payable, the amount due on fractions of a rupee shall be neglected ; and in the amount of tax calculated, fractions of a cash shall be neglected.

45. The Commissioner of Income Tax in Travancore will be entrusted with the administrative working of the Regulation and he will issue such subsidiary instructions as may from time to time be required.

FORM A.

(*Rule 1*)

I, Dewan Peishkar of

do hereby certify that the security/securities specified below and standing in the name of is/are held under trust/legal obligation wholly/partly for religious/charitable purposes and that of the interest on the security/securities is applied to those purposes or has been finally set apart for application thereto.

Dated Dewan Peishkar of

(1) Description of security.
(2) Number.
(3) Date.
(4) Amount.

FORM B.

(*Rule 10*)

Income tax return made by the head of every Government office, the principal officer of every local authority, company, public body or association and every private employer who has agreed to recover income tax on behalf of Government under Section 16 of Regulation VIII of 1096.

Name
- (1) Government office.
- (2) Local authority.
- (3) Company.
- (4) Public body.
- (5) Association.
- (6) Private employer.

Name of employee, pensioner, annuitant or receiver of gratuity, commission, perquisites or profits.	Designation.	Residence.	Date of employment, if new.	Monthly rate of fixed salary or wages payable on date of return.	Allowances, fees, commissions, perquisites or profits, in lieu of or in addition to fixed salary, bonus and gratuities paid during the twelve months ending last day of Karkadagam.	Yearly amount of pension or annuity payable.	Total amount received during the year.	Date or dates of payment of the amount in column (8).	Amounts exempted under Section 5 (1) and excluded under Section 11 (2).	Net amount taxable.	Amount of income tax deducted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

I hereby certify that no persons employed in this other than the persons noted in this return were receiving on the last day of Karkadagam 111 or have received during the year ending on that date payment at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a year or more of the kinds described in column (5), (6) or (7) above.

Dated

(Signature)

NOTE—(1) If an employee has been or expects to be on leave out of Travancore between the 1st Chingam last and the last day of Karkadagam next, notice should be given in the remarks column.

(2) If an employee has left your service since the submission of the last preceding return or if any changes are anticipated before the last day of Karkadagam next, it is requested that a note regarding the same may be made at the back of this form, as this timely information will render much correspondence unnecessary.

(3) The year referred to in column (6) is the year, immediately preceding the date of the return.

FORM C.

(*Rule 12*).

NOTICE.

No.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX,
Dated *19*

To

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 17 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, you are hereby required to prepare a true and correct statement of your income and to furnish the information required in the form herewith attached so far as it is applicable to your case, and to deliver it at this office duly signed by you as the principal officer of the company on or before the 15th day of Thulam 111 with copies of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account of the company.

Failure to furnish the return with the above accompaniments within the time allowed by law will, under Section 21 (1) of the Regulation, entail forfeiture of the right of objection and, under Section 38, render you liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day by which the return is late. The submission of a false or incorrect return will render you liable to penal assessments under Section 24 or to prosecution under Section 39 of the Regulation.

The income to be returned is the total income as shown by the accounts during either the twelve calendar months ending on the last day of Karkadagam 111 or, if the accounts have been made up within the twelve calendar months ending on the last day of Karkadagam 111 in respect of a year ending on any other day than the last day of Karkadagam 111 then at your option the twelve calendar months ending on the day on which the accounts have so

been made up. The period once decided upon cannot, however, be varied without the consent of the Collector of Income Tax.

You are further required under Section 15 of the Regulation:—

(1) to deduct at the time of payment income tax at the rate specified in Schedule I in respect of any income chargeable under the head "Salaries", provided that, if the payment is a recurring one and in respect of any period less than a year, the rate shall be determined with reference to the amount which would be proportionately payable in a year. The deductions so made should be paid into this office within one week from the date of payment of the salaries in question and particulars should be furnished of the persons from whose salaries the deductions have been made, and the amount of the salary and of the deductions in each case:

(2) to deduct at the time of payment at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I and pay into this office, within one week from the time of payment, the income tax on the amount of interest on the debentures (if any) issued by the company. The remittance to this office should be accompanied by a statement showing for each debenture-holder :—

(1) Name
(2) Description of security
(3) Number of security
(4) Date of security
(5) Amount of security
(6) Period for which interest is drawn
(7) Amount of interest
(8) Amount of tax

Collector of Income Tax.

Income Tax Year 111.

Name of the company.

Information from the accounts for the year ending

(*The return should be sent under cover and marked confidential.*)

	Amount. Rs.
1. Profits as per accounts submitted—	
(*a*) Salaries, wages, etc., and other receipts in lieu of or in addition to salary or wages paid by companies, other public bodies and associations	...
(*b*) Interest on securities of the Government of India	...
(*c*) Interest on securities of the Government of Travancore	...
(*d*) Interest on debentures and other securities of a local authority or company ...	...

	Amount. Rs.
(e) Income derived from house-property ...	...
(f) Income derived from business ...	...
(g) Income derived from other sources, such as—	
(i) Salaries not included in item (a) ...	...
(ii) Dividends from Joint Stock Companies registered in Travancore ...	...
NOTE.—If the tax has been paid by the company the fact should be noted.	
(iii) Interest on mortgages, loans, fixed deposits, current accounts, club debentures, etc. ...	...
(iv) Income from sources outside Travancore which accrues or arises or is received in Travancore including dividends, pensions and income from agricultural land not paying land revenue to the Travancore Government ...	...
(v) Ground-rent ...	...
NOTE.—Ground rent includes all rent derived from land (1) not used for agricultural purposes or (2) not paying land revenue or any local rate to Government.	
(vi) Profits from transactions whether in partnership with others or not which have not been accounted for elsewhere in this return ...	...
(vii) All other incomes not specified above (e. g.) director's fees, survey fees etc ...	...
2. Amount of interest credited to reserve and other funds and debited to the accounts ...	...
3. Amount of the cost value of the buildings owned by the company at the beginning of the previous year	...
4. Amount of the cost value of machinery and plant owned by the company at the beginning of the previous year ...	...
5. Amount of depreciation on buildings actually debited to the accounts— ...	....
(a) in the previous year ...	...
(b) up to the previous year ...	...

	Amount. Rs.
6. Amount of depreciation on machinery and plant actually debited to the accounts—	
(a) in the previous year ...	...
(b) up to the previous year ...	...
7. Amount of income tax and profession tax debited to the accounts ...	...
8. Amount of the debenture loans issued by the company	...
9. Rate of interest on the debentures ...	...
10. Total amount placed to any reserve fund or of the nature of capital expenditure debited to revenue account ...	...

DECLARATION.

I.................. ...declare that the information against each head in this return is correctly given as shown in the books of the company as also in the accounts which have been duly audited by the auditors of the company and which have been adopted by the shareholders of the company.

Signature.

Dated...................111 . Designation.

Details of the house property referred to in item (1) (e) of the return.

Division, taluk and village.	Particulars of property including name and number of street in which the property stands.	Person in whose name the property stands in the municipal, or revenue register.	Annual letting value.	Deductions claimed to be supported by the production of vouchers in each case
			Rs. ch. c.	

Allowances claimed—

	Rs.
1. Premia paid in the year ending on to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction, (copies of receipts should be attached) ..	...
2. Interest paid by owner on a mortgage or charge on the property ...	...

		Rs.
3.	Ground-rent paid by the owner on the property ...	...
4.	Land revenue, local rates and municipal taxes paid by the owner on the property ...	...
5.	Collection charges ...	...
6.	Deductions claimed on account of vacancies	...

Dated... ... ...111 .

Signature.

FORM D.

(RULE 13).

NOTICE.

Income Tax Year 111 .

No.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX,
Dated... ... ...111 .

To

In pursuance of the provisions of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096 you are hereby required to prepare a true and correct statement of your income in the form sent herewith so far as it is applicable to your case, and to deliver it at this office duly signed by you within [30 days of the receipt of this notice.] *

The accompanying notes, explanations and instructions have been drawn up in order to assist you in filling up the form.

If you desire further information on any point you should apply to the Collector of Income Tax.

Failure to furnish the return on the due date will under Section 21 (1) entail forfeiture of the right of objection and under Section 38 render you liable on conviction by a Magistrate to fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day by which the return is late. The submission of a false or incorrect return will render you liable to penal assessment under Section 24 or to prosecution under Section 39 of the Regulation.

The income to be returned is the total income during either (1) the twelve calendar months ending on the last day of Karkadagam,

* As amended by Notification Dis. No. 1555 of 23/Rev., dated 27th November 1923.

or, (2) if the accounts have been made up within the twelve calendar months ending on the last day of Karkadagam..., in respect of a year ending on any other day than the last day of Karkadagam..., then at your option the twelve calendar months ending on the date on which the accounts have so been made up. The period once decided upon cannot, however, be varied without the consent of the Collector of Income Tax.

You are also required, in accordance with Section 28 of the Regulation, to furnish the Collector with a return :

(1) If you are member of a firm, of the names of the partners of your firm with their addresses ;

(2) If you are a member of an undivided Hindu family, or an undivided Marumakkathayam Tarwad, of the names of the adult male members of the family or Tarwad with their addresses ;

(3) If you are a trustee, guardian or agent, of the names of the persons for whom you are trustee, guardian or agent with their addresses.

If you claim exemption from or abatement or reduction of the rate of tax, your attention is particularly directed to No. 12 of the instructions which follow.

Collector of Income Tax.

INCOME TAX YEAR 111 .

Return of income for assessment under Section 17 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096.

(This return should be sent under cover and marked confidential.)

Total income.

Sources.	Amount. Rs. Ch. C	Amount of tax deducted at source. Rs. Ch. C.
Income received under the following heads during the year ending :—	..	..
Salary, wages, annuity, pension, gratuity, fees, commission, perquisites, allowances and other receipts in lieu of or in addition to salary or wages received during the year ending :—	..	..
(1) Paid by Government	..	..
(2) Paid by local authorities	..	..
(3) Paid by companies, other public bodies and associations	..	..
(4) Paid by private employers under an agreement with the Collector	..	..
Interest on securities :—		
(5) On securities of the Government of India	.	..
(6) On securities of the Government of Travancore	...	..
(7) On debentures and other securities of a local authority or other company	..	..
(8) Income derived from house-property	..	..
(9) Income derived from business	..	..
(10) Professional earnings	..	..
Income derived from other sources—	..	..
(11) Salaries not included in items 1 to 4	..	..
(12) Other sources, such as—	..	..
(a) Dividends from Joint Stock Companies registered in Travancore	..	..
(b) Interest on mortgages, loans, fixed deposits, current accounts, club debentures etc.	..	..
(c) Income accrued outside Travancore which has been received directly or indirectly in Travancore including dividends, pensions and income from agricultural land not paying land revenue to the Travancore Government	..	..
(d) Share in joint family income	..	..
(e) Ground-rent	..	..
(f) Profits from transactions, whether in partner ship with others or not, which have not been accounted for elsewhere in this return	..	...

Sources	Amount. Rs. Ch. C.	Amount of tax deducted at source. Rs. Ch. C.
(g) All other income not specified above e. g., director's fees, survey fees etc.	..	..
Total income from all sources	..	..
Deduct—		
(1) Life Insurance premia paid during the year on the life of the assessee or his wife	..	..
(2) Amount of income taxed at the source	..	..
Net taxable income	..	...

NOTE.—If the tax has been paid by the Company the fact should be noted.

NOTE.—Ground-rent includes all rent derived from land (1) not used for agricultural purposes or (2) not paying land revenue or any local rate to Government.

Note—1. Before filling up this return first read the instructions attached.

2. Where there is no income to be returned for assessment against any head in column 1, the word "None" should be entered in column 2.

For employees
Employer's name
Employer's address
Monthly rate of salary
Place of residence
Principal place of business
Other place or places of business
Name or names under which the business is conducted.

Names and addresses of all partners in the case of firms, names and addresses of all adult male members in the case of an undivided Hindu family or an undivided Marumakkathayam Tarwad.

Names and addresses of any persons for whom the assessee is an agent, trustee or executor.

I/We declare that the information given in this return is correct, that the income shown in this return is correct, that the income shown in this return is truly stated against each of the sources therein mentioned, that the period in which it accrued was twelve calendar months ending , that no other income accrued during that year and that I/We have no other sources of income.

Dated..........111 . (Signature.)

Details of the house-property referred to in item (8) of the form of return.

Division, taluk and village.	Particulars of property including name and number of street in which the property stands.	Person in whose name the property stands in the municipal or revenue register.	Annual letting value.	Deductions claimed (to be supported by the production of vouchers in each case).
			Rs. Ch. C.	

Allowances claimed.	
(1) Premia paid in the year ending on to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction (copies of receipts should be attached) ...	...
(2) Interest paid by owner on a mortgage or charge on the property ...	...
(3) Ground-rent paid by owner on the property ..	..
(4) Land revenue, local rates and municipal taxes paid by the owner on the property ...	..
(5) Collection charges ...	...
(6) Deduction claimed on account of vacancies ...	..

Dated..............111 . (Signature.)

Instructions for the preparation of the return in Form D.

1. *Submission of return of income.*—The return should be delivered to the Collector as soon as possible. The maximum limit of time allowed is thirty days, provided that, when any assessee applies on reasonable grounds for an extension of time for submitting his return of income, the Collector shall have power to extend the time limit of thirty days to such further period as he may consider proper in each case.

2. *Previous year.*—The income shown in the return should be that of the calendar year for which the accounts were last made up for the assesse's own purposes, provided that such year was a year of twelve full calendar months and that the last day of such year fell within the twelve calendar months ending the last day of Karkadagam 1095. In all other cases it should be that of the year ending the last day of Karkadagam 1096.

3. *Name, designation, residence.*—The ordinary designation of the person should be entered in the return. If the person making the return has several places of business the principal place of business should be specified and all other places should be shown in the space provided or if this is not sufficient on a sheet attached.

In the case of a person carrying on business under any name or names, other than his own, such other name or names should be entered in the return.

4. *Names of partners.*—Any person making a return of income which has accrued in partnership with others is bound by Section 28 (2) of the Regulation to furnish the names of all his partners and their addresses.

5. The following are liable to assessment to income tax. All persons ("person" includes a firm, a Hindu undivided family and an undivided Marumakkathayam Tarwad) resident in Travancore and persons not resident in Travancore who may be deemed to be liable in respect of any class of income, whose income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

6. *Salary, wages etc.* In column 2 of the return should be shown the total gross income without deduction of the income tax paid. An allowance for house-rent or the value of rent-free quarters is assessable to income tax and should be returned under the above heading. Any portion of the salary paid outside Travancore for services in Travancore must be included in the return.

7. *Dividends and interest on securities.* In column 2 of the return the gross amount of the dividends or interest should be shown and in column 3 the amount of income tax deducted at source, if any.

8. *Professional earnings.* Income under this heading should be computed after making allowance for any expenditure incurred solely for the purposes of the profession, provided that no allowance may be made on account of expenditure of the nature of capital or personal expenditure. Full particulars should be given of all deductions made from the gross income.

9. *Interest on mortgages, loans, etc.* The interest which accrues in the year is often not actually paid in it, but is added to the capital and itself bears interest. In such cases, the interest that accrues or falls due in the year should be included in the income returned under this head.

10. *House property.* Where house property is entered in the municipal, or revenue registers under any name other than the name of the owner, such name or names should be clearly specified in the form provided.

The *bonafide* annual value of a house is the full market value at which that house could be let from year to year irrespective of any charges by way of municipal rates or taxes thereon. It therefore differs from the actual annual rent payable on a long term lease, or the actual rent payable on a yearly lease under a privileged

rental or with tenant's liability to pay owner's rates or taxes. The following allowances are admissible :—

(i) Insurance premia, less discount, if any.
(ii) Interest paid to mortgagee.
(iii) Ground-rent,
(iv) Land revenue, local rates and municipal taxes.
(v) Vacancies (allowances for unoccupied property).
(vi) Collection charges.
(vii) Where the property is in the occupation of the owner, or where it is let to a tenant and the owner has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, a sum equal to one-sixth of the *bonafide* annual value of the property ; where the property is in the occupation of a tenant who has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, the difference between such value and the rent paid by the tenant up to but not exceeding one-sixth of such value.

In the case of buildings occupied for business purposes, attention is invited to Section 8 (2) of the Regulation.

11. *Income from outside Travancore.*—Income accrued outside Travancore which has been received directly or indirectly in Travancore including dividends, pensions and income from agricultural land not paying revenue to the Travancore Government is liable to assessment and should be entered in the return under No. (12) (c).

12. *Business, Trade, Commerce, etc.*—In computing the income returnable no deduction may be made for any of the following—

Interest on capital of the owner or owners ;
Payments on drawing on account of personal expenditure;
Bad debts not actually written off ;
Amounts set off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years ;
Payment made to form an insurance fund against future losses ;
Payment on account of income tax or profession tax;
Sums expended on charity or presents ;
Sums given by way of commission not in the regular course of business ;
Sums paid for the purchase of a good-will or other similar expenditure of a capital nature.
Expenditure not incurred in the regular course of business.

For the purpose of obtaining relief on account of any such payments the original receipts or copies thereof must be submitted in accordance with Rule 7.

13. *Income taxed at the source.*—In computing the income taxable under Section 13 the Collector will make the necessary allowance for any income which has already paid tax at the source.

14. *Correspondence and petitions.*—Petitions against the assessments made should be addressed to the Commissioner of Income Tax, that is to the

Every petition must be in the prescribed form and should ordinarily be presented within thirty days of the receipt of the notice of assessment and should bear a court fee stamp of half a rupee.

All correspondence relating to income tax matters (excepting such as may relate to petitions presented to the Commissioner) should be addressed to the Collector of Income Tax.

FORM E.

(Rule 18).

Notice under Section 18, sub-section (2) of Regulation VIII of 1096.

No.
Date.
To

With a view to testing the correctness of the return furnished by you under Section 17 of Regulation VIII of 1096 for the year ending.........................

I hereby require you to attend either in person or by representative and produce or cause to be produced for examination at my office at on all accounts, documents (including vouchers, invoices and receipts) and other evidence necessary to prove the extent of your income from all sources during the year to which the return relates. Wilful failure to comply with this notice will entail forfeiture of the right of objection to the assessment under Section 21 of the Regulation and will render you liable to prosecution under Section 38, sub-section (d) of the Regulation.

Collector.

NOTE.—(1) In the case of money lending, the capital account, ledger, day book and all connected original documents must be produced.

(2) For trades and manufactures, the stock book, ledger and day book must be produced, together with all vouchers, receipts and invoices necessary to prove the entries.

(3) In the case of businesses working through agencies which change hands periodically, all old agency accounts must be produced unless the Collector is satisfied that they have been completely closed and are no longer required.

(4) Assessees who own a number of different businesses, branches or agencies are expected to produce 'head-quarter' accounts in which the results of their working are co-ordinated.

(5) For all accounts, any previous book from which entries have been brought forward must be produced

(6) In all cases the accounts must be accompanied by a statement signed by the assessees giving (*a*) a complete list of the accounts produced and (*b*) the name of the assessee's representative who is authorised to explain the accounts.

FORM F.

(RULE 19).

Notice under Section 20 of Regulation VIII of 1096.

No.
Date.
To

residing at

You are hereby required to take notice that

you have been assessed
your asssessment has been adjusted

under the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, for the year ending , according to the particulars specified below and that you would pay the

amount of the assessment
balance due on adjustment

within sixty days from the date of receipt of this notice.

2. You may, if you so desire, pay the amount of the assessment / balance due on adjustment in two equal instalments on the dates specified below. In case of default, however, in the payment of the first instalment, the whole amount of the assessment / balance due will immediately become recoverable. If you object to this assessment / adjustment and are not debarred from presenting a petition for relief under Section 21 of the Regulation by the failure to make a return under Section 17 or to comply substantially with all the terms of a notice served on you under Section 18, a petition for relief will lie to the within thirty days of receipt of this notice. If such petition is presented within the time allowed the Collector may in his discretion treat you as not being in default in respect of payment of the tax till orders on the petition have been passed. Failure to pay any instalment will render you liable to pay in addition a penalty of one per cent on the tax due. You are further warned that unless the whole amount due together with the said penalty is paid within twenty days from the date of the notice intimating imposition of the said penalty a further penalty of ten per cent on the tax due will be levied and that in case of persistent default the Regulation provides for the levy of a penalty equivalent to the whole tax.

Particulars.

(1) Source or sources of income. ...
- (a) Salaries paid by Government ...
- (b) ,, paid by local authorities ...
- (c) ,, paid by companies, other public bodies and associations ...
- (d) ,, paid by private employers under an agreement with the Collector ...
- (e) Interest on securities of the Government of India..
- (f) Interest on securities of the Government of Travancore ...
- (g) Interest on debentures and other securities of a local authority or company ...
- (h) Income derived from house property ...
- (i) Income drived from business ...
- (j) Professional earnings ...
- (k) Salaries not included in items (a) to (d) ...
- (l) Other sources ...

Total of items (a) to (l) ...

(2) Place or places, Division or Divisions, in which the income accrued ...
(3) Amount of total income from all sources ...
(4) Amount of income assessable ...
(5) Rate of tax ...
(6) Amount of tax due ...
(7) Amount, if any, credited on account of tax already deducted at the source on income from salaries or from interest on securities under Section 15 ...
(8) Net amount of tax payable ...
(9) Amount of tax due under Section 25 ...
(10) Total amount of tax due [total of items (8) and (9)] ...
(11) Amount of tax already paid on assessment ...
(12) Balance of tax payable on adjustment ...
(13) Penal assessments under Section 24 ...
(14) Other penalties and fines ...
(15) Total amount due ...
(16) Amount of first instalment and the date on which it is payable ...
(17) Amount of second instalment and the date on which it is payable ...
(18) Place where the amount is to be paid ...
(19) Person to whom the amount is to be paid ...

FORM G.

(Rule 20).

FORM OF PETITION.

(*See Section 21 (1).*)

To

The Commissioner of

The day of 111 .

The petition of A. B. of showeth as follows :—

1. Under Regulation VIII of 1096, your petitioner has been assessed (on adjustment) in the sum of Rs. for the year commencing the 1st day of Chingam 111 . The notice of assessment was served upon him on .

2. Your petitioner's income accruing and arising or received from each of the under-mentioned sources for the year ending the day of 111 amounted to Rs.

3. Such income and profits actually accrued or arose or were received during the period of months and days.

4. During the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

5. Your petitioner has made a return of his income to the under Section 17, sub-section...........of the Regulation and has complied with all the terms of the notice served on him by the Collector under Section 18.

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly (or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the Regulation.)

(Signed)

Form of verification.

I, , the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed)

Statement of Income.

Source of income.	Place at which derived.	Gross income from all sources.	Gross taxable income.	Admissible charges.	Net income liable to tax.

FORM H.

Notice under Section 28 sub-section (1) of Regulation VIII of 1096.

(Rule 23).

To

You are hereby required to fill in and to sign and deliver at within days of receipt of this notice a return in the accompanying form (Form B) containing to the best of your belief the name and address of every person employed in your service who is receiving in virtue of such employment any income amounting to Rs. 1,200 or more per annum. You are further requested to state, when submitting the return, whether you will undertake to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return and to forward the amount to me on condition of being allowed a commission of per cent on the amount payable. In the event of your agreeing to this arrangement, you are requested, in making the return, to sign an agreement to that effect at the foot of the return.

Collector.

Date.. ... .

FORM I.

Notice.

(RULE 24).

You have not paid the sum of Rs. being the first instalment of income tax due by you for the year on the due date, *viz.*, in accordance with the notice of assessment / order on your revision petition sent to you on . You are requested to take notice that in consequence of your default the whole amount of the tax has now become due and that in addition a penalty of Rs. has been imposed upon you. You are further warned that unless the whole amount due (Rs.) together with the said penalty is paid within 20 days from the date of this notice, a further penalty of ten times the penalty now imposed will be levied and that in case of persistent default, the Regulation provides for the levy of a penalty equivalent to the whole tax.

Collector.

Dated.......

FORM J.

(RULES 26 AND 29).

Application for refund of tax payable or paid under the Travancore Income Tax Regulation.

I, , do hereby state that my income from all sources during the year ending last day of Karkatagam 111 , as shown below, amounted to Rs. chs.

2. I accordingly hereby claim a refund of Rs. at chs./cash in the rupee on income of Rs. from dividends of companies, a refund of Rs. on income of Rs. from share of profits of firms, a refund of Rs. on income from interest on securities.

3. The counterparts of dividend warrants, an extract of the deed of partnership and certificates for payment of income tax are herewith attached.

Source.	Amount of income. Rs.	Remarks.
(*NOTE.—Payments received outside Travancore on account of services rendered in Travancore to be declared under head F below)		
Dividends from companies during the year ending the last day of Karkadagam 111 .	..	
Share of profits of firms during the year ending the last day of Karkadagam 111 .	..	
Interest on securities during the year ending the last day of Karkadagam 111 .		
(NOTE.—Securities include—	..	
(a) debentures or other securities of the Government of Travancore and	..	
(b) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company)	..	
Salary, annuity, pension or gratuity received during the year ending the last day of Karkatagam 111 .	..	
Income received under the following heads during the year ending the last day of Karkatagam 111 .	..	
A. Trade, profession or vocation	.	
B. Interest on mortgages, fixed deposits, current accounts, sums lent to traders and loans to others, club debentures, etc.		
C. House property and land (other than agricultural land)	..	
D. Director's fees, survey fees, University and other examination fees, etc.	..	
E. Income received from outside Travancore including pensions, dividends and income from agricultural land not paying land revenue to the Travancore Government	..	
F. All other income not specified e. g., rewards, honoraria, etc.	..	
Grand Total	..	

House property income. Proprietors of houses residing on their own premises are exempted from tax on one-sixth of the rental value of such portion self-occupied ; five-sixths of the rental value should be declared as income.

Penalty. By Section 170 of the Travancore Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) it is provided that whoever being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

I hereby declare that my income from all sources as stated above includes my share in the joint family income and is the only income that actually accrued to me, and that I had no other income from any other source accruing, arising or received in Travancore during the year in question.

Address in full.

Anchal or Post Office at which payment is desired. (Signed)

(Designation)

Collector of Income Tax.

Before me Justice of the Peace.

Magistrate.

Dated 19 .

Note.—The amount of income tax paid must not be deducted from the income shown herein. For the purpose of the return income tax deducted at the source in respect of dividends of companies and interest on securities should be added to the amount actually received by the applicant in order to ascertain the total income to be shown herein.

FORM K.

(RULE 26).

For the year ending the last day of Karkatagam 111 .

I hereby state that the following are the details of the Securities* held by me :—

Description of Securities.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

Dated this the day of 111

(Signed)

**Note.*—Securities include—

(*a*) Debentures or other securities of the Government of Travancore, and

(*b*) Debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company.

FORM L.

(RULE 27).

For the year ending the last day of Karkatagam 111.

I, , Collector of Income Tax, do hereby certify that the income of the owner of the securities specified below is liable to taxation at 2 chuckrams in the rupee in respect of such securities* but his income from all sources including the interest on such securities being more than Rs. and less than Rs. , he is entitled to a refund calculated at the rate of cash in the rupee :—

Description of Securities.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

Dated this the day of 111 .

Collector of Income Tax.

*Note—Securities include—

(a Debentures, or other securities of the Government of Travancore, and

(b) Debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company.

FORM M.

(RULE 31).

I, , Collector of Income Tax, do hereby certify that income from all sources of amounts to Rs. for the year ending the last day of Karkatagam 111 .

Collector of Income Tax.

FORM N.

(RULE 39).

Agreement for composition.

Agreement for composition under Regulation VIII of 1096 between the Collector of and hereinafter called the "compounding party."

It is hereby agreed—

1. That for each and every year for a period of years from the first day of Chingam 111 , the income of the compounding party on which the tax will be assessed excluding any income that he may derive under the head of salaries or interest on securities which is separately assessable shall be computed at Rs.

2. That the tax on the amount of such composition amounting to Rs. shall be paid without deduction on the day of in each year of the said period by the compounding party to the Collector at his office.

3. That, if default be made in payment of the said tax or any instalment of the same on the date fixed for payment thereof, such amount shall be recoverable in the same manner and by the same means as any other assessment made under the Regulation.

4. If the compounding party dies or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or if a firm goes into liquidation or voluntarily closes his business before the expiration of the said period of years, this agreement shall determine on the last day of Karkatagam next after such death, bankruptcy, insolvency or other proceeding, save and except as to any portion of the tax on the income compounded which before the said day shall have been payable and shall then be unpaid.

5. If the agreement is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector to have been obtained by fraud on the part of the compounding party in stating his income or otherwise, it shall be void and of no effect, and the Collector shall proceed to assess income tax upon him in accordance with law.

In witness whereof, the Collector hath signed one part of this agreement and compounding party hath signed or affixed his seal and duly executed the other part thereof this day of 111

Witnesses to the signature of the Collector

Witnesses to the signature of

FORM O.

(Rule 40).

Receipt under Section 44 of Regulation VIII of 1096.

Received from the sum of Rs. being the amount of the (first or second) instalment of income tax $\frac{\text{assessed}}{\text{adjusted}}$ on under Regulation VIII of 1096 for the year commencing the 1st day of Chingam and penalty (if any) Rs. or Rs. in all.

Date... ... ... Collector.

APPENDIX I.

MEMORANDUM OF ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUDITORS FOR THE PREPARATION OF RETURNS OF INCOME FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

The return of income shall contain a true and complete statement of income from all sources liable to taxation whether already taxed at the source, as in the case of Government Securities, or not, and shall show the aggregate income received during the previous year from each source.

If the assessee's accounts have been made up in the previous official year for a full year, the return of income shall be for the year ending on the date to which the accounts were made up. If otherwise, it shall be for the year ending last day of Karkatagam. The exact period for which the accounts were made up must be stated.

2. The return of income should, when possible, exhibit the result of working for a complete period of twelve calendar months, and should be accompanied by a copy of the assessee's last profit and loss account as well as by information regarding the capital employed in the business,

3. A certificate must be appended to the audited return of income that proper books of accounts have been kept on a recognized system in English or one of the Vernaculars of the State and properly closed and balanced from year to year and that the return made is in accordance with the books and with the requirements of the Income Tax Regulation and Rules. In explanation of this certificate there should be added a clear description of the nature of the books kept by the assessee.

4. Where an assessee's business extends over several places, a list of the several places in which the business is carried on together with information regarding the relations of the businesses with one another and the nature of the business carried on in each place should be added. If it is claimed that different businesses or branches in which an assessee is interested are assessable separately and not as part of the main concern, the grounds of the claim should be stated for the decision of the Collector and if it is further alleged that the separate concerns are conducted as distinct partnerships, the terms of the partnership deeds should be stated for the Collector's information.

5. In every case of a firm with several branches the production of a general or headquarter account must be insisted upon by the auditor and all adjustments between branches must be examined and a clear statement of such adjustments submitted to the Collector.

6. In cases in which trading stock or stocks of consumable stores or working materials are carried over from year to year the nature of the accounts kept of stocks or stores, the manner of the verification of the same and the methods adopted in the valuation of the opening and closing balances must be stated. The prices of articles of merchandise shown in the assessee's books should be checked in as many cases as possible with the invoices or bills under which they were brought.

7. In the case of moneylenders it should be noted that what is taxable is the income accruing, arising, or received. Interest which accrues in the year is often not actually paid in it but is added to the capital and itself bears interest. It is also found that payments of capital and interest are often not distinguished in the accounts. In such cases the only fair way to assess the income of a particular year is to assess the income that accrues or falls due in it.

8. It is also a common practice for a trader preparing goods for sale and selling both his own and those of others to charge a commission on all sales and to show as his income from goods prepared by himself only the commission charged. In such cases the production of the accounts of the assessee's mill, tannery or other places where the goods were prepared must be insisted upon and except in cases where, for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 4 *supra*, the business at the place of sale can be regarded as distinct from that at the place of manufacture, the income of the assessee from the manufacture and sale of the goods prepared in his mill, tannery, etc., must be ascertained from the accounts kept at the place of manufacture and sale and exhibited in the profit and loss statement separately from the commission received on sale of goods received from other people. The sale proceeds of the goods prepared at the assessee's mill, tannery, etc., and of the goods received from others for sale on commission should also be specified.

9. Full particulars should be given of all deductions made from the gross income. No deduction should be made that is inadmissible under the Income Tax Rules or in respect of charges that were not incurred in earning the profits returned.

10. When a deduction is claimed on account of interest paid on borrowed capital, the auditor should satisfy himself that the borrowed capital was applied to the purposes of the trade or profession. Vouchers evidencing the payment of interest should be insisted on wherever possible. Charges on account of interest on a trader's own capital must be disallowed.

11. When losses not compensated for by insurance or otherwise are claimed as a set off against profits the accounts must show—

(*a*) of what the loss consisted,

(*b*) when it was actually sustained, and

(*c*) how it was determined to be a loss.

12. In the case of deductions claimed on account of bad debts the auditor must satisfy himself that the debts have been written off in the year and must obtain particulars as to—

(*a*) of what the debts consisted,

(*b*) when they were created,

(*c*) when they became due,

(*d*) how they were actually determined to be worthless,

(*e*) whether they were included as income in the year of account or in any previous year, and

(f) whether they have not been written off to profit and loss before.

Care must be taken to see that a bad debt has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose and that, when once a particular debt has been bona fide and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt is carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in reduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

13. An auditor may represent an assessee at an enquiry under the Regulation, but an auditor who in so doing took the position of an advocate would be considered guilty of misconduct.

(2)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 251 of 21/Revenue, dated 8th August 1921.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to direct that the following classes of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the provisions of the said Regulation but shall be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Regulation :—

(1) The interest receivable on the Travancore Government Debenture Bonds of 1091 M. E.

(2) The interest receivable in Travancore on the securities of the Government of India.

(3)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 254 (a) of 21/Revenue, dated 8th August 1921.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to exempt the following classes of income from liability to the tax payable under the provisions of the said Regulation :—

(1) Salaries and allowances paid by the British Government to persons resident in Travancore who are in the service of his Majesty the King Emperor of India.

(2) Profits earned by any co-operative society in Travancore registered under Regulation X of 1089 or dividends by members of any such society out of such profit.

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(4)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 1165 of 21/Revenue, dated 25th August 1921.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 49 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, Government hereby delegate to the Income Tax Commissioner as Chief Revenue Authority all the powers conferred on them by the said Regulation for the appointment of officers to exercise and perform the powers and duties of Collectors and Commissioners and all the powers under Section 35 and the Proviso to Section 41.

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(5)

RULES.

(Dis. No. 815 of 1921/Revenue, dated 28th September 1921.)

In exercise of the powers vested in them, under Section 42, sub-section (1) of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to make the following rules for the registration of firms under Section 2 (13) of the aforesaid Regulation :—

1. Any firm constituted under an instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners may, for the purposes of clause (13) of Section 2 of the Travancore Income Tax

Regulation, VIII of 1096 (hereinafter in these rules referred to as the Regulation), register with the Collector the particulars contained in the said instrument on application in this behalf made by the partners or by any of them in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. The application referred to in Rule 1 shall be made in Form 1 annexed to these rules and shall have attached to it a statement which shall be signed and verified by the partner or partners as the case may be and shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) Name and address of the Firm.
(*b*) Nature and description of the trade or business.
(*c*) The year in which the Firm was constituted.
(*d*) Names of the partners with their addresses.
(*e*) Nature and extent of interest of each partner and the share of profits allotted to him.
(*f*) The branches, if any, of the Firm and the place or places where they are situate.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the original instrument of partnership under which the Firm is constituted together with a copy thereof ; provided that if the Collector is satisfied that for some sufficient reason the original instrument cannot conveniently be produced, he may accept a copy of it certified in writing by one of the partners to be a correct copy and in such a case the application shall be accompanied by a duplicate copy.

4. On the production of the original instrument of partnership or on the accepience by the Collector of a certified copy thereof, the Collector shall, if he is satisfied that the particulars in the application are correct and complete, enter in a register kept for the purpose the particulars of the application and shall endorse in writing at the foot of the instrument or copy, as the case may be, the following certificate, *viz.*—

"This instrument of partnership (or this certified copy of an instrument of partnership) has this day been registered with me the Collector of Income Tax for in the Division of under clause (13) of Section 2 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096. This certificate of registration has effect from the day of 111 .

(2) The certificate shall be signed and dated by the Collector who shall thereupon return to the applicant the instrument of partnership or the certified copy thereof, as the case may be, and shall retain the copy or duplicate copy thereof.

5. If the Collector is not satisfied that the particulars in the application are correct and complete, he shall call upon the applicant

by notice to appear on a date fixed and on the omission being rectified or supplied to the Collector's satisfaction, shall proceed to register and certify the application as laid down in Rule 4. In default of the appearance of the applicant or for other reasons, the Collector may without assigning reasons reject the application for registration and his order shall be final.

6. If an application under Rule 2 is made in any Malabar year not later than the last date fixed under Section 17 of the Regulation for the furnishing by the Firm of the return mentioned therein or than such later date as the Collector may fix for the making of the application, the certificate of registration granted under Rule 4 shall have effect from the beginning of that year.

7. A certificate of registration granted under Rule 4 shall, save as hereinafter provided in these rules, have effect up to the end of the Malabar year in which it is granted but shall be renewed by the Collector from year to year on application made to him in that behalf on or before the date on which the return required by Section 17 of the Regulation is furnished and accompanied by a certificate signed by one of the partners of the Firm that the constitution of the Firm as specified in the instrument of partnership remains unaltered. Such renewals shall have effect from the beginning of the Malabar year in which it is made.

8. If at any time the Firm ceases to be constituted under the instrument of partnership registered with the Collector or any addition to or alteration of the instrument of partnership is made, the certificate of registration of the Firm shall cease to have effect from the date of such cessation, addition or alteration ; provided that if within one month from the date of such cessation, addition or alteration, notice thereof is given to the Collector accompanied by a fresh application under Rules 2 and 3, a certificate of registration granted on each application shall have effect from the said date.

FORM I.

Application for registration of a Firm under Section 2, Clause (13) of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, dated..........

To

The Collector of Income Tax.

1. I/We beg to apply for the registration of my/our Firm under Section 2, Clause (13) of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096.

2. The $\frac{\text{original}}{\text{certified copy}}$ of the instrument of partnership under which the Firm is constituted specifying the individual shares of the partners together with a $\frac{\text{copy}}{\text{duplicate copy}}$ thereof is enclosed.

(6)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 1596 of 1921/Revenue, dated 27th October 1921.)

Under Section 43 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that interest on deposits in the Anchal and Treasury Savings Banks shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Regulation, but such interest shall be taken into consideration in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Regulation.

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(7)

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 2018 of 1921/Revenue, dated 27th October 1921.)

Under Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in computing the amount of any income chargeable to income tax, any sum paid by an assessee as a contribution to any provident fund shall be excluded subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the said Regulation.

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(8)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 91 of 1922/Revenue, dated 23rd January 1922.)

Under Section 43 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that interest on deposits in the Co-operative Societies of the State registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, shall, as a tentative measure, be exempt from the tax payable under the Income Tax Regulation, but such interest shall be taken into consideration in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of that Regulation.

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(9)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 349 of 1922/Revenue, dated 14th March 1922.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to direct that the following

class of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Regulation but that it shall be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Regulation :—

"Army of occupation bonus paid by the British Government to the British Officers serving with the Nayar Brigade, Travancore ".

(10)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 629 of 22/Revenue, dated 31st May 1922.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall not apply to the following class of income :

"The income derived by any educational institution existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit, from fees and other receipts of a similar character".

(11)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 1119 of 22/Revenue, dated 15th October 1922.*)

In supersession of the Notification R. O. C. No. 2018 of 1921/Revenue, dated the 27th October 1921, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that, in computing the amount of any income chargeable to income tax, any sum paid by an assessee to the "Travancore Licensed Teachers" Provident Fund" shall be excluded subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the said Regulation.

(12)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 254 of 23/Revenue, dated 7th March 1923.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 42, sub-section (1), of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to make the following rules under Section 42, sub-section (2) (a) of the said Regulation :—

1. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, in the case of income derived in part from agriculture and in part from business, an assessee shall be entitled to deduct from such income the market value of any agricultural produce raised by him or received by him as rent in kind which he has utilised as raw material for the purpose of his business or the sale receipt of which are included in the accounts of his business. The balance of such income shall be deemed to be income derived from the business and no further deduction shall be made therefrom in respect of any expenditure incurred by the assessee as a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind.

2. For the purposes of Rule 1, "market value" shall be deemed to be,—

(*a*) where agricultural produce is ordinarily sold in the market in its raw state, or after application to it of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render it fit to be taken to market, the value calculated according to the average price at which it has been so sold during the year previous to that in which the assessment is made ;

(*b*) where agricultural produce is not ordinarily sold in the market in its raw state, the aggregate of —

(1) the expenses of cultivation ;

(2) the land revenue or rent paid for the area in which it was grown ;

(3) such percentage of the aggregate of (1) and (2) as the Chief Revenue Authority may, from time to time, fix for the class of produce concerned.

3. Income derived from the sale of tea grown and manufactured by the seller shall be computed as if the growing, manufacture and sale of such tea were a business within the meaning of Section 8 of the Regulation and 25 per cent of such income shall be deemed to be derived from business.

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(13)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 1053 of 23/Revenue, dated 5/8th December 1923.*)

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Sections 42 and 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to sanction the following rules for granting relief from double income tax :—

1. *Relief in respect of United Kingdom Income Tax.*

(1) If any person, who has paid income tax in Travancore for any year on any part of his income, proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that he has paid United Kingdom Income Tax in respect of the same part of his income, and that the rate at which he was entitled to, and has obtained relief under the provisions of Section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920. (10 and 11 Geo. V Ch. 18) is less than the Travancore rate of tax charged in respect of that part of his income, he shall be entitled to a refund of a sum calculated on that part of his income at a rate equal to the difference between the Travancore rate of tax and the rate at which he was entitled to, and has obtained relief under that section:

Provided that the rate at which the refund is to be given shall not exceed one half of the Travancore rate of tax.

(2) In paragraph (1)--

(*a*) the expression "Travancore rate of tax" means the amount of the income tax paid in Travancore divided by the income on which it was charged;

(*b*) the expression "United Kingdom Income tax" means income tax chargeable in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Acts.

2. *Relief in respect of the British Indian Income Tax.*

If a person has paid income tax in Travancore on any income for any year, and he has also paid income tax in British India in respect of the same income, and the rates at which he has paid in both the places are not the same, he shall be entitled to apply to the Collector and obtain a refund of half the amount of tax calculated on the said income at the lower of the two rates.

Illustration:—If the British Indian rate be 4 annas in the Rupee and the rate in Travancore be 2 annas in the Rupee, where any income is taxed both in Travancore and in British India the assessee would be entitled to get back by way of refund at the rate of one anna in the Rupee.

* *Explanation*:—The expression Income Tax in British India" means "Income Tax (including supertax) chargeable in accordance with the law of Income Tax in British India.

3. No claim to any relief under Rule 1 or 2 shall be allowed unless it is made within one year from the last day of the year in which the tax was recovered.

4. These Rules shall take effect from the 1st Chingam 1099.

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*As amended by Notification Dis. No. 318 of 28/Revenue, dated 7th March 1928.

(14)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 418 of 1924/Revenue, dated 25/29th March 1924.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore are pleased to exempt the following classes of income from the tax payable under the Regulation, and those incomes shall not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Regulation:—

(1) Pensions granted to members of *His Majesty's* naval, military or air forces in respect of wounds or injuries received in action or in the performance of naval, military or air force duty otherwise than in action ; and

(2) Pensions granted to members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces who have been invalided from naval, military or air force service on account of bodily disability attributable to or aggravated by such service.

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(15)

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 655 of 1924/Revenue, dated 26th April 1924.)

In virtue of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to exempt the following class of income from payment of income tax, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1099 M. E. :—

The pension paid by the Travancore Government to their retired officers who reside beyond the limits of India and whose pensionary income is subject to the payment of income tax under the laws of the country where they reside.

This exemption shall not apply to cases where the liability of the above class of income to the payment of income tax to this State is specifically provided for in the covenants or orders of appointment of these officers.

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(16)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No 23 of 1925/Revenue, dated 17th January 1925.)

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to exempt the following class of income from liability to the tax payable under the provisions of the said Regulation :—

Lodging allowances paid to officers on study leave under the Rules regarding the grant of such leave.

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(17)

NOTIFICATION.

(No. 449 of 25/Revenue, dated 21st/27th March 1925.)

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 43 of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to exempt the following class of persons from the tax payable under the provisions of the said Regulation :—

Koil Thampurans who have married into the Ruling Family of Travancore.

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(18)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 90 of 26/Revenue, dated 16th January 1926.)

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 42, sub-section (1) of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation V of 1100, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent of Travancore are pleased to make the following Rules for the assessment of foreign shipping companies in respect of their income from shipping business :—

1. The profits of foreign shipping companies shall, according to the discretion of the Collector, be calculated either on a percentage of the turnover or on a proportionate basis.

2. The following formula may be adopted for fixing the proportionate basis :—

$$\frac{\text{Total profits}}{\text{Total receipts}} = \frac{X}{\text{Total receipts in Travancore.}}$$

Where X = Profits earned in Travancore.

Total receipts in Travancore = All sums received in Travancore or elsewhere on account of goods shipped or passengers carried from Travancore.

3. The Collector may call for from the Agents of Travancore Branches of the Companies, the following statements duly certified by certified auditors :—

(a) Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company as a whole.

(b) A return of the amount of the receipts in Travancore or elsewhere on account of goods shipped or passengers carried from Travancore.

4. The Collector may have recourse to the provisions of Section 18 of the Income Tax Regulation, if he has reason to believe that a return made under Rule 3 (b) is incorrect or incomplete.

5. British shipping companies may, however, be permitted to produce, instead of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account mentioned in Rule 3 (a) above, a certificate from an Inspector of Taxes in the United Kingdom, or an attested copy of it from the proper Income Tax authorities in British India stating—

(a) the ratio of the profits of any accounting period as computed for the purposes of the United Kingdom Income Tax to the gross earnings of the company's whole fleet, or

(b) the fact that there were no such profits.

Note.—The expression 'gross earnings of the company's whole fleet' means the total receipts of the shipping company, excepting only receipts from non trading sources such as income from investments.

6. In cases in which it becomes expedient to make an assessment before the receipt of the certificate mentioned in Section 5 above (*e. g.*, in the case of the casual call for a Tramp-ship where there is no responsible resident agent) the assessment may be made on a percentage basis. The ship-owner may, however, in such cases, claim adjustment in due course on the basis of the certificate if subsequently produced.

(19)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 228 of 26/Revenue, dated 30th January 1926.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 42, sub-section (1), of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation, V of 1100, and in supersession of Notification Dis. No. 21 of 22/Rev., dated the 6th January 1922, the Government of Her

Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to sanction the following rates in respect of depreciation of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture, under Section 8 (2) (vi) of the Regulation :—

Class of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture.	*Rate. Percentage on prime cost.*
1. §*Buildings* :—	
(1) First class substantial buildings of selected materials.	2½
(2) Buildings of less substantial construction.	5
(3) Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures.	10
2. †*Machinery, plant or furniture* :—	
General rate.	5
Rates sanctioned for special industries :—	
Flour Mills, Rice Mills, Bone Mills, Sugar Works, Distilleries, Ice Factories, Aerating Gas Factories, Match Factories.	6¼
Paper Mills, Ship Building and Engineering Works, Iron and Brass Foundries, Electrical Engineering Works, Motor Car Repairing Works, Galvanizing Works, Patent Stone Works, Oil Extraction Factories, Chemical Works, Soap and Candle Works, Lime Works. Saw Mills, Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Furniture and Plant in hotels and boarding houses, Cement Works using rotary kilns.	7½
Plant used in connection with brick manufacture, tile making machinery, optical machinery, glass factories, surgical and dental instruments, Telephone Companies, Collieries.	10
Sewing machines for canvas or leather.	12½
Motor cars used solely for the purpose of business.	15
Motor taxis, motor lorries and motor buses.	20
3. *Electrical Machinery* :—	
(*a*) Batteries.	15
(*b*) Other electrical machinery, including electrical generators, motors (other than tramway motors), switchgear and instruments, transformers and other	

§ Double these rates may be allowed for buildings used in industries which cause special deterioration, such as chemical works, soap and candle works, paper mills, and tanneries.

† The special rates for electrical machinery given below may be adopted, at firms option, for that portion of their machinery.

Class of buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture.	*Rate. Percentage on prime cost.*
stationery plant and wiring and fittings of electric light and fan installations.	7½
(c) Underground cables and wires.	6
(d) Overhead cables and wires.	2½
4. *Hydro-Electric concerns* :—	
Hydraulic works, pipe lines, sluices and all other items not otherwise provided for in this statement.	2½
5. *Mineral Oil Companies* :—	
A. Refineries—	
(1) Boilers.	10
(2) Prime movers.	5
(3) Process plant.	10
B. Field operations—	
(1) Boilers.	10
(2) Prime movers.	5
(3) Process Plant.	7½
Except for the following items :—	
(1) Below ground—all to be charged to revenue.	...
(2) Above ground— (a) Portable boilers, drilling tools well-head tank, rigs etc.	25
(b) Storage tanks.	10
(c) Pipe line—	
(i) Fixed boilers.	10
(ii) Prime movers.	7½
(iii) Pipe line.	10
6. *Ships* :—	
(1) Ocean—	
(a) Steam.	5
(b) Sail or tug.	4
(2) Inland—	
(a) Steamers (over 120 ft. in length.)	5
(b) Steamers including cargo launches (120 ft. in length and under).	6
(c) Tug boats.	7½
(d) Iron or steel flats for cargo etc.	5
(e) Wooden cargo boats up to 50 tons capacity.	10
(f) Wooden cargo boats over 50 tons capacity.	7½

For the purpose of obtaining an allowance for depreciation under proviso (a) to Section 8 (2) (vi) of the Regulation, the

assessee shall furnish particulars to the Income Tax Collector in the following form :—

Description of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture.	Capital expenditure during the year for additions, alterations, improvements, and extensions.	Date from which used for the purposes of the business.	Particulars (including original cost, depreciation allowed, and value realised by sale or scrap value) of obsolete machinery, plant, or furniture sold or discarded during the year, with dates on which first brought into use and sold or discarded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

I........declare that to the best of my information and belief the buildings, machinery, plant and furniture described in column 1 of the above statement were the property of.......................during the year ended ....and that the particulars entered in the statement are correct and complete.

Place.............. *Signature* ... ...

Date.............. *Designation* ....

(20)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 91/28/A/Rev., dated 9th January 1928*)

Under Section 2 (4) of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation V of 1100, it is hereby notified with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent that the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is hereby declared to be the Chief Revenue Authority for the purposes of the said Regulation.

(21)

NOTIFICATION.

(*Dis. No. 91/28/Rev., dated 9th January 1928*).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 49 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation

V of 1100, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent do hereby delegate to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner as Chief Revenue Authority all the powers conferred on them by the said Regulation to exercise and perform the powers and duties of Collectors and Commissioners and all the powers under Section 35 and the Proviso to Section 41.

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(22)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 1 of 28/I. T., dated 30th January 1928).

Under Section 2, sub-sections (5) and (6), of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation V of 1100, and in exercise of the powers delegated to him by Government Notification R. Dis. No. 91/28/A/Rev., dated the 9th January 1928, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner as the Chief Revenue Authority hereby invests the under-mentioned officers with the powers of a Collector or of a Commissioner to the extent and in the local area specified against each. This Notification supersedes all existing Notifications on the subject.

Officer.	Powers conferred.	Local area.
The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner	All the powers of a Collector or Commissioner under the Regulation.	The whole State.
Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam	1. All the powers of a Collector .	The limits of their respective Divisions.
	2. All the powers of a Commissioner in respect of the assessment made by officers subordinate to them.	
Division Assistants	1. All the powers of a Collector in respect of the assessment of income not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	The limits of their respective magisterial jurisdictions.
	2. All the powers of a Commissioner in respect of the assessment made by Collectors who are Tahsildars, with the exception of the power in relation to prosecutions under Section 40 of the Regulation.	..

Officer.	Powers conferred.	Local area.
Tahsildars of all Taluks except those of Trivandrum, Karunagapalli, Karthikapalli, Mavelikara and Ambalapuzha	All the powers of a Collector in respect of the assessment of incomes not exceeding Rs. 3,000 with the exception of the power in relation to prosecutions under Section 40 of the Regulation.	The limits of their respective Revenue jurisdictions.
Tahsildar, Trivandrum	Do.	The limits of his Revenue jurisdiction excluding the portion covered by the Municipal Town of Trivandrum.
Do. Karunagapalli	Do.	The limits of his Revenue jurisdiction excluding the portion covered by the Municipal Town of Kayankulam.
Do. Karthikapalli	Do.	The limits of his Revenue jurisdiction together with the portions of the Karunagapalli and Mavelikara taluks included in the Municipal Town of Kayankulam.
Tahsildar, Mavelikara	All the powers of a Collector in respect of the assessment of incomes not exceeding Rs. 3,000 with the exception of the power in relation to prosecutions under Section 40 of the Regulation.	The limits of his Revenue jurisdiction excluding the portion covered by the Municipal Town of Kayankulam.
Do. Ambalapuzha	Do.	The limits of his Revenue jurisdiction excluding the portion covered by the Municipal Town of Alleppy.

(23)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 1361/28/Rev., dated 29th September 1928.)

Under Section 40 (1) of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation V of 1100, Government have been pleased to empower the Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and the Commissioner, Devicolam, in their capacity as Collectors of Income Tax, to sanction prosecutions in respect of offences under Sections 38 and 39 of the above Regulation.

(24)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 769/30/Revenue, dated 1st August 1930.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation V of 1100, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to exempt the following class of income from payment of income tax under the provisions of the Regulation and such income shall not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Regulation:—

Such portion of the income of a member of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, British or Indian, or of the Royal Indian Marine as is compulsorily deducted from his salary by the orders or with the approval of the Government of India for payment to a mess, wine or band fund.

(25)

NOTIFICATION.

(Dis. No. 685/34/Rev., dated 15th June 1934.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified under Section 42 (1) of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096 as amended by Regulation V of 1100, that the commutation rate for purposes of computing income tax in 1109 on taxable incomes received in paddy in 1108 is fixed at 12 chuckrams per parah of 800 cubic inches.

(26)

NOTIFICATION.

(R. O. C. No. 357/34/I. T., dated 10th November 1934.)

Under Section 2, sub-sections (5) and (6) of the Travancore Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended, by Regulation V of 1100 and in exercise of the powers delegated to the Chief Revenue Authority by Government Notification R. Dis. No. 1165/21/Revenue, dated the 25th August 1921, the undermentioned officers are hereby

invested with the powers of a Collector or of a Commissioner to the extent and in the local area specified against each :

Officer.	*Power conferred.*	*Local area.*
Division Peishkar, Trivandrum.	In addition to the present powers, all the powers of a Commissioner in respect of assessments made by the Income Tax Collector, Trivandrum.	
Do. Quilon.	In addition to the present powers, all the powers of a Commissioner in respect of the assessments made by the Income Tax Collector, Alleppey.	
Income Tax Collector, Trivandrum.	All the powers of a Collector in respect of all persons except Companies.	The Municipal towns of Trivandrum and Nagercoil.
Income Tax Collector, Alleppey.	All the powers of a Collector in respect of all persons except Companies.	The Municipal towns of Alleppey and Quilon.

(27)

List of Associations Declared Companies under the Regulation.

Under Section 2 (7) of the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, the Government have declared the following companies of foreign origin carrying on business in Travancore to be companies for purposes of the said Regulation.

Serial No.	Name of Company.	Authority.
1	The Southern India Tea Estates, Ltd.	
2	The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd.	
3	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co., Ltd.	
4	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Co., Ltd.	
5	The Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd.	
6	The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.	
7	The Tekoy Rubber Estates, Ltd.	
8	The Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.	
9	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	
10	The Mooply Valley Rubber Co., Ltd.	
11	The Wallardie Tea Estates, Ltd.	
12	The Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.	
13	The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.	
14	The Central Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.	
15	The Cavanal Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.	
16	The Thodupuzha Rubber Co., Ltd.	Notification R. O. C. No.
17	The Peermade Tea Co., Ltd.	2435/21/Revenue, dated
18	The Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	25-12-1921.
19	The Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	
20	The Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.	
21	The Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	
22	The Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd.	
23	The Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	
24	The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	
25	The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	
26	The New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.	
27	The South British Insurance Co., Ltd.	
28	The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	
29	The Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.	
30	The Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.	
31	The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	
32	The National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	

Serial No.	Name of Company.	Authority.
33	The National Insurance Co., Ltd.	Notification R. O. C. No. 2435 of 1921/Revenue, dated 25-12-1921.
34	The General Assurance Society, Ltd.	
35	The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	
36	The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.	
37	The Himalayan Assurance Co., Ltd.	
38	The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	
39	John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.	
40	William Goodacre & Sons, Ltd.	
41	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd	
42	Pierce Leslie & Co., Ltd.	
43	J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd.	
44	Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.	
45	Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd.	
46	Spaul Sons & Co., (India). Ltd.	
47	The Burma Oil Co., Ltd.	
48	The Singer Sewing Machine Company.	
49	The Bombay Co., Ltd.	
50	The Madura Co., Ltd.	
51	The Shalimar Paint Colour and Varnish Co., Ltd.	
52	The Aspinval & Co., Ltd.	
53	The Cochin Co., Ltd.	
54	The Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd.	
55	Hopkins and Williams, Travancore, Ltd.	
56	The Madras Mica Co., Ltd.	
57	The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	
58	The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	
59	The Nedungadi Bank, Ltd.	
60	The Imperial Bank of India.	
61	The S. I. R. Co., Ltd.	
62	The Pioneer Alkali Works, Ltd.	
63	The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.	
64	The Periyar Rubber Co., Ltd.	
65	Spencer & Co., Ltd.	
66	The Travancore Rubber Company, Ltd., Scotland.	Notification R. O. C. No. 2435 of 1921/Revenue, dated 5th May 1922.
67	The Travancore Produce Co., Ltd.	
68	The Church Mission Society.	
69	The Standard Oil Company.	Notification R. O. C. No. 2435 of 1921/Revenue, dated 22nd September 1922.
70	Amratlal Damodar Das, Cotton Mills, Quilon.	
71	Volkart Brothers, Alleppey.	
72	The Syndicate owning the Talliar and Craiglamont Tea Estates (Devicolam Division.)	Notification Dis No. 802 of 23/Revenue, dated 29th June/5th July 1923.

Serial No.	Name of Company.	Authority.
73	The Nestle and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Company.	Notification R. O. C. No. 1661/23/Revenue, dated 2nd/18th September 1924.
74	The Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., Madras.	Notification Dis. No. 676 of 25/Revenue, dated 10th June 1925.
75	Messrs. Bullivants Aerial Ropeway Co., Ltd., London.	Notification Dis. No. 823 of 26/Revenue, dated 14th June 1926.
76	Messrs. Ford Motor Co.	Notification Dis. No. 400 of 27/Revenue, dated 5th April 1927.
77	,, Ruston & Hornsby	
78	,, Addison & Co., Madras.	
79	M. Michelin & Co.	
80	The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.	
81	The Indian Bank Ltd., Alleppey.	
82	The South Indian Planting and Industrial Co., Ltd.	Notification Dis. No. 1049/27/ Revenue, dated 22nd August 1927.
83	Messrs. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., England.	Notification Dis. No. 459/29/ Revenue, dated 4th March 1929.
84	Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Notification Dis. No. 1353/30/ Revenue, dated 10th November 1930.
85	The Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Notification Dis. No. 471/31/ Revenue, dated 28th March 1931.
86	The China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	
87	The New Bombay Steam Ships, Ltd.	
88	Compagine Des Messageries Maritimes.	
89	The Havero Trading Co., Ltd., Bombay.	
90	The Malabar Steam Ship Company.	Notification Dis. No. 1619/31/ Revenue, dated 19th November 1931.
91	The Merchant Steam Navigation Company.	
92	The Manchester Assurance Co., Ltd	
93	The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,	
94	The Norwhich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	
95	The Bankers and Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	
96	The National Aniline and Chemical Co., U. S. A.	
97	The Federal Insurance Co., Ltd.	
98	The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	
99	The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.	
100	The Hall Line Ltd.	
101	The Eastern Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	
102	The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamer Line.	

Serial No.	Name of Company.	Authority.
103	The National Live Stock Registration Bank, Ltd	Notification Dis. No. 1619/31/ Revenue, dated 19th November 1931.
104	The Tokio Marine and Fire Insnrance Co., Ltd.	
105	Society Veneziana di Navigazione a Vapore.	
106	Lioyd Sambando (shipping).	
107	The Ellerman and Bucknall Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	
108	The East Asiatic Milk Agency, Ltd.	
109	The Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd.	
110	The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.	
111	The Royal Exchange Assurance.	
112	The National Steam Ship Co., Ltd.,	
113	The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	
114	Messrs. Ralli Brothers (Dealers in Piece goods).	
115	The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.	
116	The Canara Bank Ltd.	
117	Messrs. McKesson and Robins Inc. New York.	Notification Dis. No. 472/ 1934/Revenue, dated 15th March 1934.

REGULATIOIN III OF 1097.

Government Land Assignment Regulation.*

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PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE, ON THE 11th December 1921/26th Vrischigom 1097.

A REGULATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to regulate the assignment of Government lands and to remove any doubt as to the validity of limitations and restrictions imposed upon land assigned by Government or under thi authority ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Government Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097 ."

Extent. (2) It extends, to the whole of Travancore.

Definition. 2. (1) All public roads, streets, lanes and paths, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same ; the bed of the sea and of harbours and creeks below high water-mark ;

* Published in the Gazette dated 20th December 1921.

the beds and banks of rivers, streams, irrigation and drainage channels, canals, tanks, lakes, backwaters and watercourses ;

and all lands wherever situated ;

save in so far as the same are the property of—

(*a*) proprietors of Edavagas or Jenmis or holders of Inams or any person claiming through or holding under any of them ; or

(*b*) all holders of land in any way subject to the payment of land revenue to Our Government ; or

(*c*) any other registered holder of land in proprietory right; or

(*d*) any person holding land under grant from Our Government otherwise than by way of license ;

are, and are hereby declared to be Government lands, except as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force subject to all rights of way and other public rights and to the natural and easement rights of other land owners and to all customary rights legally subsisting.

Explanation I.—Lands registered in the name of a person but subsequently abandoned or relinquished and all lands held by right of escheat, purchase, resumption, reversion or acquisition under Regulation XI of 1089 are Government lands within the meaning of the Section.

Explanation II.—In this Section, the expression 'high water-mark' means the highest point reached by the ordinary spring-tide at any season of the year.

Explanation III.—Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent, but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land, does not fall within this definition.

(2) 'Assignment' includes a transfer of land by way of lease.

(3) 'Assignee' includes his heirs.

(4) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation.

Assignment of Government land.

3. Government land may be assigned by Our Government or by any prescribed authority either absolutely or subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions as the assigning authority may deem fit

Explanation.—Any restriction as to alienation, whether voluntary or otherwise, of the rights of the assignee is within the meaning of this Section.

4. (1) When any Government land is proposed to be assigned, the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate or any officer empowered by Our Government in this behalf shall notify in the prescribed manner that such land will, by public auction or otherwise, be assigned, and call upon those who have got any claim to such lands to prefer to him their objections, if any, in writing, within a time to be fixed by such notification.

Procedure to be followed before Government lands are assigned.

(2) If any objection is preferred within the time fixed in the notification, the Tahsildar or such other officer shall enquire into such claims and pass an order in writing either accepting or rejecting the claim and intimate in writing the fact of such disposal to the claimant.

(3) For the purposes of enquiry under sub-section (1) the officer making the enquiry shall have all the powers conferred upon Division Peishkars and Tahsildars by Regulation V of 1063.

5. (a) When the time fixed in the notification under Section 4 has elapsed and no claim has been preferred; or

Order of assignment.

(b) when the claim is rejected—

(i) and the time for appealing from th order has elapsed and no appeal has been preferred ; or

(ii) when an appeal has been preferred and the appeal is rejected by the appellate authority ;

the land may, subject to such rules as may be framed by Our Government in this behalf, be assigned by the prescribed authority.

6. No suit against Government shall be entertained in any of Our Civil Courts in respect of any order passed under this Regulation except upon the ground that—

Bar of suit.

(a) the order is in breach of any completed agreement to assign, or

(b) the land in respect of which such order has been passed is not a Government land ;

Provided that any such suit by a person who was a party or privy to, and had due notice of the proceedings under this Regulation shall be instituted within two years from the date of service of the notice of such order.

7. (1) Our Government may make rules—

Rules.

(a) prescribing the manner in which assignment of land may be made whether by public auction or otherwise ;

(b) prescribing the authority by which such assignments may be made ;

(c) prescribing the procedure to be followed in assigning the land ;

(d) providing for the publication of notifications and service of notices ;

(e) prescribing the procedure to be followed in enquiry regarding claims preferred ;

(f) prescribing the rates at which the land may be assigned and the rates at which treegrowths may be valued ;

(g) providing for the protection of royalties on the land assigned ;

(h) prescribing the restrictions, limitations and conditions subjected to which an assignment could be made in any case or class of cases ;

(i) providing for appeals from the orders of any authority competent to assign any land ;

(j) prescribing the time within which appeals ought to be preferred ;

(k) regulating the powers of the appellate authority and the procedure to be followed by such authority ;

(l) providing for revision by Our Government of any order passed by the prescribed authority, and the time within which such revisional power may be exercised ;

(m) regulating the issue of pattah or other title-deed evidencing the assignment ;

(n) prescribing forms where forms are necessary ; and

(o) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in Our Government Gazette and thereupon they shall have the force of law.

Assignment to take effect with restrictions, conditions etc., according to their tenor.

8. All provisions, restrictions, conditions and limitations over, contained in any pattah or other document evidencing an assignment of Government land shall be valid and take effect according to their tenor, any rule of law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Repeal of Regulation I of 1040.

9. The Waste Lands Regulation, I of 1040 is hereby repealed.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

(1)

PUDUVAL RULES.

UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE GOVERNMENT LAND ASSIGNMENT REGULATION III OF 1097, THE FOLLOWING RULES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ARE PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 19TH APRIL 1935.

PART I.

GENERAL.

1. These Rules supersede the Rules dated 6th July 1932 and shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.

2. (i) "Government land" for the purpose of these Rules consists of :—

(*a*) "Poramboke" surveyed and recorded as such in the Revenue records.

(*b*) "Tharisu" (surveyed and assessed or unassessed) including thanathuchitta and other lands at the disposal of Government and available for assignment.

(*c*) "Waste land" outside the cadastral survey of the State.

(ii) "Paduval" means land available for assignment under these Rules.

(iii) "Division Peishkar" includes the Commissioner, Devicolam.

(iv) "Proverthicar" includes Revenue Inspector and Pakuthi Accountant.

(v) "Assignee" means a person to whom a land is assigned whether by public auction or otherwise and includes his heirs.

(vi) The term "alienation" includes sales, gifts, wills, mortgages, hypothecations and leases for more than three years or leases with premium.

3. (i) All Government lands available for assignment shall, unless otherwise directed by these Rules or specially ordered by the Government, be assigned by public auction.

(ii) Unauthorised occupation of all Government lands is objectionable and is strictly prohibited. After the date of the issue of these Rules, such unauthorised occupation will not entitle the occupant to get the land registered in his name, without auction.

(iii) If Government are satisfied that an existing encroachment on Government land is assignable and that its occupation is bonafide they may sanction is assignment subject to such conditions as they may impose.

PART II.

Preliminary Procedure.

4. (*a*) Action for assignment of Government lands shall be taken by the Tahsildar :—

(i) On receipt of applications.

(ii) On receipt of reports from Proverthicars with sketch and mahazar of all assignable Government lands.

(iii) On receipt of reports from Proverthicars or Revenue Supervisors in encroachment cases when the lands encroached upon are found available for assignment.

(*b*) If the application or the reports specified in clause (*a*) received by the Tahsildar relates to a poramboke land, it shall be entered in the Register of applications for Poramboke lands and, if it relates to tharisu or other Government land, in the Register of Puduval applications.

5. (i) The Tahsildar shall forward the applications under Rule 4 (*a*) (i) to the Proverthicar. If the application relates to lands specified in Rule 2 (i) (*a*) or (*b*), the Proverthicar shall examine and verify the particulars given in the application by reference to Settlement register or other records and ascertain whether the lands fall under Rules 42 or 43 of Part X. He should then inspect the land and prepare a clear sketch of the land showing the extent and boundaries of the land applied for as also its position with reference to the adjoining land, registered or unregistered. If there is occupation the Proverthicar should prepare a mahazar also giving the details of improvements, with the A Form statement prescribed in the Rules issued under the Land Conservancy Regulation.

Note—The reports of the Proverthicars detailed in Rule 4 (a) (ii) should also be prepared in accordance with the instructions given above.

(ii) The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of the sketch or sketch and mahazar as the case may be under Rule 5 (i) or on receipt of the report under Rule 4 (a) (ii) inspect the land personally.

If the land involved is poramboke, the Tahsildar shall ascertain whether it is necessary in the public interests to retain the whole or any portion of it as poramboke. If the whole or any portion of it is to be retained as poramboke he shall record his opinion and exclude the portion to be retained or strike off the case. An endorsement shall be given to the applicant and the occupant, if any, evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation.

In case it is Government land other than poramboke, if the Tahsildar is of opinion that the land or any portion thereof, though not recorded as poramboke, is useful or will be of use in the near

future for any public or communal purposes, he should either strike the case off the file or exclude from registry such portion of the land as should be reserved, and give an endorsement to the applicant about the same if there be an application. He should also evict the occupant, if any, and then submit proposals to the Division Peishkar for its transfer to poramboke.

(iii) If on inspection the Tahsildar finds that the whole or any portion of the land is available for registry, and also in respect of lands involved in encroachment cases under Rule 4 (a) (iii) he shall ascertain the views of other departments wherever required as per Rule 44 of Part X.

6. (i) In respect of waste lands under Rule 2 (i) (c), the Tahsildar shall forward the records to the Superintendent of Survey for further action as detailed in Rule 13 (iii). After receiving the necessary plotted sketches from the Survey Office, he shall obtain the sanction of the Division Peishkar, for the land being brought within the ayacut.

(ii) In the case of porambokes deemed available for registry, the Tahsildar shall submit papers to the Division Peishkar or his Assistant, as the case may be, with a statement in Form A recommending the transfer of the land from the head of poramboke to that of tharisu. But if there is occupation in such cases and if the land cannot be assigned to the occupant under these Rules without auction, the Tahsildar shall evict the occupant under the Land Conservancy Regulation before recommending the transfer of the land to the head of tharisu.

(iii) In the case of poramboke lands, registries of which have to be sanctioned by a higher authority, proposals to transfer the lands to head of tharisu should be forwarded only after formal sanction to bring the land under assignment has been obtained.

7. (i) On receipt of the Tahsildar's statement, the Assistant Peishkar or the Division Peishkar, may, if he is satisfied, after inspection, when necessary, that the land need not be retained as poramboke, sanction the transfer of the land from the head of poramboke to that of tharisu. If, however, he is not so satisfied, he shall refuse to sanction the transfer. The Tahsildar shall then strike the case off the file and give an endorsement to that effect to the applicant if there be one and take prompt steps under the Land Conservancy Regulation for the time being in force to evict the occupant, if there be occupation.

(ii) On receipt of the sanction of the Division Peishkar or his Assistant for the transfer of the land from the head of poramboke to that of tharisu, the Tahsildar shall transfer the case to the Register of Puduval applications.

8. In respect of poramboke lands transferred to tharisu under Rule 7 (ii), tharisu lands deemed available for assignment after consulting the other departments under Rule 5 (iii) and waste lands brought under ayacut under Rule 6 (i), the Tahsildar shall take action under Part III of the Rules for the survey of the land. After the preparation of the plotted sketches for the lands involved in each case, the Proverthicar shall be asked to prepare a detailed mahazar.

Note.—The detailed mahazar referred to in this Rule should contain particulars of the thadivila chargeable on the land as per the list, if any, and the description of royal and reserved trees, if any, with list and also particulars of the owners of adjoining registered lands.

9. On receipt of reports with detailed mahazars from the proverthicar under Rule 8, prepared in accordance with the provisions contained in Parts IV & V, the Tahsildar shall again inspect the land and shall ascertain and record, in his own hand and under his initials, the estimated tharavila per acre and thadivila chargeable on the land and also fix the assessment for both the land and trees, if any.

10. The Tahsildar shall, soon after his inspection of the land under Rule 9, publish a notice in Form C under his signature calling upon all persons who may have any objection to the assignment of the land or who may have any claims to the land to appear before him within 30 days of the publication of the notice and prefer their objections or claims, if any. The notice shall be published by affixing copies in a prominent part in the Taluk and Village Offices.

Note.—The publication of the notice shall be certified to on the back of it by the Deputy Tahsildar of the Taluk Office or the Proverthicar of the Village, as the case may be.

11. The Tahsildar shall, in accordance with the provision contained in this Rule, also issue a notice to the owners of the adjoining registered lands calling upon them to state in writing their objections, if any, to the assignment of the land within fifteen days of receipt thereof.

(i) Every notice under this Rule shall be authenticated by the signature of the Tahsildar.

(ii) The notice shall be served on the owner personally by delivering or tendering a copy thereof or, in his absence, on any agent authorised to accept service, or on any adult male member of the family at the owner's usual place of abode or business.

(iii) When a notice is served under sub-rule (ii), the officer serving it shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original notice.

(iv) If no person mentioned in sub-rule (ii) can be found or if such person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the notice in some conspicuous part of the owner's place of abode or business.

(v) The serving officer shall endorse on the original notice the time when and the manner in which the notice was served.

Such endorsement shall be attested by two witnesses in cases falling under sub rule (iv).

(vi) If the Tahsildar is of opinion that a notice cannot conveniently be served by a serving officer, the notice may be sent by Anchal or Post in a registered cover addressed to the owner's place of abode or business.

12. If, after hearing the objections or claims, if any, preferred under Rule 10 or Rule 11, within the time fixed, the Tahsildar finds that the land is not assignable, he shall strike the case off the file recording his reasons for so doing and give an endorsement to the applicant, if any. Action shall also be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation to evict the squatter, if any. If, on the other hand, the Tahsildar finds that the land is assignable he shall give an endorsement to that effect to the objectors or claimants and adopt the procedure detailed in Parts VI to IX for bringing the land under registry.

PART III.

Survey and Sub-division of Land.

13. (1) All blocks of land exceeding 5 acres each in extent, whether comprising entire survey numbers, or forming only a portion thereof, shall, before steps are taken for assignment, be ordinarily cut up into smaller blocks of 5 acres, more or less, according to the configuration of the ground and like reasons. It shall, however, be open to the Tahsildar, with the sanction of the Division Peishkar to get the lands in particular localities split up into blocks smaller in extent than 5 acres each for special reasons. The Tahsildar shall forward to the Superintendent of Survey or to the officer authorised to make the survey, the records together with the sketches prepared under Rule 5. The Superintendent of Survey or such other officer shall, on receipt of the requisition from the Tahsildar, cause the land to be demarcated and surveyed and cut up into blocks of required size and return the cases to the Tahsildar, together with the plotted sketches prepared by him.

(ii) If the entire area of the block is 5 acres or less, the Tahsildar need not make a requisition to the officers referred to above, but shall get the land sub divided, if necessary, and demarcated and surveyed by the Proverthicar and a sketch, drawn to scale, prepared by him. The sketch should be checked on the ground by the Tahsildar or the Revenue Supervisor.

(iii) The above procedure applies to land already surveyed. If, however, the land applied for is unsurveyed waste it shall first be demarcated and surveyed by the Survey Department and the survey connected with that of the adjoining surveyed area if possible.

(iv) When a road, cart-track, foot-path or channel runs through the land applied for or proposed for registry the extent required on account of such communications, subject to a maximum width of 44 yards and a minimum width of 15 feet, shall be reserved for the use of the public. Roads and cart-tracts should be laid out in easy gradients of 1 in 20 or flatter, so that they may be convenient for cart traffic.

(v) In splitting up large fields into small blocks and in assigning them, due reservation as per details given in clause (iv) *supra* should be made for necessary roads, cart-tracks, foot-paths, channels and all other communal needs.

(vi) The newly demarcated pathways, channels etc., under clauses (iv) and (v) *supra* shall be classified as porambokes and declared as such by the Division Peishkar or Government, as the case may be.

PART IV.

THARAVILA, THADIVILA AND SURVEY CHARGES.

14. Tharavila shall be charged on puduval lands at the rate that may be prescribed by Government from time to time for particular classes of land or for particular tracts. The tharavila shall not however, go below the following minimum rates :—

Dry lands. (1) Rs. 10 per acre for ordinary lands. (2) Rs. 25 per acre for reclamations from rivers, canals, backwaters and sea.

Wet lands. (1) Rs. 50 per acre throughout the State except in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade. (2) Rs. 25 per acre in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade.

Note—The market value of similar lands in the neighbourhood, importance of the land and its situation with reference to roads, rivers, markets and the like shall be taken into consideration by the Tahsildar in ascertaining the tharavila chargeable on a land.

15. (i) Puduval land when registered shall also be charged with thadivila or value of all the reserved trees standing on such land. The valuation shall be made according to the following calculations and rates :—

(a) For reserved trees of thirty-six inches and more in girth of the species mentioned in Schedule IA appended to these rules, the rates mentioned in column 3 thereof shall be adopted in the taluks of Parur, Kunnathnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathoor, Pathanapuram, Shencotta, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Neduvangad, and for the other taluks, the rates noted in column 4 shall be adopted.

(b) For reserved trees of the species as per Schedule IB the value per tree shall be calculated according to the following progressive scale :

For trees of and above 36 inches in girth and below 54 inches—Bh. Re. 1 per tree.

For trees of and above 54 inches in girth and below 72 inches—Bh. Rs. 2 per tree.

For trees of and above 72 inches in girth and below 100 inches—Bh. Rs. 3 per tree.

For trees of and above 100 inches in girth—Bh. Rs. 4 per tree.

(c) For fully grown or mature bamboos, value shall be recovered at the rate of Bh. Rs. 2 for every cluster of 100 bamboos in the taluks of Peermade and Devicolam and at Bh. Rs. 3 per 100 in all the other taluks. No charge will be levied for cluster of less than 100 in number or of immature bamboos or for the excess number over complete hundreds.

(ii) In the case of blocks split up and surveyed by the Survey Department, the preparation of the lists of royal and reserved trees and the valuation of reserved trees standing thereon shall be made by the Surveyors while conducting the survey and demarcation, and these lists should be forwarded by them to the Superintendent of Survey or other authorised officer along with the records of survey of the blocks concerned who will transmit them to the Tahsildar, after checking the same.

(iii) In the case of lands not referred to the Survey Department the preparation of such lists and valuation of the reserved trees shall be made by the Proverthicar when he demarcates and surveys the lands under the provisions contained in Part III and his valuation should be checked in detail by the Tahsildar before fixing the upset price of the land.

16. Survey and demarcation charges at the following scale shall also be charged and recovered on lands registered under these Rules :—

(*a*) *Survey charges*—

(1) For areas up to and inclusive of one acre ...	Re. (1) one.
(2) For areas above one acre...	Re. (1) one per acre for every complete acre and proportionately for fractions of an acre.

(*b*) *Demarcation charges*—

21 chuckrams per stone *i. e.*, 7 chuckrams as the price of the stone and 14 chuckrams for cost of labour required to plant it.

Note :—In the case of rock marks used for demarcation purposes the cost of demarcation shall be recovered from the assignee at the rate of (7) seven chuckrams per mark only.

PART V.

ASSESSMENT.

17. The assessment on puduval lands shall be fixed as per the following instructions :—

(i) For puduval lands (dry) in rural areas, the assessment shall be subject to a minimum rate of 7 fanams and a maximum of 15 fanams per acre, as per Schedule IIA appended.

(ii) If the lands contain taxable trees, they shall also be brought under assessment at the rates specified in Schedule IIB annexed. Allowance shall be made for the area covered by such trees, according to the scale given in Schedule II C appended.

(iii) For puduavl lands registered as wet, the rate of assessment shall be fixed for the full area on the basis of Schedule IID appended. The whole of the paddy assessment shall be commuted into money at 11 chuckrams per parah.

(iv) The tharam for the land (dry and wet) and the tree shall be fixed with reference to its quality and the settlement tharam of the adjoining lands and trees.

Provided that in the case of registries falling within the powers of disposal of Tahsildars, if a tharam lower than that fixed for the land if it is already assessed or than that of the adjacent registered lands if it is not assessed, is considered necessary in any particular case, the Tahsildar shall fix the reduced tharam only with the previous sanction of the Division Peishkar.

PART VI

Auction Sale of Land.

18. (i) In cases in which the lands have to be assigned in public auction the Tahsildar shall, after the disposal of objection petitions as provided for in Rules 10 and 11, cause a proclamation of the intended sale by public auction to be made. He shall also fix a suitable place at which the auction will be conducted. Copies of the Proclamation shall also be sent to applicants, if any, for the land.

Note :—In the case of sales to be conducted by the Division Peishkar or the Assistant Peishkar the proclamation shall be published by the Tahsildar with the previous approval of the proclamation by the officer who should conduct the sale.

(ii) Every such proclamation shall be in the Vernacular of the taluk and shall state the time and place of sale and shall specify—

(*a*) the land to be sold by describing the survey number and sub-division number, the extent, and boundaries of the land ;

(*b*) the assessment proposed to be levied on the property ;

(*c*) the upset price of the land as per clause (iv) *infra* ; and

(*d*) the conditions subject to which the sale will be made.

(iii) The proclamation shall be exhibited for fifteen days on the land itself as well as in the Village and Taluk Offices and shall also be published in the Government Gazette. The Tahsildar may alter the time and place of auction, if necessary, provided that not less than 15 days' public notice is given of every such alteration.

(iv) The upset price for the auction sale shall be equivalent to one-half of the estimated value of the reserved trees standing on the land plus the estimated tharavila fixed according to the importance of the land, and the cost of demarcation and survey as provided in Part IV.

19. On the day fixed for the sale of the land, every intending bidder shall deposit with the officer conducting the sale a sum equivalent to not less than 5 per cent of the upset price. The land shall then be put up to auction, block by block, if it consists of more than one block, and sold to the highest bidder above the upset price ; Provided, however, that no single person shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to bid for more than 25 acres of the land advertised for sale. The sale shall be conducted subject to the following general conditions :—

(i) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be declared to be the purchaser of the land, and if any dispute arises

between two or more bidders at the same price, the land shall be immediately put up to auction again at the last preceding undisputed bid and sold.

(ii) The person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit (inclusive of the earnest money) equivalent to 20 per cent of the amount of the purchase money to the officer conducting the sale, and in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up to auction again and sold. The earnest money deposited, by the defaulting purchaser shall be forfeited to Government immediately on such default. The earnest money deposited by the other persons will be returned to them as soon as the auction sale is over.

(iii) The balance of the purchase money shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 48, be paid by the purchaser before the office closes on the 30th day from the date of receipt of notice intimating the confirmation of the sale, or, if the 30th day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the holiday. The officer competent to confirm the sale may, however, for sufficient reasons, extend the time for payment for a further period not exceeding 15 days.

(iv) In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding sub-rule, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government and the land shall be resold and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

(v) No officer or other persons having any duty to perform in connection with any sale shall, directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire or attempt to acquire any interest in the land.

20. A puduval list as per Form D appended shall be attached to every case before an auction sale is confirmed or is submitted for confirmation.

21. When the entire extent of a land notified for sale in a compact area is 10 acres or less, the sale may be confirmed by the Tahsildar (even though the land may have been sold in more blocks than one); when the entire extent sold exceeds 10 acres but does not exceed 25 acres in taluks in the Revenue Sub-Divisions directly under the charge of Assistant Peishkars (*Vide* Schedule III) the sale conducted by the Tahsildars shall be subject to confirmation by the Assitant Peishkar concerned, although the land may be split up into blocks of about 5 acres before such sale; when the entire area sold exceeds 10 acres but does not exceed 50 acres in taluks directly under the control of the Division Peishkar and also when it does not exceed 50 acres but is above 25 acres in the other taluks in the Division, the sale shall be confirmed by the Division Peishkar.

Where the entire extent of the land exceeds 50 acres and in the case of tank-beds, whatever be the area thereof, the auction sale shall be conducted by the Division Peishkar or by his Assistant, and the result of such sale should be reported to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. It shall be competent to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to confirm the sales when the entire extent of the land sold exceeds 50 acres but does not exceed 100 acres. In all other cases, the sales are confirmable by the Government.

PART VII.

REGISTRY OF LAND WITHOUT AUCTION.

22. Lands of the following descriptions shall be registered to the applicants or occupants without auction consistently with the provisions of Parts V and X.

(i) Lands, recorded as poramboke or not, in which there are groves, places of worship or cremation or burial grounds which are used or reserved for religious or communal purposes by particular families, institutions or communities, shall be assigned with the sanction of the Division Peishkar or Assistant Peishkar, as the case may be, to the accredited representatives of those families, institutions or communities, on payment of tharavila and other dues. These lands shall not be assigned to others or sold in auction without the sanction of Government.

(ii) Land not exceeding half an acre in extent contiguous to a registered holding when it is the only property between the registered holding and a road, lane, river, canal or backwater, shall be assigned to the owner of such registered holding by the Tahsildar without auction subject to the payment of tharavila and other dues. When the area of such land exceeds half an acre but does not exceed 2 acres the Tahsildar shall obtain the sanction of the Division Peishkar or the Assistant Peishkar, as the case may be, before ordering its assignment. No case shall be brought under this rule when the extent of the lands applied for exceeds 2 acres.

(iii) Dry land up to a width of 2 chains and not exceeding 5 acres adjoining wet lands may be assigned for the beneficial enjoyment of the latter to the owner of such wet land without auction by the Tahsildar subject to the payment of tharavila and other dues.

(iv) Land not exceeding 5 acres required by the holder of a registered wet land in the neighbourhood for growing green manure or fodder crops may be assigned by the Division Peishkar or the Assistant Peishkar after due enquiry subject to the payment of tharavila and other dues.

(v) Lands assigned to the members of the depressed classes and indigent families under Rule 29 of Part VIII or Rule 37 (b) of Part IX of these Rules.

(vi) Land in a town for the mere extension of an existing house site not exceeding 10 cents in extent as provided for in Rule 37 (a) of Part IX of these Rules subject to the payment of tharavila and other dues.

(vii) Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land may be assigned by the Division Peishkar on recovery of assessment and arrears from the year of Settlement or registry if it is subsequent to the Settlement.

Note —(1) No thadivila shall be recovered in respect of groves falling under clause (i).

(2) In respect of registries to the members of the depressed classes or indigent families recovery of tharavila and thadivila will be governed by the special rules on the subject in Part VIII.

23. Land acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation for the use of local bodies and institutions shall be formally assigned to those bodies or institutions under the rules in this Part after the land has vested in Government under Section 15 of the Land Acquisition Regulation at the rate of assessment specified in Part V or Part IX but without tharavila and other dues if the land compensation has already been paid by these bodies or institutions.

24. Puduval kudichika or arrears of back assessment at the rate fixed for the land shall be recovered for the period of occupation not exceeding five years, subject to the provisions of Part VIII relating to concessional registry.

25. A puduval list in Form D appended shall be prepared and attached to every case before the registry is sanctioned.

26. In cases in which an order sanctioning the assignment of a puduval land without auction has been passed or received by the Tahsildar he shall issue a notice to the assignee calling upon him to pay the tharavila and other dues, if any, within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice.

27. When the whole amount of tharavila and thadivila or the first instalment of the same fixed under Rule 48, back arrears, if any, and the cost of demarcation and survey, have been paid the Tahsildar shall pass an order in each case sanctioning the registry.

Note :—In cases in which the lands involved have been sanctioned to be brought under registry by higher authorities the Tahsildar is competent to pass the order of registry irrespective of the area limit.

PART VIII.

CONCESSIONAL REGISTRY OF LANDS.

28. Lands will be assigned under these Rules subject to the following conditions to the members of the depressed classes or to indigent families belonging to other communities on their application to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate. The application shall be in Form E which should also contain a declaration as to whether the family to which the applicant belongs owns land or has obtained the registry of any land in any other taluk. A list showing the names of communities notified as depressed classes for purposes of this Rule is given in Schedule IV.

Note:—The application need not be stamped under the Court Fees Regulation.

(i) The lands shall be assigned to them without auction sale.

(ii) An area not exceeding a maximum limit of 3 acres for a single family will be assigned to each family by the Tahsildar in the case of applications from members of the depressed classes and by the Assistant Peishkar or Division Peishkar in the case of indigent families. The grant of an area exceeding 3 acres to a single family shall not be made without the sanction of Government. Provided however that, in the case of co-operative societies composed mainly of members of depressed classes and working exclusively for their benefit, an area not exceeding a maximum limit of 30 acres for a single society may be assigned under this Rule by the Division Peishkar without the previous sanction of Government.

Explanation : Family for the purpose of these Rules means and includes a person, his wife or her husband, and their children living with and dependent on them.

(iii) The land shall be free of assessment for the first two years. Assessment at half the prevailing rates will be charged for the next three years and at full rates thereafter.

(iv) If the value of reserved trees standing on the land to be assigned does not exceed Rs. 10 per acre, no thadivila will be charged. But in cases where the tree value exceeds Rs. 10 per acre the amount in excess of the value calculated at Rs. 10 per acre, shall be recovered as thadivila. If the applicant is not agreeable to pay the excess amount of thadivila due, the Tahsildar shall dispose of the tree growth by auction and grant the land alone on registry.

(v) No tharavila, back arrears of assessment and cost of demarcation and survey shall be recovered,

Note:—The above concessions will be applicable to members of the depressed classes and indigent families, irrespective of their religion provided they are subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja.

29. The Tahsildar shall, immediately on receipt of an application, forward the application from depressed classes to the Protector of Depressed Classes, for his remarks as to the *bona fides* of the application. In the case of application for concessional grants, the Tahsildar shall ascertain by reference to the Tahsildars of the adjacent taluks whether the applicant owns or has applied for any land in those taluks. The extent of the land owned by or applied for by the applicant together with other such lands, if any, in the same or any other taluk should not exceed three acres.

30. (*a*) Lands granted under these Rules shall be, on no account, alienable. Both voluntary and involuntary alienations are prohibited.

(*b*) If any alienation is made in contravention of this Rule, an order for resumption may be passed by the authority who sanctioned the assignment.

(*c*) A notice shall, thereupon, be given by the Tahsildar to the grantee and the alienee, informing them about the cancellation of the grant, in so far as it relates to the portion alienated, as the alienation is invalid and stating that the land will be taken possession of by Government, and calling upon the alienee to quit the land within a time to be specified therein. If the order to quit the land in pursuance of such notice is not complied with, steps shall be taken for the eviction of the occupant under the Land Conservancy Regulation for the time being in force.

(*d*) The Government, however, shall have power of selling the land granted under these Rules under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force, for the realisation of their dues from the grantee or his descendants, whether such dues arise on account of the assessment charged on such lands or on any other account.

31. (*a*) In case it is subsequently found that the applicant owned at the time of registry other land which together with the extent of the registry in question exceeds three acres the registry shall be liable to be cancelled and the land resumed.

(*b*) In every patta issued under the above Rules shall be inserted the above prohibition against alienation in Rule 30 (*a*) as also the condition for resumption under Rule 31 (*a*) above.

PART IX.

ASSIGNMENT OF HOUSE SITES IN TOWNS.

32. All towns where the Municipal Regulation is in force, and such other towns as may be notified by the Government from time to time in the Gazette, shall be classed as towns for the purposes of these Rules. A list showing the names of puduval towns is given in Schedule V.

33. Lands at the disposal of Government within such town limits available for assignment as house sites may be granted for such purposes.

34 (*a*) A list showing the situation and extent of all lands at the disposal of Government which are suitable for building purposes in each town shall be prepared and the list shall be referred to the Executive Engineer in charge of the P. W. D. Division or other officer, competent to advise, for his views. The list of lands as approved by the P. W. D. or other officer shall be published in the Gazette from time to time. Such lands cannot thereafter be occupied by anybody before its registry is sanctioned in his favour.

(*b*) Applications for lands under these Rules for house sites shall be made in writing to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate and shall clearly specify the land required and the purpose for which it is wanted. The Tahsildar shall have these applications filed in the Register of applications for Poramboke or Puduval as the case may be.

35. Lands available for assignment as house sites within town limits shall ordinarily be sold in blocks not exceeding 25 cents in extent by the Division Peishkar, or by the Tahsildar subject to confirmation by the Division Peishkar, in public auction, at the spot as a general rule, at an upset price to be fixed by the Division Peishkar in each case in the manner specified in Rule 18 (iv). The grant of an area in excess of 50 cents to a single applicant shall not be made without the sanction of the Government.

36. The tax on the lands in towns to be hereafter assigned as house sites under these Rules, either with or without auction, shall be double the first tharam assessment leviable under Part V. If the lands contain taxable trees they shall also be brought under assessment as per the provisions of Part V.

37. The Division Peishkar may assign town lands for house sites without auction, under the following circumstances and subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Where an application is made for mere extension of an existing house-site, an area not exceeding 10 cents may be assigned

to the applicant subject to the assessment under Rule 36 and payment of tharavila, arrears of assessment and survey and demarcation charges under the ordinary rules.

(*b*) Where the applicant is too poor to purchase the land at auction or belongs to any of the classes mentioned in Schedule IV appended, the land may be assigned to him free of tharavila and subject to the payment of the assessment prescribed in Rule 36, provided that the maximum area to be granted to an applicant does not exceed 5 cents. Land granted under this clause shall be subject to the condition in Rule 30 (*a*) regarding alienation. The patta issued in respect of the land registered under this clause shall contain this condition.

(*c*) In all cases not covered by clause (*a*) or (*b*) above, the sanction of Government shall be obtained for assignment, without auction, of lands for house sites within town limits.

38. A patta in the usual form shall be issued for lands assigned under these Rules, but the assigning officer may impose any additional conditions regarding the provision of means of drainage, ventilation, roadway or any other sanitary or administrative requirements or for any other purpose, on the advice of the Town Planning Officer, the Municipality or the Health Department.

39. The grant of lands within town limits for house sites shall be regulated, in matters other than those governed by the foregoing Rules in this part, by the general rules contained in Parts I to VIII and Part X.

40. Assignment of lands within town limits other than as house sites shall be governed by the ordinary rules, provided that the assessment imposed in respect of dry lands will be double the 1st tharam in municipal towns and double the scale of tharam assessment in other towns.

PART X.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

41. When the assignment has been completed and the whole Tharavila, thadivila, and cost of demarcation and survey, or the balance of purchase money due when an auction is confirmed, as the case may be, and arrears of assessment, if any, have been paid by the assignee, the Tahsildar shall issue a patta in duplicate in Form F annexed and obtain the signature of the assignee in the duplicate patta.

Note:—Pattas issued for puduval lands are not chargeable with stamp duty under Regulation IV of 1080.

42. Lands of the following description shall not be granted without the orders of Government :—

(1) Lands within half a mile of the Quilon Railway Station, lands within two furlongs of the Varkalay and Alwaye Railway Stations, and lands within a furlong of other Railway Stations.

(2) Lands within a mile on either side of the Railway line from Quilon to Trivandrum south of the Veli backwater.

(3) Lands on the sea-coast within 200 yards of mean sea-level.

(4) Lands in the Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions, whether poramboke or otherwise, within the limits leased to the Travancore Minerals Company Ltd., or to Messrs. Hopkin & Williams Ltd. for the exploitation of monazite sand.

(5) Tank-beds falling within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project.

Note :—The registration of tank-beds should be jealously scrutinised with reference to considerations of storage, distribution, flood moderation and irrigation, as well as communal uses. No tank-beds should be brought under registry unless such registry is certified to be unobjectionable by a P. W. D. officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer and by the Division Peishkar of the Division after they have made a personal inspection in each case.

43. When the puduval land applied for falls under any of the following descriptions, the Tahsildar shall invariably report the case for the orders of the Assistant Peishkar or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, irrespective of the area limit :—

(1) Lands within one furlong of the boundaries of Reserved Forests.

(2) B class lands relinquished by Railway companies.

(3) Lands within a town as notified under Rule 32 or within two miles of the outer limits of such towns.

Note :—In the case of lands falling under this clause the Assistant Peishkar and the Division Peishkar should have particular regard to the possibility of the lands being required in the near future for public or Government purposes.

(4) Lands within Port limits.

(5) Lands within the limits of municipal towns or within two miles of the outer limits of such towns.

(6) Lands containing minerals, quarries, etc.

(7) Lands affected by irrigation projects executed or to be executed at the cost of Government.

The Assistant Peishkar may order registry of the land falling under items (1), (2) and (3) above, so far as they relate to the taluks in his sub-division, as laid down in Rule 44 consistently with his general powers to sanction registry and in the remaining cases the Division Peishkar is competent to sanction registry.

44. Before recommendation is made to transfer poramboke to tharisu and before action is taken towards the assignment of other Government lands, if the land is a reclamation from a backwater, river, tank or canal or part of a road in charge of the P.W.D. or if it has any connection with any road or other poramboke in their charge, the Tahsildar shall first consult the P. W. D Sub Division Officer or the Irrigation Executive Engineer, as the case may be, in Form B. The P. W. D. Officer himself or jointly with the Tahsildar, wherever necessary, shall inspect the lands. As soon as the inspection is over, the P. W. D. Officer shall fill in the entries in the B Form statement pertaining to each case and forward all the statements to the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar shall submit the B Form statement relating to Poramboke lands to the Division Peishkar or the Assistant Peishkar, as the case may be, along with the statement in Form A.

Note :—(1) Portions of Kayal porambokes beyond the lines of the main waterways wherever they have been defined by the P. W. D. may be disposed of by the Revenue Department without reference to the P.W.D. but no portions of the Kayal poramboke within the main waterway lines, as defined by the P.W. D. shall, under any circumstances, be registered by the Revenue Department without the special sanction of Government.

(2) In the case of encroachments on minor and village roads, a width of 40 ft. should be reserved to admit of their future improvements, the remaining portion being registered or otherwise disposed of by the Revenue Department. No reference to the P. W. D. is necessary in such cases.

(3) The Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Protector of Depressed Classes and Associations including Co-operative Societies formed for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of depressed classes should be freely consulted in assigning lands under Part VIII with a view to give full effect to the provisions contained therein.

(4) In respect of assignment of lands within municipal towns or within two miles of the outer limits of such towns the P.W.D. Executive Engineer, the Municipal Council and the Town Planning Officer, if any, shall be consulted.

(5) The Director of Industries and the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries shall be consulted before any land on the sea coast within 200 yards of the mean sea level is assigned.

(6) The Tahsildar shall also consult the Port Officer and the Excise Commissioner in regard to lands within Port limits, the Chief Engineer in regard to lands affected by irrigation projects and the Divisional Forest Officer concerned in regard to lands within one furlong of Reserved Forests. If the Revenue Department differs from any of the above officers, orders of Government should be taken in the matter.

45. No portion of a survey field shall be assigned unless it is in a single block and not in patches and is readily accessible from without, provided also that the rest of the field is left in a compact and convenient block suitable for future assignment and not left in patches or narrow strips.

46. No land shall be assigned without the sanction of Government to any person other than a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja.

47. When a land is assigned a declaration shall be taken from the assignee to the effect that he will take care of all the royal trees standing on the land at the time of assignment or that may come into existence subsequent to it. As each puduval case is disposed of, a copy of the list of the royal trees together with the declaration above referred to shall be furnished by the Tahsildar to the Divisional Forest Officer having jurisdiction in the taluk. The forest subordinates shall inspect the royal trees on all registered holdings as per the list furnished by the Revenue Department, once in three years, verify whether the royal trees as per the list stand thereon, prepare lists of royal trees that may come into existence on the land and get the signature of the holder to the list in token of its accuracy.

48. The whole of the dues mentioned in Rule 41 shall ordinarily be recovered in one lump. The Division Peishkar may, however, order the recovery in instalments, not exceeding 10 in number of the tharavila and thadivila due from the same person on

registries effected at the same time when the amount exceeds Rs. 250. The instalments shall be fixed by the Division Peishkar at his discretion according to the circumstances of the case before him. The concession provided for in this rule shall be allowed only to the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. In cases where payment by instalments is allowed, the patta shall be issued only after all the instalments are paid.

49. In every case in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments, the assignment will be subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Till all the instalments are paid, the property in the lands assigned shall continue in the Government and the assignee shall have no transferable right in it.

(*b*) If the assignee defaults to pay any instalments the whole or the remaining instalments, as the case may be, shall become due in one lump sum; and if the same is not paid within the time fixed in the written demand made on him, the Division Peishkar may cancel the registry and declare the instalment or instalments already paid, forfeited to Government, or direct the recovery of the whole of the unpaid purchase money from the assignee under the Revenue Recovery Regulation in force for the time being.

In every case in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments, an agreement duly registered shall be taken from the assignee embodying the above conditions.

50. In the case of unoccupied dry lands the assessment shall be levied for the year in which the registry is ordered, if it is completed within the close of the second quarter ; and, in the case of unoccupied wet lands, no assessment shall be levied for the year of assignment unless a crop has been actually taken out of the land.

51. Joint registries in the names of more individuals than one should generally be discouraged ; but if in any case such registry is allowed, all registered holders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for the tharavila, thadivila, purchase money, assessment and puduval kudichika.

52. Government are competent to dispense with any of the provisions of Parts III to X of these rules in ordering registry of a land.

53. No decision in a puduval case shall be given effect to until the period prescribed for appeal has expired or until an appeal, if preferred, has been disposed of.

PART XI.

APPEAL AND REVISION.

54. (i) Appeals from the original decisions passed by the Tahsildar under these Rules shall lie to the Assistant Peishkar or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, from those passed by the Assistant Peishkar or the Division Peishkar to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, and from those passed by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to the Government. All appeals shall be presented within 60 days from the date of the decision appealed against or the date of the communication thereof, as the case may be. In computing the period, the day on which the decision appealed against was pronounced or communicated and the time required for obtaining a copy of it shall be excluded. On all copies issued, shall be entered the date of the application for copy, the date fixed for receiving the copy, the date on which the copy was ready for delivery and the date of delivery of copy.

(ii) Any person interested in the matter may appeal.

(iii) No appeal shall be admitted unless accompanied by a certified copy of the decision or order appealed against.

(iv) The appellate authority may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of limitation, provided he is satisfied that the appellant had good and sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period. The fact of condonation of delay together with the reasons therefor shall be noted in the appellate order.

(v) The appellate authority may confirm, vary or cancel the decision or order appealed against.

(vi) The decision of the authority making the assignment if no appeal is presented, or of the authority to whom the appeal lies, if an appeal is presented, is final, and no second appeal shall be admitted.

55. If at any time, within two years of any decision, original or appellate, made under these Rules, the Dewan is satisfied—

(*a*) that there has been any material irregularity or violation of rules in the procedure adopted by the deciding officer or the appellate authority and the interests of the Government or the public are affected thereby ; or

(*b*) that the decision was made under a mistake of fact or owing to fraud or misrepresentation having been practised ; or

(*c*) that the decision was made in excess of the authority which the deciding officer had, under these Rules ;

he may set aside or modify such decision and pass such orders as may be deemed proper.

56. No officer shall decide a case in appeal or revision without giving all the interested parties notice to appear and an opportunity to be heard.

57. Whenever the order of an officer declining to assign a piece of land is set aside by any superior officer, the latter shall merely direct that the land shall be assigned under these Rules. The Tahsildar shall then re-entertain the case on his file and dispose of it under the rules.

58. (i) All decisions or orders, original, appellate or revisional shall be incorporated with the records of the case and shall be communicated to the parties concerned in writing and free of charge unless they were pronounced in their presence.

(ii) Certified copies of the decisions or orders should be given to interested parties as a matter of course on their application and on the payment of the prescribed fees.

FORM A.

(*Rule* 5.)

Statement for transfer of poramboke land to tharisu.

Village Taluk

Survey		Area.		Nature of poramboke.	Grounds for transfer.	Recommendation by Tahsildar.	Order of Division Peishkar.	Remarks.
No.	Sub-division No. or letter.	Acres.	Cents.					

Date Tahsildar

FORM B.

(*Rule 44*).

Taluk

Poramboke/Puduval case No..................of 11

1. Pakuthi.
2. Survey No.
3. Extent of land proposed for registry.
4. Sketch of the plot in question showing full width of road or waterway affected. (Vide sketch overleaf.)
5. Name of road or waterway affected.
6. Mile or furlong.
7. Remarks, if any.

Signature of the pakuthi subordinate or of the Revenue Supervisor.

Signature of the **Tahsildar.**

No.

Forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer.

Tahsildar.

Acc. Records, if any, listed.

All entries below this line to be filled up by the P. W. D.

---

1. Name of Inspecting Officer.
2. Date of inspection.
3. Available width of road or waterway on each side of the central line at the locality where registry is proposed.
4. Width of the road or waterway immediately beyond the proposed registry.
5. Whether the plot in question (whole or part thereof) is to be left as poramboke in the interests of the department.
6. Reasons for the above.

Sub-Division Officer.

No.

Forwarded to the Tahsildar.

Sub-Division Officer.

Sketch of land—scale 100 links = 1 inch.

FORM C.

(RULE 10)

Notice.

Whereas it is proposed to assign.....................acres ... ... cents of.............................land comprised in Survey No.. .... pakuthi ... .taluk, notice is hereby given that all persons who may have any objection to the registry of the land or who may have any claims to the land should appear before the undersigned within 30 days of the publication of this notice and prefer their objections or claims, if any. Objections or claims made after the expiry of 30 days will not be countenanced.

Station *Tahsildar*.

Date

FORM D.

(Rules 20 and 25)

Puduval List.

Name of taluk.

Name of pakuthi

Puduval cases		Survey		Area		Wet.								Dry.					
								Assessment.						Land	Taxable trees.			Assessment for trees.		
								Paddy.		Commuted value									
Year.	No.	No.	Sub-Division No. or letter.	Acre.	Cent.	Single or double crop.	Tharam.	Para.	Edangali.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Tharam	Description.	No.	Tharam.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
1		2		3		4	5	6		7			8	9			10		

FORM D—(*contd.*)

Assessment for land excluding area allowed for trees.					Assessment for land and trees (total of columns 10 and 11).			Tharavila.			Thadivila.					Puduval Kudichika for........ years.			Survey charges.			Royal trees.		Full name of the registry holder.
Area.		Amount.											Amount.											
Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs	Chs.	C	Description of trees.	No.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Description.	No.	
11					12			13			14					15			16			17		18

Station
Date.

Signature of Proverthicar.

FORM E.

(*Rule* 28)

Application for registry of lands on concessional terms.

Full name and address of applicant.	Whether the applicant is a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja.	Name of the community to which the applicant belongs.	Survey No. (if surveyed)	Boundaries.	Extent.	Nature of land whether porambokе tharisu or unassessed waste.	Declaration as to whether the family to which the applicant belongs owns any land or has obtained the registry of any land in any other taluk and, if so, particulars of the survey numbers and extent of such lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Date *Signature of Applicant*

FORM F.

(Rule 41.)

No.

Taluk. No. Village. No. Pattadar.

The amount of tax as per this patta should be paid to the Proverthicar or Accountant of the village according to the kist-bundi mentioned below and receipt obtained therefor.

Date.

Tahsildar.

Kist.	Amount.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Thulam ...			
Vrischigam ...			
Dhanu ...			
Meenam ...			
Medam ...			
Idavam ...			
Total ...			

Survey		Tenure.	Area.		Wet or dry.	Wet.							Dry.				Assessment for land and trees.			Total assessment.			Royal trees.		Remarks. *
								Assessment.					Land.	Trees.											
								Paddy.		Commuted value.															
No.	Sub-division No. or letter.		Acres.	Cents.		Single or double crop.	Tharam.	P.	E.	Rs.	Chs	C.	Tharam.	Description.	No.	Tharam.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Description.	No	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9			10	11	12	13	14			15			16	17	18

* Declaration. I declare that I shall bind myself to the conditions Nos..........noted at foot. Assignee.

Conditions.—1. The full right over all royal trees within the grant vests in the Government and the assignee is bound to take care of all the royal trees standing on the land at the time of assignment or that may come into existence subsequent to it.

2. The assignee is bound to afford all facilities to the officers of Government in the matter of inspecting the land periodically for checking the royal trees and removing them.

3. If any portion or portions of lands granted under the Puduval Rules is cultivated with cardamom, rubber or other special products it will be open to the Government to impose on the portion or portions such rates of special assessment as may be applicable to the lands granted for the cultivation of such products.

4. All established rights of way and other easement rights shall be respected by the assignee.

5. In the case of concessional grants under Part VIII of the Puduval Rules, should the lands be alienated at any future date in contravention of the rules contained in that part it is open to the Government to resume the portion of land alienated.

6. In the case of assignment of town lands to members of depressed classes and indigent families under Part IX of the Puduval Rules, should the lands be alienated at any future date in contravention of the rules contained in that part, it is open to the Government to resume the portion of land alienated.

7. The assessment of the land will be liable to alteration at any general revision of the land revenue settlement.

8. In the case of concessional grants under Part VIII of the Puduval Rules the registry is liable to be cancelled by Government if, at any later date, it is found that the family to which the applicant belongs was in possession of other lands in any other taluk of the State at the time of registry of the land in question, which together with the

area covered by the present registry would make the total extent of the land assigned to the family exceed the maximum limit of 3 acres.

9. If the land assigned is a reclamation from backwaters, rivers or canals, no trees should be planted on the land within 15 links of the water's edge.

10. In the case of concessional grants to members of depressed classes and indigent families if the land is at any time brought to sale under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for arrears of revenue due from the grantee, no fresh grants of land will be made to the grantee under the concessional terms in Part VIII of the Rules.

SCHEDULE I A.

[*Rule 15*—(*i*) (*a*).]

Schedule of rates of value per cubic foot of reserved trees on puduval lands.

No.	Reserved trees. Vernacular name.	Reserved trees. Botanical name.	Rate per cubic foot. Rs.	as	p	Rate per cubic foot. Rs.	as.	p.
1	2		3			4		
1	Anjili or Ayani	Artocarpus hirsuta	..	12	...	...	8	...
2	Thumbagom or Kongu	Hopea parviflora	..	12	...	...	8	...
3	White Cedar or Agil	Dysoxylum malabaricum	...	12	..	...	8	...
4	Vengai	Pterocarpus marsupium	...	10	...	...	8	...
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthi	Terminalia tomentosa	...	10	...	...	8	...
6	Irul or Kadamaram	Xylsia dolabriformia	...	10	...	...	8	...
7	Myla	Vetex altissima	...	10	..	...	8	...
8	Venteak	Lagerstroemia lanceolata	...	6	...	...	4	...
9	Punnappa	Calophyllum tomentosum	...	6	...	...	4	...
10	Cherupunna	C. Wightianum	...	6	...	...	4	...
11	Madagirivembu or Devadaram	Cedrela Toona	...	6	...	...	4	...
12	Malaveppu	Chickrassia tabularis	...	6	...	...	4	...
13	Shenkuranthi	Gluta travancorica	...	6	..	...	4	...
14	Vaha	Albizzia lebbek	...	4	...	...	3	...
		A. procera	...	4	...	...	3	...
		A. odoratissima	...	4	...	...	3	...
15	Manjakadambu	Adina cardifolia	...	4	...	...	3	...
16	Manimaruthi	Lagerstroemia flos Reginoe	..	4	...	...	3	...
17	Naruthi	Ferminlia paniculata	...	4	...	...	3	...
18	Nangu	Meswa ferrea	...	4	...	...	3	...
19	Chokkala	Aglaia roxburghiana	...	4	...	...	3	...
20	Kodappala	Hardwickia pinnata	...	4	...	...	3	...
21	Kar-anjili	Dipterocerpus bourdillion	...	4	..	...	3	...
22	Ila-pongu	Hopea wighitana	...	4	...	...	3	...

The following instructions are laid down for the valuation of reserved trees :—

(i) No tree which is less than 36 inches in girth shall be valued.

(ii) The tree should be measured at a height of 4 1/2 feet from the ground. The length is the height of the bole to a point where a main branch leaves the stem.

(iii) The volume of the tree should be calculated according to the following formula :—

$$\frac{\left\{\frac{\text{girth in inches}}{4}\right\}^2}{144} \times \text{length in feet} = \text{contents in cubic feet.}$$

Two-third of this volume will be taken for assessing the value of the trees, a deduction of one-third being allowed for the thickness of the bark and for the girth being taken at breast height. Having thus obtained the cubical contents of the tree, the value should be calculated at the rates given in the above schedule.

Example—Wanted the value of a Kongu tree in Konnur pakuthi of the Meenachil taluk 60 inches in girth and the length of which is 36 feet. Cubic contents of the tree=

$$\frac{\left\{\frac{60}{4}\right\}^2}{144} \times 36 = 56{\cdot}25 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

Meenachil taluk falls under column 4, and the value of a cubic foot of Kongu is chackrams 14 cash 4 under this column.

$$\therefore \text{the value of the tree} \left(\frac{56{\cdot}25 \times 2}{3}\right) \times 14 \text{ Chs. } 4 \text{ Cash} = \text{Bh. Rs. } 18\text{-}21 \text{ Chs. } 6 \text{ cash} =$$

B. Rs. 19-2 Chs—6 Cash.

SCHEDULE No. I B.

[*Rule 15 (i) (b)*]

List of reserved trees other than those in Schedule I A.

No	Vernacular Name.	Botanical Name.
1	Edankorana (Pathiri)	Streosperumum xylocarpum
2	Karinthakara	Albizzia lebbek
3	Karivaga	,, odoratissima
4	Poovan	Schloichora trijuga
5	Mulluvengai	Bridelia retusa
6	Unnam	Grewia tiliasfolia
7	Vekkali	Anogeissues latifolia
8	Venkotta	Lophopetalum Wightiaunum
9	Kadukka	Terminalia chebula
10	Payne	Vateria indica
11	Puvarasu	Thespesia populnea
12	Mavu	Mangifera indica
13	Puli	Tamarindus indica
14	Illuppei	Bassia longifolia
15	Pasakottei	Sadindus tarifoliatus
16	Thelli	Canarium strictum
17	Morala	Buchanja Latifolia
18	Mattipal	Ailenthus malabaricus
19	Kanjiram	Strychanos Nuxomica
20	Puthankolli	Poeciloneuron indicum
21	Vellaini	Dipterocarpus indicus
22	Ponpathiri	Streospunnam cheloneides
23	Karuva	Cinnamonum zeylanicum
24	Konnei	Cassia fistula
25	Nedunar	Polyathia fragrans
26	Guaval	Eugunia Jambolana
27	Karinjarai	,, Gardneri
28	Chavaran	,, Chavairan
29	Karivelam	Acacia arabica
30	Parambo	* Prosopis spicigera
31	Kadapla	Kurumia biparatita
32	Ninga (Niroli)	Filicium decipies
33	Kurangan	Aerocarpus fraxinifolia
34	Vedapla (Karayini)	Cullenia excelsa
35	Nannal (Thiruppu)	Bischola javanica
36	Acha	Hardvickia binata
37	Vemaram	Chloroxylon swietenia
38	..	Shorea talura
39	Elavu	Bombax malabaricum
40	Cheeni	Tatrameles nudiflora
41	Malayuram	Pterospermum rubignosum
42	Bamboos	Bambusa Sq. per 100.

SCHEDULE No. II A.

[*Rule 17 (ii)*].

Rates of assessment for puduval lands (dry)

Tharam	*Rate per acre.* Rs.	Chs.
I	15	..
II	13	..
III	11	2
IV	10	..
V	8	2
VI	7	..

SCHEDULE II B.

[*Rule 17 (ii.)*]

Scale of rates for taxable trees.

Serial No.	Kind of trees.	Assessment class.	Rate for one bearing tree. Rs.	Ch.	C.	Places where assessed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4			5	6
1	Cocoanut	I	1	..	..	Assessed throughout the State	
		II	..	3	8		
		III	..	3	..		
2	Areca	..	..	..	8		
3	Jack	..	1	..	..		
4	Palmyrah	..	..	..	8	1. Tovala taluk 2. Agasthiswaram „ 3. Kalkulam „ 4. Vilavancode „ 5. 2 Villages in Neyyattinkara taluk viz., Kulathur and Parassala 6. Shencottah taluk.	
5	Tamarind	..	..	2	..	1. Thovala taluk. 2. Agastisvaram „ 3. Kalkulam „ 4. 5 Pakuthis in Vilavancode taluk viz., Kizhmidalam, Midalam, Kizhkulam, Killiyoor, and Nattalam. 5. Shencottah. 6. Devicolam	
6	Punna	..	..	..	12	1. Tovala taluk. 2. Agastisvarom „ 3. Kalkulam „ 4. Vilavancode „	
7	Mango	..	..	..	12	1. Thovala taluk. 2. Agastisvaram „ 3. Kalkulam „ 4. 5 Pakuthis in Vilavancode taluk viz., Kizhmidalam, Midalam, Kizhkulam, Killyoor and Nattalam. 5. Shencottah.	

SCHEDULE II C.

[*Rule 17 (iii).*]

Table showing the allowance in area to be made for taxable trees.

Serial No.	Kind of trees.	No. of trees to the acre.	Extent of space allowed per bearing tree.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cocoanut	100	1 cent.	These are the standard rates for the whole State.
2	Areca	800	1/8 cent.	
3	Jack	50	2 cents.	
4	Palmyrah	500	1/5 cent.	
5	Punna	50	2 cents.	
6	Tamarind	50	2 cents.	
7	Mango	50	2 cents.	

SCHEDULE II D.

[*Rule 17 (iii).*]

Rates of assessment for Puduval lands.

Wet.																					
Taluk to which applied.	Assessment class.	Rate per kottah of 100 cents of land. Single crop. Kottah.	Marakal.	Padi.	Double crop. Kottah.	Marakal.	Padi.	Taluk to which applied.	Assessment class.	Rate per kottah of 147 cents of land. Single crop. Kottah.	Marakal.	Padi.	Double crop. Kottah.	Marakal.	Padi.	Taluk to which applied.	Assessment class.	Rate per parah of 14 cents of land. Single crop. Parah.	Edangali.	Double crop. Para.	Edangali.
1	2	3						4	5	6						7	8	9			
Thovala and Agastiswaram.	I	7	..	..	10	10	4	Shencottah.	I	7	..	..	10	10	4	Vilavankod, Neduvangad and Ambalapuzha.	I	7	..	10	5
	II	6	10	4	9	15	6		II	6	10	4	9	15	6		II	6	..	9	..
	III	6	..	..	9	..	..		III	6	..	..	9	..	..		III	5	5	8	2 1/2
	IV	5	10	4	8	5	2		IV	5	10	4	8	5	2		IV	5	..	7	5
	V	5	..	..	7	10	4		V	5	..	..	7	10	4		V	4	5	6	7 1/2
	VI	4	10	4	6	15	6		VI	4	10	4	6	15	6		VI	4	..	6	..
	VII	4	..	..	6	..	..		VII	4	..	..	6	..	..		VII	3	5	5	2 1/2
	VIII	3	10	4	5		2		VIII	3	10	4	5	5	2		VIII	3	..	4	5
	IX	3	..	..	4	10	4		IX	3	..	.	4	10	4		IX	2	5	3	7 1/2
	X	2	10	4	3	15	6		X	2	10	4	3	15	6		X	2	..	3	..
	XI	2	..	..	3	..	..		XI	2	..	..	3	..	..		XI	1	5	2	2 1/2
	XII	1	10	4	2	5	2		XII	1	10	4	2	5	2		XII	1	..	1	5
	XIII	1	..	..	1	10	4		XIII	1	..	..	1	10	4		XIII	..	5	..	7 1/2
	XIV	..	10	4	..	15	6		XIV	..	10	4	..	15	6		XIV	..	4	..	6

SCHEDULE II D—(*contd.*)

Wet.						
Taluk to which applied.	Assessment classes.	Rate per para of 14 cents of land.				
		Single crop.		Double crop.		
		Para.	Edangali.	Para.	Edangali.	
10	11	12				
Kalkulam Neyyattinkara Trivandrum Chirayinkil Quilon Kottarakara Pathanapuram Kunnathur Karunagapalli Karthigapalli Mavelikara Pathanamthitta Thiruvella Kottayam Changanacherry Shertala Vaikom Meenachil Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha Kunnathunad Parur Devicolam Peermade	I	7	..	10	5	
	II	6	..	9	..	
	III	5	5	8	2 1/2	
	IV	5	..	7	5	
	V	4	5	6	7 1/2	
	VI	4	..	6	..	
	VII	3	5	5	2 1/2	
	VIII	3	..	4	5	
	IX	2	5	3	7 1/2	
	X	2	..	3	..	
	XI	1	5	2	2 1/2	
	XII	1	..	1	5	
	XIII	..	5	..	7 1/2	

SCHEDULE III.

(Rule 21.)

Statement showing the distribution of the taluks among the Assistant Peishkars for purposes of Revenue Administration.

No.	Name of Division.	Taluks constituting Revenue Sub-divisions under the charge of Assistant Peishkars.	
		Name of Taluk.	Assistant Peishkar to be in charge.
1	Trivandrum Division .	Thovala Agasteeswaram Kalkulam	Assistant Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
		Trivandrum Neduvangad	Assistant Peishkar, Trivandrum.
2	Quilon Division .	Quilon Kottarakara	Assistant Peishkar, Quilon.
		Thiruvella Pathanamthitta	Assistant Peishkar, Chengannur.
		Ambalapuzha Karthigapalli	Assistant Peishkar, Alleppey.
3	Kottayam Division .	Kottayam Changanacherry	Assistant Peishkar, Kottayam.
		Kunnatnad Parur	Assistant Peishkar, Perumbavur.

SCHEDULE IV.

(Rule 28.)

Names of communities notified as depressed classes for purposes of the Puduval Rules.

No.	Community.	Authority.
1	Pulayas	Dis. No. 525/21/Rev., dated 17-5-1921.
2	Pariahs	
3	Kanikars	
4	Kuravas	
5	Sambavars	
6	Aiyanavars	
7	Vedas	Dis. No. 1701/21/Rev., dated 12-11-1921
8	Hillmen including the following tribes, *viz.* (1) Kanikars residing in the Hills of the Trivandrum and Quilon Land Revenue Divisions extending up to and inclusive of the Shendurni valley. (2) Palliyans residing on the banks of the Kallada and Achankoil rivers. (3) Malayadiars on the banks of the Kakkad river. (4) Malai Pandarams along the banks of the Pambayar river up to Perinthenaruvi. (5) Kochu-Velans on the banks of the Pambayar river. (6) Ulladans on the banks of the Palayar river. (7) Malai Arayans living along the foot of the Hills between the Pambayar and Thodupuzha. (8) Vishavans at the foot of the Hills on the Periyar. (9) Uralies on the Hills to the west of the Periyar. (10) Palliyans on the Cardamom Hills near Vandanmettu. (11) Mannans on the Cardamom Hills east of the Periyar up to the foot of the High Range. (12) Muthuvans on the Cardamom Hills, High range and Anjanad. (13) Mannans in the Deviyar valley. (14) Muthuvans in the Malayattur Reserved Forest. (15) Hill Pulayas of Anjanad.	Dis. No. 1132/22/Rev., dated 15-10 1922.
9	Pallars	Dis. No. 256/24/Rev., dated 22-2-1924.
10	Pandiyans	Dis. No. 665/25/Rev., dated 26/5/1925.
11	Chakaliars	Dis. No. 397/29/Rev., dated 21-2-1929.

SCHEDULE V.

(*Rule 32.*)

List of Puduval Towns (*excluding Municipal Town.*)

Serial No	Name of Town.	Authority.
1	Bhoothapandi	As notified in Dis. No. 1527/34 Revenue, dated 3rd October 1934.
2	Suchindrum	
3	Cape Comorin	
4	Eraniel	
5	Kadakkavoor	
6	Varkala	
7	Chirayinkil	
8	Paravoor	
9	Chengannur	
10	Kottarakara	
11	Punalur	
12	Moovattupuzha	
13	Perumbavoor	
14	Shertala	
15	Thodupuzha	

(2)

WASTE LAND RULES.

Dis. No. 243-1 of 23/Revenue.

(Brought up to the 18th July 1934.)

UNDER SECTION 7 OF REGULATION III OF 1097, THE FOLLOWING RULES FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ON THE TRAVANCORE HILLS FOR COFFE OR TEA CULTIVATION ARE PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA, UNDER DATE THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1923/13TH KUMBHOM 1098.

1. Government land, in which no rights of private proprietorship or exclusive occupancy exist, and which may not be reserved as hereinafter provided, may, until further notice, be sold under the following rules.

*2. Every application for land shall be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner of the Division in which the land is situate and shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) The estimated area of the lot applied for.

(*b*) The situation of the lot and its boundaries as accurately as can be stated. The application shall also be accompanied by a sketch of the land applied for.

3. No lot shall ordinarily exceed 500 acres. But a person may apply for several contiguous lots, each not exceeding the above limit.

4. Every lot shall, as far as possible, be compact, and shall ordinarily include no more than one tract of land capable of being surrounded by a ring fence, and when the lot touches a public road, navigable river, canal or backwater, the length of the road or water frontage shall not ordinarily exceed one-half of the depth of the lot and in all other cases the blocks shall be so laid out that, as far as practicable, their length shall not exceed half their depth.

5. No lot shall be sold until it has been demarcated with durable boundary marks and surveyed.

*6. On receipt of an application under Rule 2, the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner of the Division shall ascertain whether the lot applied for is available for sale. He should also enquire into the antecedents and financial position of the applicant and satisfy himself that the application is *bona fide*, that it comes from a person of competence and that it is not made for purposes of speculation. The purpose for which the land is required should also be recorded by the applicant. The Dewan Peishkar or the

* As substituted by Notification Dis. No. 1073 of 27|Rev., dated 27-8-1927.

Commissioner shall then forward the application along with his views thereon to the Land Revenue Commissioner who will submit the same to Government with his own views. The report should clearly state the result of the enquiry on the points mentioned in this rule and the reasons for the conclusion arrived at.

*7. If, on receipt of an application under Rule 2 or of a report under Rule 6, the Government have reason to believe that the lot applied for is saleable under these Rules, the applicant will be called upon to give security not exceeding the estimated cost of the demarcation and survey by deposit of cash or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary and sufficient, unless the land has been already demarcated and surveyed. A deposit paid as above required will be refunded at the sale under Rule 14, under the orders of the Land Revenue Commissioner.

8. If the applicant fails to furnish security under Rule 7 within six weeks from the date of demand, his application shall be null and void.

†9. On receipt of the security required under Rule 7, the Land Revenue Commissioner will, as soon as possible, cause the land applied for, to be demarcated and surveyed. He shall then publish a notice over his signature calling upon all persons who may have any objection to the registry of the land or who may have any claims to the land, to appear before the Tahsildar concerned within 30 days of the publication of the notice and prefer their objections or claims, if any. The notice shall be published by affixing copies in a conspicuous part in the Taluk and Village Offices. He shall, in accordance with the provision contained in this Rule, also cause a notice to be issued by the Tahsildar to the owners of the adjoining registered lands calling upon them to state their objections, if any, to the registry within the time mentioned in the notice.

(1) Every such notice shall be authenticated by the signature of the Tahsildar.

(2) The notice shall be served on the owner personally by delivering or tendering a copy thereof or, in his absence, upon any agent authorised to accept the service, or delivered or tendered to any adult male member of the family at the owner's usual place of abode or business.

(3) When a notice is served under sub-rule (2) the officer serving it shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original notice.

*As amended by Notifications Dis. 1073 of 27/Rev., dated 27-8-27 and C. No. 14 of 27/Rev. dated 28-10-33.

† As amended by Notifications Dis. No. 1073/27/Rev., dated 27-8-27 and C. No. 14/27/Rev., dated 28-10-33.

(4) If no person mentioned in sub-rule (2) can be found or if such person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the notice in some conspicuous part of the owner's place of abode or business.

(5) The serving officer shall endorse on the original notice the time when and the manner in which the notice was served.

(6) When a notice is returned under sub-rule (4) the Tahsildar shall after examining the serving officer on oath touching the proceedings, declare that the notice has been duly served, or order such service as he thinks fit.

(7) If the Tahsildar is of opinion that a notice cannot conveniently be served by a serving officer, the notice may be sent by Anchal or Post in a registered cover addressed to the owner's place of abode or business.

*9A. Claims of private proprietorship, or of exclusive occupancy, or of any right affecting the sale of the land under the Rules shall be disposed of under the provisions of Regulation III of 1097.

† 9.B. In the case of a private sale, the purchase price per acre shall be arrived at by negotiation and, on approval by the Government, such price shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 19, be paid in full by the purchaser within a time to be fixed in the written notice issued to him calling upon him to pay up the same. The rate to be so fixed shall in no case be below the upset price of British Rupees (40) forty per acre prescribed in Rule 14 of the Rules.

10. The advertisement, in case the land is to be sold by public auction, shall be in English and Malayalam, and it shall specify the locality, extent and boundaries of the lot, the annual assessment, and the place, time and conditions of the sale. It shall ordinarily be posted for three months on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring villages and in the offices of the Peishkar or the Commissioner of the Division and the Tahsildar of the taluk. The Land Revenue Commissioner will, at his discretion, fix the time and the place of auction and nominate the officer by whom the auction is to be conducted and may alter all or any of them, if necessary, provided that not less than 14 days' notice shall ordinarily be given of every such alteration, and that no land shall ordinarily be sold until it has been advertised as aforesaid for three full months. A Notification of the intended sale will also be inserted in the Travancore Government Gazette.

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* As amended by Notifications C. No. 522 of 22/Rev., dated 9-8-23, Dis No. 1 of 27 Rev., dated 1-1-1927, Dis. No. 1281 of 30/Rev, dated 27-9-30, and C. No. 14 of 27/Rev. dated 28-10-33.

† Inserted as per Notification C. No 14 of 27/Rev., dated 28-10-1933 and amended as per Notification No. 139/L. R. M. dated 18-7-1934.

11. The Division Peishkar, or the Commissioner in the case of the Devicolam Division, shall send a written notice of the place and time of sale, as also any alteration under the provisions of Rule 10, to the applicant, but no party shall have the right to have the sale cancelled in consequence of the non-receipt of such notice, or delayed in consequence of the non-appearance of the applicant.

12. An applicant withdrawing his application prior to the sale of the lot will be entitled to the refund of so much only of his deposit, where deposit has been paid by him under Rule 7, as may not have been expended. Where no deposit has been paid, he will still be liable to make good any expense which the Government have incurred in consequence of his application and its withdrawal.

13. On the withdrawal of an application it shall be discretional with the Government to proceed with the sale of the lot or not, as they consider best in the public interests.

*14. The upset price will be British Rs. (40) forty per acre which will include all survey expenses. If the original applicant (who may have paid the deposit) be the purchaser he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment. Otherwise the amount of the deposit shall be paid to him from the sale proceeds.

†15. Lands shall be disposed of under these rules either by public auction or by private arrangement, if, before it is disposed of, no claim of private proprietorship, or of exclusive occupancy or of any other right incompatible with such disposition be preferred.

When land is sold by public auction, the sale shall be conducted under and subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot, and if any dispute arises between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and resold.

(2) The person declared to be the purchaser, shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of 10 per centum on the amount of his purchase money, to the officer conducting the sale and in default of such deposit the property shall forthwith be put up to auction again and sold and the defaulting bidders shall be liable for the deficiency, if any, in the price that may be secured at the resale.

(3) The full amount of the purchase money shall subject to the provisions of Rule 19 be paid by the purchaser before the office closes on the 60th day after the sale of the property exclusive of such day or if the 60th day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the holiday.

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* As amended by Notification Dis No. 1 of 1927/Rev., dated 1-1-1927.

† As substituted by Notification C. No. 14/1927/Rev. dated 28-10-1933 and amended by Notification No. 139/L.R. 17 dated 18-7-34.

(4) If the purchase money *viz.*, tharavila and thadivila amounting to Rs. 5,000 or below be not paid within 60 days from the day of the sale, the purchaser shall pay the same to the Government within 6 months from the date of sale with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the remainder of the purchase money, from the date of sale to the date of payment.

(5) If the purchase money *viz.* tharavila and thadivila amounting to Bh. Rs. 5,000 or below be not paid within 6 months from the date of sale, the deposit after defraying the expenses of the sale shall be forfeited to Government, the property shall be resold either by public auction or by private contract and the defaulting purchasers shall be liable for deficiency of price, if any, resulting from such sale.

(6) In case of sale under clause 2 or* 5 the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold. The deficiency, if any, arising from such resale together with all expenses attending it, shall be recovered from the purchaser as if the same were arrears of land revenue under Regulation I of 1068.

(7) If the purchaser shall pay to the Government the residue of his purchase money, he shall thereupon be placed in possession of the lot pending the issue of the title-deed.

(8) All persons desirous of purchasing the waste lands notified to be sold in auction, shall before taking part in such auction satisfy themselves as to identity, correct description, measurements, boundaries, fitness for cultivation, etc., of such lands. A person whose bid is accepted, shall thereafter be precluded from backing out of the contract which becomes thereby completed, on any ground whatsoever.

*16. The land sold under these Rules shall bear an annual assessment of one British Rupee per acre and it shall be regulated as follows:--

(*a*) If the land sold under these Rules is wholly unoccupied on the date of the completion of the sale, it shall be free of assessment for the first 3 years on condition that at least a quarter of it is cleared and planted within the first two years, failing which the whole of the assessment for 3 years shall be levied in the 3rd year.

(*b*) If the land sold under these Rules is wholly occupied on the date of the completion of the sale, it shall, in case the occupation is with the permission of the Government, bear from the date of such occupation one-third of the full assessment for the

*As amended by Notifications Dis. No. 1023 of 27/Revenue, dated 27-8-1927, Dis. No. 1281/30/Rev., dated 27-9-30 and C. No. 14 of 27 dated 28-10-33.

first two years, two-third of the full assessment for the third and the fourth years and full assessment for the fifth and every subsequent year and in case the occupation was without the permission of the Government bear full assessment from the date of occupation.

(c) If the land sold under these Rules is occupied in part on the date of the completion of the sale, it shall bear, in case the occupation is with the permission of the Government, assessment in regard to the occupied area in accordance with the rule laid down in clause (b) in reference to wholly occupied lands and in regard to the area unoccupied in accordance with the rule laid down in clause (a) in reference to wholly unoccupied lands.

(d) If the land sold under these Rules is occupied in part on the date of the completion of the sale and such occupation is without the permission of the Government it shall bear full assessment on the occupied portion from the date of such occupation. The assessment on the unoccupied portion shall, however, be in accordance with the rule laid down in clause (a).

*17. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood, for building sites, for the growth of timber, etc., or required for any other special purpose, are not to be sold under these Rules without the special sanction of the Government.

†18. As soon as the land has been purchased, a grant shall be made to the purchaser, in the form appended to these rules, provided he shall have paid his purchase money in full.

‡19. The whole of the dues mentioned in Rule 18 shall ordinarily be recovered in one lump. In cases, however, where the amount of tharavila and thadivila together, due by a single assignee exceeds Bh. Rs. 5,000, the same may, at the discretion of Government be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments. This concession will be allowed only to the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. In cases where payment by instalments is allowed, the title deed shall be issued after all the instalments are paid.

§19 A. In every case in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments, the assignment will be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*—

(a) Till all the instalments are paid the property in the lands assigned shall vest in the Government.

(b) If the assignee defaults to pay any instalments, the Government may either (i) cancel the registry in which case the instalment or instalments already paid by the assignee shall be liable

* As amended by Notification C No. 14 of 27/Rev. dated 28-10-33

† Renumbered as per Notification No. 139 L. R. M dated 18-7-34

‡ As per Notification Dis. No. 1281 of 30/Rev. dated 27-9-30. C No. 14 of 27/Rev. dated 28-10 33 and 139 L. R. M. dated 18-7-34

§ As amended by Notification Dis. No. 12/30/Rev. dated 27-9-33 C. No. 14/27/Rev. dated 28-10-33 and No 139/L. R. M. dated 18-7-34.

to be forfeited to Government, or (ii) direct the recovery of the whole of the unpaid purchase money from the assignee under the Revenue Recovery Regulation in force for the time being.

In every case in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments, an agreement shall be taken from the assignee embodying the above conditions.

*19 B. The expense of making out, executing and registering the grant shall be met by the grantee and such expenses when they have been met in the first instance by Government shall be recoverable from him under the Revenue Recovery Regulation as land revenue due on the land covered by the grant.

20. Arrears of annual assessment on the lands sold shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land revenue, under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

21. Land sold under these rules shall continue subject to all general taxes or local rates payable by law or custom at the time of the sale, or which may thereafter become so payable.

22. Land sold under these Rules shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property; but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Government, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax if a portion of the holding is transferred.

23. The existing and customary rights of the Government or other proprietors, and of the public, in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands sold under these rules, are reserved, and in no way shall they be effected by the sale of such lands under these rules.

24. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to debar the Government from granting Government lands on patta, cowle, or otherwise, at their discretion, as heretofore.

25. If any portion of the lands (granted under these rules) is cultivated with cardamoms, rubber or other special products, liable to a higher tax (than that payable under these rules), it will be open to the Government to impose on that portion, such higher rates of assessment as may be applicable to lands granted for the cultivation of such products. In the case of lands of favourably assessed tenures, the enhancement to be made shall be at the proportion which the net assessment bears to the total assessment on the lands.

†26 A. The full proprietorship of all royal trees *viz.*, teak, blackwood, ebony or karunthaly and sandalwood within the grant

* Inserted by Notification C. No. 14 of 27|Rev. dated 23.10-33 and amended by Notification No. 139/L. R. M. dated 18 7-1934.

† As substituted by Notification Dis. No. 173 of 24/Rev. dated 2-2-1924.

vests in the Government. The number and description of such trees shall be entered in the schedule attached to the title deed for the land and the grantee shall be bound to take care of the trees until they are removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government. In regard to reserved trees, the grantee shall pay their value at such rate, per acre, of the wooded area of the grant, as may, from time to time, be fixed by Government, and on such payment, the absolute right over all reserved trees on the grant will vest in the grantee.

Explanation.—The term "wooded area" used in this Rule means and includes:

(i) all evergreen forests; and

(ii) deciduous forest, (including what are known as park lands *i. e.*, grass lands which contain not less than 30 reserved trees, per acre, of all species having a girth measurement of 40 inches and above, measured at a height of 4 feet from the ground.)

A schedule of reserved trees is appended to these Rules.

(*Note.*—"Evergreen forests" are areas with a close canopy with little or no grassy undergrowth while deciduous forests have an open canopy *i. e.*, have trees scattered all through with usually an undergrowth of grass. All evergreen forests will be treated as wooded for purposes of this rule. In some of the evergreen forests *eeta* and bamboos may occur sometimes intermixed with trees, and in such cases, no differentiation between the two is possible and the whole area will be taken as wooded. In the deciduous forests, *eeta*, is usually absent, but *eeta* may sometimes be found in hollows containing no tree-growth. Such *eeta* areas will not be treated as wooded. On the other hand, bamboos may be found intermingled with trees; nevertheless, such areas will be treated as wooded provided that they contain the number of reserved trees of the dimensions specified in sub-clause (2) above. Oftentimes *eeta* and bamboos are found in pure patches of fairly large extent in hollows and along the margin of streams and rivers and those areas will be taken as non-wooded if they do not contain the number of reserved trees of the dimensions specified above.)

*26 B. The determination and measurement of the wooded area of each grant will be made by the Divisional Forest Officer having local jurisdiction and the disputes, if any, between the Divisional Forest Officer and the grantee, in such determination or measurements shall be settled by the Conservator of Forests whose decision shall be final. The value of reserved trees thus assessed will be recovered by the Forest Department and credited to Forest revenue.

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* As substituted by Notification Dis. No. 173|1924|Rev., dated 2-2-1924.

27. The banks of streams or rivers containing forest trees to the extent of 50 yards on each side, and the crests of hills to the extent of a quarter of a mile on each side, will not be assigned for cultivation.

28. The grantee shall, on or before the last day of May every year, give notice (to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction) of all lands planted by the grantee during the current Malabar year with cardamoms or rubber, or rubber and tea, or any other produce liable to an enhanced assessment, and shall specify in every such notice the number of acres of land so planted and the place or places where the same are situate: Provided always that the Government shall be at liberty, at any time to make any arrangement they may consider necessary to ascertain for themselves the correct extent of land so planted or liable for any of the hereinbefore mentioned taxes and that the expense of such arrangement shall be borne by the grantee: Provided further that, if the grantee fails to give any such notice to the Tahsildar on or before the last day of May every year herein-before required, the grantee shall be liable to pay a prohibitory tax of 5 times the assessment leviable on such plantation from the last day on which such notice ought to have been given.

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* SCHEDULE.

Reserved Trees.

No.	*Vernacular name.*	*Botanical name.*
1	Anjili or Ayani	Artocarpus hirsulta.
2	Thumbagom or Kongu	Hopea parviflora.
3	Vengai	Pterocarpus Marsupium
4	Edankorani or Pathiri	Stereospermum xylocarpum.
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthu	Terminalia tomentosa.
6	White cedar or Agil	Dysoxylum malabaricum.
7	Irul or Kadamaram	Xyila dolabriformis.
8	Venteak	Lagestraemia lanceolata.
9	Punnappa	Calophyllum tomentosum.
10	Cherupunna	Calophyllum Wightianum.
11	Red cedar or Mathagirivempu or Thevatharam	Cedrela Toona.
12	Vaga	Albizzia Lebbek
13	Karinthagara or Velvaga	A-Procera.
14	Karivagai	A-Odoratissma
15	Myla	Vitex altissima.

* As substituted by notification Dis. No. 173 of 1924/Rev., dated 2-2-1924.

No.	*Vernacular name.*	*Botanical name.*
16	Manjacadamboo	Adina cordifolia.
17	Mànimaruthi	Lagerstraemia-Flos-Reginæ.
18	Puvan	Schichera trijuga.
19	Mulluvengai	Bridelia retusa.
20	Maruthu	Terminalia paniculata.
21	Unnam or Chadicha	Grewia tiliaefolia.
22	Vekkali or Marukanjiram	Anegeissus latifolia.
23	Venkotta	Lophopetalum Wightianum.
24	Kadukkay	Therminalia Chebula.
25	Nangu	Mesua ferrea.
26	Payini (White dammer)	Veteria indica.
27	Puvarasu	Thespesia populnea.
28	Chokkala	Aglaia Roxburghiana.
29	Mavu	Mangifera indica.
30	Puli	Tamarindus indica,
31	Illuppai	Bassia longifolia.
32	Pasakotta	Sapindus trifoliatus.
33	Thelli (Black dammer)	Canarium strictum.
34	Morala	Buchanania latifolia.
35	Kodapalei	Hardwickia pinnata.
36	Mattipal	Ailanthas malabaricus.
37	Kanjiram	Strychnos Nux-vomica.
38	Puthankolli	Poeciloneuran indicum.
39	Karanjili	Dipterocarpus Bourdilloni·
40	Vellaini	Deindicus.
41	Mala Veppu	Chickrassia tabularis.
42	Shenkuranthi	Gluta travancorica.
43	Ponpathiri	Stercospermum Chelenoides.
44	Karuva	Cinnamomum zeylanicum.
45	Ila Pongu	Hopea Wightiana.
46	Konnei	Cassia Fistula.
47	Nedunar	Polyalthia fragrans.
48	Naval	Eugnia Jambolana.
49	Karinyarl	E. Gardneri.
50	Chavaran	E. Chavaran.
51	Karivelam	Acacia arabica.
52	Parumbe	Prosopis spicigera.
53	Kadapla or Palumoran	Kurimia bipartita.
54	Ningal or Niroli	Filicium decipiens.
55	Kuranjun	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.
56	Vedapea or Karaini	Cullenia excelsa,
57	Nannal or Tirippu	Bischofia Javanica
58	Acha	Hardwickia Binata.
59	Vaimaram	Cholroxylon swietenia.

No.	*Vernacular name.*	*Botanical name.*
60	...	Shorea talura.
61	Elavu (cottonwood)	Bombax malabaricum
62	Cheeni	Tetrameles undiflora.
63	Malayuram	Pterospermum rubiginosum.

TITLE DEED—NUMBER.

Know all men by these Presents, that, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore, in behalf of the Travancore Government, has hereby this day, being the day of in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and granted under the Rules for the sale of Government Lands for coffee or tea cultivation passed by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 25th February 1923 to

Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns for coffee or tea cultivation, in consideration of the purchase money of the sum of British Rupees

paid to the Travancore Government, by the said the tract of land measuring bounded as mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, and delineated in the map hereto annexed, to be holden by the Grantee subject to the following conditions:—

First. A tax of one British Rupee shall be payable to the Government annually on every acre of land sold, and such tax shall be a first charge on the land ; the Government retains the power to revise the rate of tax, provided that no increase of the assessment of these lands will be made except in concurrence with the general revision of the assessment in the Travancore State ; and provided further that, if any portion of the lands granted under these Rules is cultivated with cardamoms or rubber or other produce, it will be open to the Government to impose on that portion such rates of special assessment as may be applicable to the lands granted for the cultivation of such products.

Second. The aforesaid tax is payable, in one sum, to the Tahsildar of the taluk of on or before the thirty-first day of May of each year, without a formal demand from the Tahsildar.

Third. Arrears of assessment or tax shall be treated and recovered in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

Fourth. The Grantee shall maintain permanent boundary marks around grant and keep them in good repair, on failure of which, after due notice, it shall be competent to the Government to cause such marks, as it may deem necessary, to be put up, and to levy the cost of the same with all expenses attendant thereon in the manner provided for the realisation of arrears of public revenue due on land.

**Fifth.* The full right to royal trees within the grant is reserved and continues to vest in the Government. The grantee shall be bound to take care of the royal trees particularised in column 5 of the schedule hereunder written until they are removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government. The grantee shall also be bound to deliver to the Government all ivory found and other royalties produced in the land and all captured elephants and will be paid the regulated price for the articles of produce and the regulated reward for the elephants at the discretion of the Government.

Sixth. All established rights of way shall be respected by the Grantee, and such ways shall be at least twenty-one feet wide. It is to be considered that there is a natural right of way through the land when such is necessary in order to render the neighbouring land available.

Seventh. No exclusive right of water beyond what is necessary for the use of the plantation shall be considered to be conveyed by the grant. All rights over all water power are reserved to and vest in the Government.

Eighth. Should the Government have occasion to take up any portion of the land sold for the purpose of constructing roads, channels or other public works, due compensation shall be paid.

Ninth. The land will be free of assessment for three years on condition that a quarter of it shall be cleared and planted within the first two years, failing which the whole of the assessment shall be levied in the third year, or in other words, the assessment will be levied from the date of completion of sale, namely the.

Tenth. The Grantee shall, as a most important condition of the grant, always use his best exertions to prevent the produce of the grant being exported, except on payment of the regulated duty at the customs houses, and to prevent smuggling of articles of Government monopoly and to prevent criminals in general obtaining any kind of protection on the Estate.

Eleventh. The land granted shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property, but every case of transfer of the grant by the Grantee shall be immediately made known to the Government, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax, if a portion of the holding is transferred.

Twelfth. All rights in mines, metals and minerals are reserved to and continue to vest in the Government. The discovery of all mines and treasures within the limits of the grant shall be immediately communicated to the Government. The disposal of treasure discovered in the land granted will be regulated by the Treasure Trove Regulation, III of 1034.

* As substituted by Notification Dis. No. 173 of 1924|Rev., dated 2-2-1924.

Thirteenth. The produce of lands held under the grant will be liable to duty on export in common with other like produce exported from the State.

Fourteenth. The liability of the lands herein specified to municipal, general or local taxes is not prejudicially affected by this grant.

Fifteenth. The Grantee shall, on or before the last day of May, every year, give notice (to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction) of all lands planted by the Grantee during the current Malabar year with cardamoms or rubber, or rubber and tea, or any other produce liable to an enhanced assessment, and shall specify in every such notice the number of acres of land so planted and the place or places where the same are situate. Provided always that the Government shall be at liberty at any time to make any arrangement they may consider necessary to ascertain for themselves the correct extent of lands so planted or liable to any of the hereinbefore mentioned taxes and that the expenses of such arrangement shall be borne by the Grantee. Provided further that, if the Grantee fail to give any such notice to the Tahsildar on or before the last day of May every year hereinbefore required, the Grantee shall be liable to pay a prohibitory tax of 5 times the assessment leviable on such plantation from the last day on which such notice ought to have been given.

Sixteenth. All sums of money due or alleged to be due to the Government from the Grantee under the grant shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

Seventeenth. The term Grantee in these Presents shall beside the said Grantee include also his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

Schedule annexed to Title Deed Number.

Number of grant.	Situation.	Name and Boundaries.	Area in acres.	Number and description of Royal trees.
1	2	3	4	5

Signed, Sealed and Delivered at Trivandrum on the date and in the year above mentioned in the presence of:

Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore.

Witnesses: 1.
2.

** Model form of agreement from assignees in cases in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments.*

Articles of agreement made this day——————— of ——————— one thousand nine hundred and thirty between ——————— Chief Secretary to Government acting for and on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja (hereinafter called "the Government") of the one part and the ——————— (, *a company incorporated under* ——————— *act and having its registered office at* ——————— (hereinafter called the Company/Grantee,) of the other part.

WHEREAS on the application of the Company/Grantee the Government were pleased to grant to the Company/Grantee an area of———lands comprised in Survey Nos.———of——— pakuthi more particularly mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written under the Rules passed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja under date the 25th February 1923 13th Kumbham 1098 as subsequently amended And Whereas a sum of ——— Rs.———is found due to the Government from the Company/Grantee on account of tharavila, thadivila, demarcation charges etc., in respect of the lands covered by the said grant and more particularly mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written And Whereas on the application of the Company/Grantee praying for the concession contemplated by Rule 19 of the said Rules dated 25th February 1923/13th Kumbham 1098 (as amended by G. O. Dis. No. 1281/30/Rev., dated the 27th September 1930) being extended in favour of the Company/Grantee the Government were pleased to grant the said concession in favour of the Company/Grantee as a special case.

AND WHEREAS Rule †19A of the above Revised Rules requires the Company †Grantee to execute an agreement in favour of the Government embodying the conditions laid down in the said Rule 19A.

AND WHEREAS the Company/Grantee have consented to execute such an agreement Now This Indenture Witnesseth that in consideration of the concession granted by the Government in favour of the Company/Grantee as hereinbefore mentioned the Company/Grantee doth hereby covenant with the Government as follows :—

1. The amount of Rs.———due to the Government from the Company/Grantee (which the Company/Grantee acknowledges

*Inserted by Notification C. M. 1343/27/Rev., dated 2-6-1933.

†As amended by Notification No. 139 L. R. dated 18-7-1934.

to be rightly due) shall be paid in five equal yearly instalments the first instalment falling due on

2. The amount of each instalment shall be paid on or before the date ——————in Treasury—————————as per chellan countersigned.

3. If the Company/Grantee defaults to pay any instalment, the Government may in their discretion either (a) cancel the registery in which case the instalment or instalments already paid by the Company/Grantee shall be forefeited to the Government or (b) direct the recovery of the whole of the balance amount then due in a lump as well as interest, thereon at 6 per cent from the date of default and the charges incidental to such recovery under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

4. Until all the instalments are paid the property in the lands mentioned in the schedule hereunder written shall vest in the Government.

In witness Whereof the parties hereto have set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

(*Herein enter the schedule.*)

Signed sealed and delivered by the above said (Chief Secretary to Government)

In the presence of

Witnesses 1.

2.

Signed sealed and delivered by the lawfully Constituted authority of the Company Ltd.,

by the above said (Grantee).

Constituted attorney of the ....

above said ....

in the presence of

Witness 1

2

NOTIFICATION.

Dis. No. 1608/30/Rev., dated 10th December 1930.

"Under Rule 26 A of the Rules for the sale of Government lands on the Travancore Hills for coffee or tea cultivation dated the 25th February 1923, as amended by Notification Dis. No. 173/24/Rev., dated the 2nd February 1924, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, that the existing flat rate of Bh. Rs. (50) fifty per acre of the wooded area of each grant sanctioned in Government Notification Dis. No. 253/28/Rev., dated the 20th February 1928, published at page 484 of the Government Gazette dated the 21st February 1928, will continue to be in force for a further period of three years from 1106 to 1108 M. E. (both inclusive).

KUTHAGAPATTOM RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 7 of the Government Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules supersede all existing rules on the subject of Kuthagpattom.

2. Kuthagapattom means and includes :—

(*a*) Lease of poramboke land on fixed ground-rent for putting up shops in bazaars and markets.

(*b*) Lease of poramboke land for temporary occupation in connection with fairs, festivals, marriages, public entertainments etc.

(*c*) Lease of poramboke land, and of land, which is the property of Government other than poramboke, and falling under the category of Thanathuchitta, Tharisu etc., which cannot be permanently assigned away.

(*d*) Lease of trees standing on Government lands falling under clause (*c*) *supra*.

Note :—(i) Lands available for assignment on registry shall not ordinarily be leased out on Kuthagapattom.

(ii) Lands falling under clause (*c*) shall be given on lease only in rare and exceptional cases, *i. e.*, if their temporary occupation is not prejudicial to the public or Government interests.

(iii) In the case of sites of Government institutions, the lands shall not ordinarily be leased out on Kuthagapattom. The lease in such cases should be confined to the trees standing on their premises.

(iv) The lands set apart for communal or public purposes shall not similarly be leased out on Kuthagapattom.

(v) In the case of lands at the disposal of Government, the encroachment, if any, shall first be vacated under the provisions of the Land Conservancy Regulation and the land or trees shall then be leased for definite periods under these Rules.

3. Kuthagapattom leases fall under two classes :—

(a) Leases for definite periods not exceeding 12 years.

(b) Leases without limit of time.

4. As a rule, leases on Kuthagapattom shall be granted only for definite periods.

Note :—Cases falling under Rule 5 are exceptions to this rule.

5. Kuthagapattom without limit of time relates to :—

(i) Leases of trees on poramboke lands which have already been given out without limit of time under the Rules dated the 27th Karkadagom 1074 or under the Rules dated the 3rd July 1914.

(ii) Leases of trees which may hereafter be given under these rules without limit of time. The existing trees on poramboke lands such as public roads, canals, irrigation tanks, field bunds etc., shall be leased out on kuthagapattom without limit of time to the ryots, provided there is clear and indubitable evidence that they have been planted and nurtured by them under the bonafide belief that the land belonged to them and that such lease is not prejudicial to the public interests.

(iii) Leases of shop sites in bazaars on ground-rent.

6. All leases for definite periods shall ordinarily be granted only to the highest bidder in open auction.

7. A Kuthagapattom Account shall be maintained in each pakuthi in Form A appended to these Rules. This Account will be maintained in 2 Parts—Part I for leases granted for definite periods and Part II for leases without limit of time.

Similarly a Kuthagapattom Register shall be maintained in the taluk office in 2 parts in Form B appended, separate pages being allotted to each pakuthi.

8. It is the duty of the Proverthicar to send up to the Tahsildar an extract from Part I of the Kuthagapattom Account in respect of all leases that have to be renewed, two months before the expiry of the existing lease, giving particulars regarding the date of expiry of the lease, the annual Kuthagapattom rent as per the existing lease, and the survey number, nature and extent of the

land. The number and description of the trees standing on the land at the time of the report shall also be noted in the remarks column, after verification. A list of trees, found missing or in excess, if any, should also be submitted with this report for necessary action.

9. Whenever the Tahsildar finds, on receipt of applications or on termination of proceedings under the Land Conservancy Regulation or otherwise that fresh lands, trees, or both, are available for being leased out under these Rules, he shall obtain from the Proverthicar a report containing particulars in regard to the survey number, nature and extent of the land as also the number and description of trees standing thereon.

10. On receipt of the reports under Rule 8 or 9, the Tahsildar shall, after verification with the Kuthagapattom Register in Form B in the taluk office in the case of existing leases, publish a notice fixing a date for auction sale of the lease in the pakuthi cutcherry and the time for and conditions of auction. This notice shall be published in the taluk and village offices 15 days before the date fixed for the auction. A copy of the notice shall also be duly served on the existing lessee, if any.

11. On the date fixed, the Tahsildar shall hold the auction. He shall prepare the auction list giving the names of the bidders and the amount of the bid. This list shall be signed by the Tahsildar, Proverthicar or Accountant, the person who bids at the auction and two thadasters. The highest bidder shall pay immediately an amount equal to an year's rental as security for the proper conduct of the lease. On default of such payment at the spot, the lease shall forthwith be put up to reauction and the loss occasioned by the reauction recovered from the defaulter under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

12. The upset price for the auction held under Rule 11 shall be determined with reference to the rates adopted for the land and trees *under the Puduval Rules.*

13. (a) The Tahsildar shall sanction the Kuthagapattom lease himself in the case of leases for definite periods.

(*b*) In the case of leases without limit of time, the sanction of the Division Peishkar, the Commissioner, Devicolam, or the Assistant Peishkar, as the case may be, shall be obtained by the Tahsildar before granting the lease. The Tahsildar, before making his recommendation, shall satisfy himself by making necessary enquiries as suggested in Rule 5 (ii) and obtain a written statement from the party agreeing to take up the lease on the stipulated conditions.

The Division Peishkar, the Commissioner, Devicolam, or the Assistant Peishkar, to whom a recommendation is made, may either sanction the lease or order otherwise for reasons to be recorded in writing.

14. (*a*) In the case of fresh leases granted without limit of time the annual kuthagapattom amount shall represent the assessment fixed as per the rates in the schedule annexed.

(*b*) In the case of existing leases of trees without limit of time, the rates are liable to be revised if they do not conform to the rates prescribed in the schedule and if the lessee does not accept the revised rates, the lease shall be determined under the orders of the Division Peishkar, the Commissioner, Devicolam, or the Assistant Peishkar, as the case may be, and notice issued to the lessee to surrender the lease hold within a specified time. If the lessee does not surrender the lease accordingly, he will be considered as a tenant holding over liable to be proceeded against and evicted under Reguation IV of 1091. After eviction, steps will be taken to re-lease the trees for definite periods.

15. (*a*) All leases, whether with limit of time or without limt, of time, shall be subject to the conditions specified in the grant referred to in Rule 17 *infra*.

(*b*) (i) The lessee shall not alienate the lease without obtaining the previous sanction of the officer who granted the lease.

(ii) During the currency of the lease, the lessee shall not determine the lease of his own accord.

(iii) It shall be competent to the Tahsildar or other officer who granted the lease to cancel the lease either on the termination of the lease without notice or at any other time after three months' notice if the land or tree is required for Government or public purposes.

16. When an order, sanctioning the grant of a fresh lease without limit of time, has been received by the Tahsildar, he shall issue a notice to the party concerned, intimating the nature of the order and calling upon him to produce an amount not less than one year's rental as security for proper conduct of the lease within a period of 15 days from the date of notice.

17. Immediately after a lease for a definite period is sanctioned by the Tahsildar under Rule 13 (*a*) or security is paid under Rule 16 in the case of leases without limit of time, the Tahsildar shall issue a grant, in duplicate, in Form C annexed and obtain the signature of the lessee to the declaration on the duplicate.

Note: Grants issued under this rule are not chargeable with stamp duty under Regulation IV of 1080.

18. (i) Appeals from the original decisions or orders passed by the Tahsildar in the case of leases for definite periods shall lie to

the Assistant Peishkar, or the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be, and from those passed by the Assistant Peishkar or the Division Peishkar or Commissioner, Devicolam, in the cases of leases without limit of time, to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

(ii) Appeals shall be presented by interested parties within one month from the date of decision or order appealed against or from the date of the service of notice thereof as the case may be. In computing the period of appeal, the day on which the decision or order appealed against was pronounced or communicated and the time taken for obtaining a copy of it shall be excluded. On all copies granted shall be entered the date of the application for copy the date fixed for production of copying sheets, the date on which sheets were produced, the date fixed for delivering the copy, the date on which the copy was ready and the date on which the copy was delivered.

(iii) The appellate authority may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of limitation, provided he is satisfied that the appellant had good and sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within such period. In such cases, the fact of having excused the delay shall be recorded.

(iv) No appeal shall be admitted unless accompanied by a certified copy of the decision or order appealed against. No officer shall decide a case in appeal without giving notice to all the interested parties to appear and an opportunity to be heard.

(v) The appellate authority may confirm, vary or cancel, the decision or order appealed against.

(vi) The order of the authority granting the lease, if no appeal is presented, or of the authority to whom the appeal lies, if an appeal is presented, is final and no second appeal shall lie.

19. (*a*) It shall also be open to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner if sufficient grounds exist, to revise, cancel or alter, on his own motion or otherwise, any original decision passed under these Rules by the Tahsildar, within one year after the period prescribed for appeal has elapsed or after the appeal, if preferred, has been disposed of. No such order shall be passed in revision without the party who may be affected by the order being given an opportunity to be heard.

(*b*) The Dewan may, similarly, revise, cancel, or alter on his own motion or otherwise any original decision passed under these Rules by the Division Peishkar, the Commissioner, Devicolam or the Assistant Peishkar as the case may be after the period for appeal has elapsed or after the appeal if preferred has been disposed of. No such order shall be passed without the party that may be affected by the order being given an opportunity to be heard.

20. If the lease is set aside or modified in appeal or revision and if the lessee had possession of the trees or land as per the lease set aside or modified, he shall be liable to pay to Government the proportionate rent for the period he was in possession of the same according to the terms of the lease cancelled or modified. On his failure to pay such rent, it shall be recoverable from him as arrears of public revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

21. The Tahsildar may, on application from parties, permit temporary occupation of poramboke and other Government lands outside Municipal limits and of such lands within Municipal limits which have not been formally transferred to any Municipal Council without obstruction to traffic or prejudice to public or communal conveniences, for a period not exceeding seven days at a time, on recovery of rent, for the purpose of putting up pandals or sheds for festivals, conferences, marriages, drama, cinema etc. The rent leviable shall be 4 chuckrams for every hundred square feet or fraction thereof for every day of occupation. On recovery of the rent in advance, the Tahsildar shall issue a license in Form D appended.

22. (*a*) Whenever lands are acquired for public purposes, it is the duty of the department to which the land is handed over to arrange for leasing out the produce of the trees, if any, standing on such lands. But in cases in which there is delay in handing over the land, or in which the land is acquired for purposes connected with the Land Revenue Department, it is the duty of the Tahsildar when possession of the land is taken by the Sirkar under the Land Acquisition Regulation, to arrange for leasing out the produce of the trees standing on such land. This should be done by auction sale for which a short notice shall be published on the spot by beat of drum.

(*b*) It is also the duty of the officers of other departments to lease the trees on lands under their control for definite periods under the provisions of these Rules. But those departments are not competent to grant leases of lands nor of trees without limit of time.

23. The policy of Government is that all lands the registry of which is not objectionable should be assigned and there is thus no occasion ordinarily for leasing lands without limit of time. There may be exceptional cases in which there are strong reasons for granting leases of land for longer definite periods or without limit of time or subject to special conditions. Such leases shall be granted only with the sanction of Government.

24. All lands and trees involved in kuthagapattom cases should be inspected at least once in a year by the Tahsildar assisted by the Revenue Supervisor of the taluk. The Tahsildar should inspect 50 per cent of the cases himself in one year and the other 50 per cent in succeeding year, thus completing one round of inspection of the lands and trees involved in all kuthagapattom cases himself in two years.

25. It shall be the duty of the Tahsildar to examine the Taluk Register in Form B from time to time and see that prompt action is taken in time for renewal of leases. The Tahsildar shall record a certificate in this Register before the end of Karkadagom, each year that all time-expired leases have been renewed.

26. These Rules shall come into force on.........................

Schedule of Taxable Trees.

No.	Kind of trees.	Rate for one bearing tree.		
		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1	Cocoanut ...	0	7	0
2	Areca	0	2	0
3	Jack ...	0	7	0
4	Palmyra ..	0	2	0
5	Tamarind ...	1	0	0
6	Punna	0	4	0
7	Mango ...	0	7	0

FORM A.

Kuthagapattom Account.

Taluk. Pakuthi. Year.

Serial Number.	If renewed, No. in old accounts; If fresh, No. and year of Poromboke case.	No. and date of sanction.	Description of Land. Survey Number.	Description of Land. Survey Sub-Division No. or letter.	Description of Land. Extent. Acre.	Description of Land. Extent. Cent.	Nature of land.	Trees. Class.	Trees. Number	Name and address of the lessee.	Kuthagapattom Amount. Ayacut. Rs	Ayacut. ch	Ayacut. c.	Sanchayam. Rs.	Sanchayam. ch	Sanchayam. c.	Total. Rs	Total. ch	Total. c.	Date of commencement and termination of lease.	No. and date of grant.	Collection. Date.	Collection. Amount. Rs	Amount. ch	Amount. c.	Remarks (Security etc.)
1	2	3	4				5			6	7									8	9	10				11

N. B.—In cases in which trees alone are leased on Kuthagapattom, the column for 'area' need not be filled up.

FORM B.

KUTHAGAPATTOM REGISTER.

Taluk. Pakuthi. Year.

Serial Number.	The number in the old Register with its year, and if a new lease the No. and year of poramboke case.	The No. of the report or order from which the case originates.	Date of filing the case.	Description of land.				Nature of land.	Particulars of trees.		Steps taken.	Date of sanctioning the lease.	Full name and address of the lessee.	Amount of lease.									Date of commencement and termination of the lease.	Date of grant and its number.	Remarks.
				Survey		Area.								Ayacut.			S ancha-yam			Total.					
				Number.	Sub-division No. or letter.	Acre.	Cent.		Kind.	Number.				Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	h	c.	Rs.	ch	c.			
1	2	3	4	5				6	7		8	9	10	11									12	13	14

N. B.—In cases in which trees alone are leased on Kuthagapattom, the column for 'area' (column 5) need not be filled up.

FORM C.

Kuthagapattom Grant.

Whereas the right to enjoy the property of Government included in Schedule (I) here-to appended has been disposed of under the Kuthagapattom Rules in favour of.. son of (Anandaravan of).................... ....residing in ....Muri.......................Village........................ Taluk, I, the Tahsildar of..................Taluk do hereby grant the scheduled property to the abovesaid person, on lease with effect from......................for a period of..............years (without limit of time) in consideration of an annual rent of Rs.......Ch.......C...... and subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That the ownership of the property shall continue to vest in the Government ;

(2) That the right of the lessee shall extend only to the enjoyment of the property leased out to him in a reasonable manner;

(3) That the lessee shall pay the annual rent of Rs....... Ch...... C......in two equal instalments before the 15th of Vrischikam and Medam every year ;

(4) That in case the lessee makes default of the payment of the annual rent, it shall be recovered from him as arrears of public revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force ;

(5) That the lessee shall manure the trees and keep the property in such a condition as not to diminish its letting value or yielding capacity ;

(6) That the lessee shall not alienate the lease without obtaining the previous sanction of the officer who granted the lease ;

(7) That, during the currency of the lease, the lessee shall not determine the lease of his own accord ;

(8) That it shall be competent to the Tahsildar or other officer who granted the lease to cancel the lease either on the termination of the lease without notice or at any other time after three months' notice if the land or tree is required for Government or public purposes ;

(9) That the lessee shall take proper care of the property, if any, included in Schedule II appended hereto ; but shall have no right of enjoyment over them. He shall notify to the Tahsildar if any tree withers or is blown down or if damage is caused to the property in that schedule in any other manner. He shall also be liable to make good the loss to Government, if any, at the time the lease is terminated and the property surrendered ;

(10) That if the trees in Schedule I wither or are blown down the lessee shall give notice of the fact to the Tahsildar of the taluk and obtain proportionate abatement of rent, if entitled thereto ;

(11) That the lessee shall not let the cocoanut or palmyra trees for tapping without express sanction therefor ;

(12) That the lessee shall be liable for payment of the value of any tree damaged or lost through his action or by his negligence or with his connivance. The loss on this account shall be settled by the Tahsildar.

(13) That the lessee shall not claim compensation if the Tahsildar orders the removal of any tree during the currency of the lease ; but he will be entitled to claim proportionate reduction of rent ;

(14) That, in cases of leases without limit of time, the lessee shall cut and remove the trees, whenever he is called upon to do so by the Tahsildar. He will be entitled to a proportionate abatement of rent therefor and such abatement shall be allowed by the officer who sanctioned the lease. The lessee shall not, however, cut or remove trees of his own accord ;

(15) That, when the lease relates to trees alone, the lessee shall not cultivate the land on which the trees stand ;

(16) That the lessee shall not commit waste on the property, put up permanent structures, sink wells etc., erect walls, plant more trees, open roads or pathways or do any act or abet the commission of any act which would obstruct the Government servants in the discharge of their duties or in any way prejudice the interests of the Government. He shall not in any way interefere with the land or make any alteration in the lie of the land. He shall not do anything that will otherwise injuriously affect the land or trees or diminish their letting value :

(17) That lessee shall be liable to be proceeded against under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force for the recovery of loss, if any, sustained by Government, as a result of his act or negligence.

(18) That if any of the conditions laid down above are not fulfilled or are violated the property shall be liable to be resumed immediately, by the officer who sanctioned the lease irrespective of the period of the lease after a written notice to that effect served on the party. If the grant is resumed, the Proverthicar will enter on and take possession of the property from the lessee.

(19) That on the expiry of the lease, or in the event of the cancellation of the lease or in the event of resumption of the property the lessee shall, unless he has taken a further lease, surrender

the property intact to the Proverthicar. If he does not so surrender he will be considered a tenant holding over liable to be proceeded against and evicted under Regulation IV of 1091. He will not however be entitled to compensation for any trees planted or for any improvements that he might have made on the land or for any structures raised by him thereon and not removed.

(2.) That the lessee shall be entitled to the refund of the security on termination of the lease and after the claims of the Sirkar outstanding against him are settled.

SCHEDULE I.

Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Survey No.	Area.		Boundaries.	Number and description of trees.	Nature of the lease (i. e. whether the lease relates to trees, land or both.)
			Acre.	Cent.			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7

SCHEDULE II.

Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Survey No.	Area.		Boundaries	Description of other properties, if any, (i. e. properties not included in the lease but which the lessee is bound to take care of).
			Acre.	Cent.		
1	2	3	4		5	6

Signature of Tahsildar.

Declaration.

I declare that I shall hold the lease subject to conditions Nos ……… given above. I also declare that I shall abide by the Rules which are now in force or which may hereafter be passed by the Government in regard to Kuthagapattom leases.

Signature of lessee.

FORM D.

LICENSE PERMITTING THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Name and address of licensee.	Particulars of the land				Purpose.	Period of license.		Amount of rent recovered.			
	Taluk.	Pakuthi.	S. No.	Extent in sq. ft.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Date of recovery.

NOTE :—(a) The pandal or shed should be erected without causing obstruction to traffic or inconvenience to the Government or the public.

(b) Infringement of these conditions shall render the license liable to be cancelled.

Station.

Date of issue. *Tahsildar.*

Rules *re* Transfer of Government lands to Municipal Councils.

(*Dis. No. 144 of 24/Rev. & L. G. dated 23rd April 1924.*)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules under Section 254 of the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, and Section 7 of the Government Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097, are passed to govern the transfer of Government lands to Municipal Councils, and the assessment of lands in their possession, to revenue.

(1) Government may transfer any Government land lying within the limits of a Municipality to the Municipal Council thereof.

(2) Every application for the transfer of Government land to Municipal Councils shall be made by the President of the Council to the Division Peishkar of the Division in which the land is situate in Form No. I appended to these Rules. The Peishkar shall, on receipt of the application, cause the necessary enquiry to be made by the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate, and upon such enquiry, and after any further enquiry he may make, submit a report to Government through the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, as to the objection, if any, to the transfer and as to the terms on which the land may be transferred.

(3) (*a*) No initial charges such as tharavila or price of land will ordinarily be levied on the transfer of Government land to a Municipal Council. Government lands transferred shall be held subject to such of the conditions as may be imposed at the time of the transfer, and every transfer of land shall contain and be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*—

(i) If the land ceases to be used for the the specific purpose, if any, for which it was transferred, or if the conditions on which it was transferred are not fulfilled, the Government may resume it;

(ii) In the case of transfer of land for school play-grounds, and other purposes where the erection of costly buildings would be inconsistent with the object of the transfer, the Government may resume the land without payment of compensation if any buildings are erected without the previous sanction of Government.

(*b*) In the event of resumption of any land, by Government, the compensation, if any, payable therefor shall in no case exceed the amount, if any, paid to Government therefor by the Municipal Council.

(4) *The lands which may, under these Rules, be transferred to Municipal Councils by Government or may otherwise vest in them hereafter shall be assessed to payment of land revenue as follows.—

(i) at double the first tharam assessment in the case of lands in Municipal Towns or Puduval Towns, assignable as house sites;

(ii) at double the first tharam assessment in the cases of dry lands in Municipal Towns, assignable otherwise than as house sites;

(iii) at double the scale of tharam assessment in the case of dry lands in Puduval Towns, assignable otherwise than as house sites;

(iv) at the ordinary rates of assessment under the Puduval Rules in the case of wet lands in Municipal Towns and in Puduval Towns assignable otherwise than as house sites; and

(v) at the ordinary rates of assessment under the Puduval Rules in the case of lands outside the limits of Municipal Towns or Puduval Towns.

Note:—The lands now in the possession of Municipal Councils will continue to bear the assessment already imposed on them.

(5) Lands such as roads, the sites of hospitals, dispensaries and the like which yield no return to the Municipal Councils and are devoted to public purposes may, subject to any conditions that may be imposed, be exempted from demand on account of land revenue, and the exemption shall have effect only as long as the conditions are fulfilled. Lands used for markets, cart-stands, and similar purposes from which an income is or can be derived by the Municipal Council will be liable to the payment of land revenue.

Note.—(i) The exemption will apply to all lands acquired or utilised for the aforesaid public purposes, but extends only to the revenue payable to Government on such lands.

(ii) The site of a Travellers' Bungalow, Satrom, or rest-house, which is used by travellers on payment of fees, will be exempt from demand on account of land revenue until the receipts and charges of five consecutive years are available; and thereafter it will be assessed to land revenue if the average of the said period shows a balance in favour of the Municipal Council.

(iii) The sites of Municipal schools and play-grounds attached thereto will be exempted from the payment of

*Notification No 224/L. R. M. dated 18-5-55.

land revenue so long as the institutions in question are maintained by the Municipal Council.

(iv) If lands vested in or belonging to a Municipal Council, including lands acquired at the cost of the Council, are transferred by sale, mortgage, exchange, lease or otherwise, the transferee will be liable to pay the ground-rent or assessment to land revenue according as the Peishkar may determine. Such ground-rent or assessment to land revenue shall be fixed before the sale or transfer is effected. The ground-rent or assessment so fixed will be liable to periodical revision.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the expression 'public purpose' means and includes roads, streets, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, latrines, drains, depots for sanitary purposes, public wells and tanks, burial and burning grounds, and public offices of Municipal Councils, but does not include clubs, parks, play-grounds and other objects which are calculated to benefit a section of the public only.

(6) The lands mentioned in Rule (5) will be assessed to land revenue as soon as they cease to be used for such public purposes.

(7) Unless in cases where the assessment is exempted under these Rules the assessment due on land transferred to a Municipal Council or vested in it, shall be paid by it according to the law relating to the payment of land revenue.

(8) A register of lands in the possession of each Municipal Council should be maintained in the taluk office concerned as shown in the appended Form No. II. Exemptions from land revenue should also be shown in this register. The Tahsildar will be held responsible for seeing that the register is maintained properly and up to date. The Division Peishkar or his Assistant, as the case may be, should inspect the register and some of the lands mentioned therein at the time of the Annual Jamabandy.

(9) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner shall submit to Government a statement at the end of each official year in Form No. III appended showing the total area of the lands alienated and the amount of land revenue foregone up to the end of that year owing to exemptions made in favour of Municipal Councils.

FORM No. I.

Application for the alienation of Government land, or land revenue due to Government remitted, to the Municipality.

Serial Number.	Division.	Taluk.	Pakuthi.	Survey No. Sub-division No. or letter.	Extent.		Description of land.	Tenure of land.	Purpose for which the land is required by the Municipal Council.	Grounds for the remission of land revenue applied for.	Recommendation of the Peishkar of the Division with the conditions under which the grant is proposed.	Remarks.
					A.	C.						
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12

Station.
Date.

President of the Municipal Council.

FORM No. II

Register of lands alienated to Municipal Councils conditionally or land revenue remitted in their favour in the taluk of.....................

Serial Number.	Pakuthi in which the land is situate.	Survey No., Sub-division No. or letter.	Extent.		Description of land.	Tenure of land.	Assesment leviable on the land.			Grant of lands.				Grant of remission for land revenue.							Amount of compensation, if any, paid from Government to the Council, in case the land is resumed at a farther date for specific reasons.			If the assesment is subsequently imposed as per the conditions of the grant, No. and date of order.	Date from which assessment is reimposed.	Remarks.
										Name of the Municipal Council to whom the land is granted.	Purpose for which the land is granted.	Conditions of the grant.	No. and date of the Government order sanctioning the grant.	Name of the Municipal Council in whose favour remission of assessment is granted.	Purpose for which the assessment is remitted.	Conditions of the grant of remission.	Amount remitted.			No. and date of the Government order sanctioning the remission.						
			A.	C.			Rs.	Chs.	C.								Rs.	Chs.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17			18	19	0

FORM No. III.

Statement showing the alienations of Government land or land revenue due to Government on lands, for the year .. ..

Serial Number.	Taluk.	Pakathi.	Alienation of land.						Alienation of land revenue.						Grounds for alienation.	Particulars as to the nature and condition of the grants.	No. and date of the Government orders sanctioning the alienations.	Remarks.
			Extent of land.		Assessment leviable thereon			Name of the Municipal Council to whom granted.	Extent of the land on which revenue remitted.		Amount of revenue remitted.			Name of the Municipal Council in whose favour revenue was remitted.				
			A.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.		A.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.					
1	2	3	4		5			6	7		8			9	10	11	12	13

Station.
Date.

Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

LAND COLONISATION RULES.

(Dis. No. 1709 of 24/Revenue, dated 13th November 1924.)

With a view to meet in some measure the problem of unemployment by settling families on agricultural land to pursue and develop agriculture on advanced lines, to bring into existence a class of holding which would serve as models to agriculturists in general and also to promote the pursuit of industries subsidiary to agriculture, the following Rules for the formation of Agricultural colonies are issued, with the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, under Section 7 of the Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097.

1. Lands will be assigned under these Rules either to Co-operative Societies, registered or to be registered, under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, or to Syndicates approved by the Government and composed wholly of members who are subjects of the State or of those who are permanently settled down in Travancore. Syndicates, which are not Co-operative Societies, should be registered as Companies under the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092.

2. The following classes of lands will be made available for colonisation purposes,—

(i) Assessed waste lands not required for communal or Government purposes.

(ii) Unassessed lands not required for communal or Government purposes.

(iii) Lands within reserved forests which may be decided by Government to be thrown open for cultivation.

3. Colonisation blocks should be compact and no colonisation block should ordinarily be less than 25 acres in extent. No one Society or Syndicate will ordinarily be permitted to acquire by assignment more than three blocks in the whole State provided they are in the same or adjoining villages and conveniently near each other. But it is open to Government for special reasons to assign more than three blocks to any Society or Syndicate.

4. Government reserve to themselves the right to ear-mark a certain proportion of the blocks available for assignment under these Rules for being granted to Co-operative Societies organised for landless poor families.

5. The object of the Colonisation Scheme is that families should actually live on the settlements and cultivate the lands themselves, but they may also hire labour to help them. The minimum number of members to be benefited by the scheme is fixed at 20 in the case of a Co-operative Society, and at 15 in the case of a Syndicate. The

area to be granted to each Co-operative Society will ordinarily be calculated at the rate of 1 acre per member and that to be granted to a Syndicate will ordinarily be calculated at the rate of 10 acres per member.

*6. Lists of lands which are fit to be constituted into compact blocks for colonisation purposes should be made out after inspection of the lands by committees to be appointed consisting of the Tahsildar of the taluk, a nominee of the Director of Agriculture not below the rank of an Agricultural Inspector, a nominee of the Divisional Forest Officer not below the rank of a Ranger and three non-official members, with the Tahsildar as President. The Revenue and Survey Departments should render the committees all possible assistance by way of identification of the blocks, supplying sketches and showing their outer boundaries, occupations inside &c. It will also be the duty of the committees to recommend to the Dewan Peishkar of the Division, or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be, after consulting the Registrar of Co-operative Societies which blocks should be ear-marked for Co-operative Societies and which for Syndicates. These lists should be carefully scrutinised and approved after personal inspection whereever necessary by the latter officers before publication in the Gazette under Rule 7.

7. List of blocks selected under Rule 6 as fit for colonisation (*a*) by Co-operative Societies and (*b*) by Syndicates should be published in the Government Gazette from time to time with a notice over the signature of the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be. If, within any of the selected blocks there are scattered unauthorised occupations with or without substantial improvements the removal of which is considered essential for the proper colonisation of the blocks, the Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, should take immediate steps to eject the unauthorised occupants. In the case of the unauthorised occupants who have effected substantial improvements but whose ejection is unavoidable, the question of giving them land of equal value at one end of the block and excluding it from the block should as far as possible be also favourably considered. Every endeavour should be made to see that the unauthorised occupants that have effected substantial improvements are incorporated in the Syndicate or the Co-operative Society, as the case may be, in whose favour the block is to be assigned, and for this purpose the limits laid down in Rule 5 above as regards the number of members and the area per head may be relaxed.

*As amended by Notification C. No. 742 of 26/Rev, dated 1-1-27.

All objections to the selection of the lands for assignment &c., under these Rules should be addressed to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner within a period of three months from the date of publication of the notice in the Government Gazette. The objections received within the above period will be enquired into and disposed of by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, after personal inspection, if necessary. There shall be an appeal to the Dewan from every decision or order of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner under this Rule. All appeals shall be presented within two months from the date of the communication of the decision or order appealed against. In computing the period, the day on which the decision or order appealed against is communicated and the time required for obtaining a copy shall be excluded. The decision of the Dewan shall be final.

8. Blocks finally selected in the above manner for assignment under these Rules shall again be notified in the Government Gazette by the Division Peishkar concerned or the Commissioner, Devicolam as the case may be. In so notifying, the total extent of the entire' block and the details of the interstitial occupations proposed to be allowed to stand, together with the names of the occupants, should be fully stated.

9. Applications for assignment of lands under these Rules should be made by Societies or Syndicates to the Division Peishkar, or the Commissioner, Devicolam, in whose Division the blocks are situated, in the form appended to these Rules. In the case of applications by Societies they should be sent through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who will forward them to the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be, with his full remarks and recommendations.

10. Each application shall be accompanied by a money deposit at the rate of Re. (1) one per acre comprised in the block applied for, for survey charges. If the application is not accepted, the deposit will be refunded to the applicant Society or Syndicate. If however, the application is withdrawn by the applicant before the assignment is made, no such refund will be made and the deposit will be forfeited.

11. The minimum Tharavila to be paid for lands assigned under these Rules will be Rs. 25 per acre in the case of wet lands and Rs. 10 per acre in the Case of other lands. The tharavila shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments. Government may, however, for special reasons, assign any block free, wholly or partly, of Tharavila or extend the period for the payment of the Tharavila.

12. In the case of blocks of land earmarked for assignment to Co-operative Societies, if more applications than one are received for the same block from Co operative Societies, the selection of the particular Society to which the block should be assigned shall be made, in each case, by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and communicated to the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, as the case may be When more than one Syndicate apply for the same block, the block will ordinarily be sold in auction to the Syndicate offering to pay the highest Tharavila. In both classes of cases, Government reserve to themselves the right to assign the block to a Society other than the one selected by the Registrar or to a Syndicate other than the highest bidder without assigning reasons. The auction should in all cases be conducted by the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam. Every recommendation for assignment under these Rules should be submitted to the Government by the Division Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolam, through the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, who should forward it with his own remarks. The Government may thereupon sanction the assignment without auction or confirm the auction or pass such order as they may deem fit.

13. In addition to the Tharavila, the successful applicant will be bound to pay to Government Thadivila for trees of the reserved species standing on the land. This Thadivila will be calculated and fixed according to the rates specified in the schedule attached to the Rules for the registry of Puduval lands and will be payable in ten equal annual instalments. Government may, for special reasons, assign any block free, wholly or partly, of Thadivila or extend the period for the payment of the Thadivila. Timber of the reserved species, if there be any, on the land will, however, be given free of cost for the construction of the necessary buildings on the grant, to the extent of the requirements as fixed by the Director of Agriculture. Royal trees standing on the land at the time of its assignment or coming into existence thereafter will, however, be the property of the State.

14. Before the land is handed ever to the successful applicant, it should be properly surveyed and all portions of it required for communal purposes, such as roads, water courses, threshing floors, sites for schools or places of public worship, burning or burial grounds &c., should, according to the requirements of each case, be subdivided, demarcated and reserved as poramboke. No Tharavila, Thadivila or assessment will be charged on the extents so excluded and reserved.

15. Lands granted under these Rules shall be free of assessment for the first four years. The rate of assessment to be charged in

the fifth year will be one-fourth, in the sixth year one-half, and in the seventh year three-fourths, of the assessment, and from the eighth year the full assessment will be levied. The periods fixed above will be calculated from the year in which possession of the lands is given to the assignee. If possession is given after the expiry of the first six months of a year, that year will be left out in calculating the periods fixed above. The rates of assessment will be fixed with due regard to the prevailing rate of assessment for wet and dry lands of similar quality in the same or similar locality.

16. The Director of Agriculture will arrange to make the advice of his experts and other members of his staff available in regard to the lines on which the blocks should be treated and cultivated and the most suitable subsidiary industry or industries which may be carried on side by side with agriculture, on the blocks. Such advice will be given free of cost.

17. Within the first four years from the date on which the grantee is placed in possession of the grant, the grantee should bring under cultivation 50 per cent of the area of the block remaining after deducting the portion set apart for pasture for cattle and for sites for buildings, and a further proportionate area should be brought under cultivation every year during the succeeding four years so that, by the end of the eighth year, the entire block should be under cultivation.

18. The Government reserve to themselves all right over all water power in the lands granted under these Rules and also all mining rights in them but in the case of sand, clay, lime and building stone, the grantee will be free to quarry them without any interference from Government for *bona fide* use on the grant.

19. No alienation by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise of the blocks or of any portion thereof will be permitted for twenty years from the date of the grant except with the special sanction of Government.

20. Every grant made under these Rules shall remain as a single unit and shall not be partitioned for twenty years from the date of the grant except with the special sanction of Government.

21. The grant or any portion thereof or any interest therein shall not be attachable in execution of a decree of a civil court for twenty years from the date of the grant.

22. The grantees will be eligible to obtain loans under the provisions of the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation and the Rules thereunder or under special agreements with Government. The conditions as to security in the Rules issued under the Agricultural Loans Regulation will apply to loans granted under these Rules.

23. An agreement shall be taken from every Society or Syndicate taking lands under these Rules fully setting forth the conditions of the grant, and in the event of any breach of any of the conditions thereof and in all cases where a Society or Syndicate winds up its business before the expiry of the period of 20 years from the date of grant, the grant will be liable to be cancelled and the lands liable to be resumed by Government without payment of compensation for improvements effected by the grantee.

24. Nothing in these Rules shall be held to debar Government from rejecting any application without assigning any reason therefor or from disposing of any lands notified for assignment under these Rules, otherwise than under these Rules, at their discretion as heretofore.

*Form of application.**

Applicant's name	Applicant's address.	If the applicant is a registered society or syndicate; if registered, when registered.	Total number of members in the society or syndicate.	Whether all the members are subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja.	Pakuthi, Taluk and Division in which the land is situated.	Area of the land—acres.	What capital the applicant is prepared to invest.	What crops are proposed to be cultivated on the lands.	The amount of deposit accompanying the application.	Signature of applicant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

* As amended by Notification Dis. No. 157 of 25/Revenue, dated, 9-2-25.

PROCLAMATION*

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 12TH APRIL 1922/30TH MEENAM 1097.

Whereas in virtue of the *Melkoima* right vested in the State, the administration of certain Devaswoms along with their endowments was, owing to their mismanagement, assumed by it in 987 M. E. with a view to their better management and to the maintenance of the said temples and their appurtenances in good condition;

And whereas the income from the immovable property alone of the said Devaswoms amounted at the time of assumption to 15,80,491 parahs of paddy and Rs. 53,092 in cash;

And whereas the said income from Devaswoms had, in course of time, become absorbed in the general revenues of the State and the expenditure therefor was met out of such general revenues;

And whereas, owing to various causes, a large portion of the immovable property of the said Devaswoms had been treated in course of time as Pandaravaga lands and in consequence become incapable of identification and separation;

And whereas by proceedings of Government No. D. 4905, dated the 25th October 1912, Our Government resolved that, in view of their position in respect of the said Devaswoms, it was their duty so to regulate the next land revenue settlement as to ensure to the said Devaswoms the full revenue from their immovable property;

And whereas the above said resolution, if given effect to, is calculated to operate detrimentally on the material welfare of Our beloved subjects;

And whereas the conversion into Pandaravaga tenure of all Devaswom lands is calculated to be beneficial to Our beloved subjects;

And whereas the income from the immovable property of the said Devaswoms and of those whose management has been assumed since 987 M. E., had it been kept separate, should, along with their other income, be ordinarily sufficient for their proper maintenance;

And whereas in view of Our faith and religion it is Our solemn right and duty to maintain efficiently and in good condition, Hindu religious institutions in Our State, irrespective of the income from such institutions or the cost of such maintenance, and in pursuance

* Published in a Gazette Extraordinary, dated 12th April 1922.

of such right and duty Our State has, from time immemorial, contributed from its Exchequer to the cost of such maintenance to the extent necessary ;

And whereas doubts have been expressed as to the position of Our Government in relation to the said Devaswoms ;

And whereas it is necessary to remove those doubts and to provide for the better management and more effective control of the said Devaswoms ;

We are pleased to command as follows :—

1. (1) This Proclamation shall be called the Devaswom Proclamation, 1097.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1098.

(3) It shall apply to the Devaswoms mentioned in the *Schedule.

2. "Schedule" means the schedule attached to this Proclamation.

3. Our Government shall, out of the Devaswom Fund constituted under Section 4, maintain the Devaswoms mentioned in the Schedule, keep in a state of good repair and to the extent they consider necessary, the temples, buildings and other appurtenances thereto, and administer the Devaswoms in accordance with such usage and custom as may be recognised by Our Government.

4. There shall be constituted for the Devaswoms mentioned in the Schedule a fund called the "Devaswom Fund." Such fund shall consist of :—

(1) allotment made in the State Budget every year for the said Devaswoms, such allotment not being less than forty per cent of the Ayacut and Sanchayam land revenue of the State ;

(2) the moneys realised from time to time by the sale of movable properties belonging to the said Devaswoms ;

(3) all voluntary contributions and offerings made by devotees ;

(4) interest on investments of funds belonging to the said Devaswoms ; and

(5) all other moneys belonging to or other income received by the said Devaswoms.

5. Any unspent balance out of the allotment mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 4 shall be added on to the Devaswom Fund.

* With Notification Dis. No. 681 of 24/G. B., dated 21st October 1924, published in Gazette dated 28th October 1924, a revised Schedule of Devaswoms was published in place of the Schedule attached to this Proclamation. The revised Schedule is attached to this Proclamation.

6. All immovable properties belonging to the Devaswoms mentioned in the Schedule and now shown in the Revenue accounts "Devaswomvaga" shall hereafter for all intents and purposes be deemed to be Pandaravaga and dealt with as such.

7. (1) Our Government may for the better and more efficient management and more effective control of the Devaswoms mentioned in the Schedule organise a Devaswom Department of the State consisting of such number of officers and other servants as they think fit.

(2) The expenditure in connection with the said Department shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 3 and 4 be met out of the general revenues of the.

8. Our Government may from time to time—

(1) define the powers and duties of the Officers of the Devaswom Department ;

(2) regulate the scale of expenditure of the Devaswoms ; and

(3) make Rules generally for carrying out the purposes of this Proclamation.

9. No suit shall lie in any civil court against Our Government :—

(1) for anything done in relation to the Devaswoms mentioned in the Schedule and their properties before the commencement of this Proclamation ; and

(2) for anything done or purporting to be done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

10. Nothing contained in this Proclamation shall in any way affect Our right to contribute out of the State funds :—

(1) towards Sri Pandaravaga expenditure to the extent deemed necessary by Us ; or

(2) to other Devaswoms in or outside the State ; or

(3) to the performance of the customary religious ceremonies conducted under Our command.

SCHEDULE

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧	തോവാള	ഭൂതപ്പാണ്ടി	
൨		തിരുപ്പതിസാരം	
൩		താഴക്കുടി	
൪		ദർശനംകോപ്പ്	
൫		ആരുവാമൊഴി	
൬		മേൽകര അഴകിയനമ്പി	
൭		മേൽകരതിരുവടത്തപ്പൻ	
൮		ഭൂതപ്പാണ്ടിപെരുമാൾ	
൯		ജടായപുരം	
൧൦		തോവാള	
൧൧		തിരുമലസുബ്രഹ്മണ്യസ്വാമി	
൧൨		ആതിച്ചൻപുത്തൂർഇരവിനായകപിള്ളയാർ	
൧൩		തേൻപാറവിടങ്കർ	
൧൪		കുളയനല്ലൂർ	
൧൫		ശ്രീപത്മനാഭനല്ലൂർ (കോതേശ്വരമുടൈനായനാർശിവക്ഷേത്രം)	
൧൬		ശ്രീപത്മനാഭനല്ലൂർ (അഴകിയപുന്നാർവിഷ്ണുക്ഷേത്രം)	
൧൭		അരുമനല്ലൂർ	
൧൮		അന്തിരപുരം	
൧൯		കടുക്കര	
൨൦		മടവിളാകം	
൨൧		ആറാങ്കരകൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൨൨		ഹരിഹരവിനായകർ	
൨൩		ചിറമഠംകുമാരത്	
൨൪		ചെപ്പാക്കുടിഎമ്പെരുമാൻ	
൨൫		തുവരൻകാട്	
൨൬		സകലകലമാർത്താണ്ഡപിള്ളയാർ	
൨൭		ഈശാന്തിമംഗലംപെരുമാൾ	
൨൮		ഈശാന്തിമംഗലം തിരുവയാറ്	
൨൯		തോവാളദേവതികൊട്ടാരം	
൩൦		നാവൽക്കാട്	
൩൧		ഉദയമാർത്താണ്ഡേശ്വരശിവക്ഷേത്രം	
൩൨		കരുമേനികണ്ഠൻശാസ്താ	
൩൩		ശൂചാപിടാരിഅമ്മൻ	
൩൪		ആരിയംകാവുശാസ്താ	
൩൫		അരച്ചുടയകണ്ഠൻശാസ്താ	
൩൬		നിലപ്പാറകണ്ഠൻശാസ്താ	
൩൭		കോട്ടക്കരകണ്ഠൻശാസ്താ	
൩൮		ആനന്ദവല്ലിഅമ്മൻകോവിൽ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൩൯	തോവാളാ	ചന്ദനനങ്കഅമ്മൻകോവിൽ	
൪൦		നാഗരമ്മൻ	
൪൧		കുറിച്ചിപ്പാറകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൨		ആലത്തുപൊളയ്യൻ	
൪൩		കഴിവുഗത്തുമെയ്യൻ	
൪൪		ഇടമലപാളയ്യൻ	
൪൫		അരശട്ടികണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൬		മുലക്കളത്തുകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൭		കരുമേനികണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൮		ചെംപൂശി	
൪൯		അണ്ണാമലകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൫൦		അണക്കരമാർത്താണ്ഡേശ്വരനയിനാർ	
൫൧		അഴകാദ്രികണ്ടൻ	
൫൨		കൊഴന്തടിക്കണ്ടൻ	
൫൩		അരശടികണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൫൪		കുളങ്കരത്തുകണ്ടൻ	
൫൫		പിടങ്കർവിനായകർ	
൫൬		ഒരാനക്കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൫൭		പുലിമുഖത്തുകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൫൮		വീരകേരളപിള്ളയാർ	
൫൯		ആത്തൂർ കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൬൦		ആനന്ദപുരംഭൂതത്താൻ	
൬൧		ഈശാനമഠംപിള്ളയാർ	
൬൨		ആരുവാമൊഴിവല്ല്യയജമാൻ	
൬൩		കല്ലുംകുമുഖത്തുഭൂതത്താൻ	
൬൪		എരുക്കലംകാവുടയകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൬൫		ഇരുമുടിചോഴവിനായകർ	
൬൬	അഗസ്തീശ്വരം	ശുചീന്ദ്രം	
൬൭		കന്യാകുമാരി	
൬൮		പറക്ക	
൬൯		വടിവീശ്വരം	
൭൦		ഏഴകരം	
൭൧		നാഗരുകോവിൽ	
൫൨		വടശേരികൃഷ്ണൻകോവിൽ	
൭൩		തളിയൽമഹാദേവർ	
൭൪		മുരുക്കൂർ	
൭൫		ബാണത്തിട്ട	
൭൬		അഗസ്തീശ്വരം	
൭൭		തെക്കേതിരുകുലശേഖരപെരുമാൾസ്വാമി	
൭൮		പേരമ്പലംചിദംബരേശൻ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൭൯	അഗസ്തീശ്വരം	മുന്തറനങ്ക ഭഗമ്മൻ	
൮൦		ആശ്രാമം കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൮൧		കാശിവിശ്വനാഥൻ	
൮൨		ഗാമരക്കട്ടം ശാസ്താ	
൮൩		പഞ്ചലങ്കപുരം	
൮൪		ശക്കരതീർത്ഥം വിശ്വനാഥൻ	
൮൫		വടക്കത്തെത്തെരുവു മഹാദേവർ	
൮൬		അക്കരകോവിൽ മഹാദേവർ	
൮൭		ഇടതീർത്ഥ പെരുമാൾ	
൮൮		കോട്ടവിള	
൮൯		ചമ്പൂരി വിനായകർ	
൯൦		ആറുമുഖവിനായകർ	
൯൧		കരിയമാണിക്കആഴ്‌വാർ	
൯൨		പുരവശ്ശേരി ശിവൻകോവിൽ	
൯൩		പുരവശ്ശേരി പെരുമാൾ കോവിൽ	
൯൪		അരശടി കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൯൫		കൊതിച്ചപ്പിള്ള അകരം ശിവൻകോവിൽ	
൯൬		കൊതിച്ചപ്പിള്ള അകരം പെരുമാൾ കോവിൽ	
൯൭		പൂച്ചാത്ത കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൯൮		വാസുദേവർ കോവിൽ	
൯൯		കോമടന്തറ അമ്മൻ കോവിൽ	
൧൦൦		ചോളപുരം	
൧൦൧		പുതുഗ്രാമം പെരുമാൾ	
൧൦൨		കരുപ്പുക്കോട്ട കൈലാസനാഥൻ	
൧൦൩		ഇരവിവിനായകർ	
൧൦൪		അളത്തമ്മൻ	
൧൦൫		വീരമാർത്താണ്ഡവിനായകർ	
൧൦൬		ജലികാനംകാത്ത വിനായകർ	
൧൦൭		താഴംകുളം സ്വാമി	
൧൦൮		തെക്കമൺ സാക്ഷി വിനായകർ	
൧൦൯		ബ്രഹ്മരക്ഷസ് പെരുമാൾ	
൧൧൦		ഗ്രാമവിനായകർ	
൧൧൧		അരശടി വിനായകർ	
൧൧൨		മേലവാതൽ വിനായകർ	
൧൧൩		കരുങ്കുളി അമ്മൻ	
൧൧൪		കുലശേഖര വിനായകർ	
൧൧൫		ആശ്രാമം അണക്കരവിനായകർ	
൧൧൬		ആശ്രാമം ശാസ്താ	
൧൧൭		ആശ്രാമം തിരുവങ്കിടപ്പെണ്ണപെരുമാൾ	
൧൧൮		പേരവിള	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്.
൧൧൯	അഗസ്തീശ്വരം	ദേവമ്പന്തൂർ	
൧൨൦		ശ്രീമൽദ്വാരക	
൧൨൧		വണ്ണാത്തംകുളം പൂശാസ്താ	
൧൨൨		വിഷ്ണുപുരം കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൨൩		പെരിയപാണ്ടീശ്വരമുടയനയിനാർ	
൧൨൪		പുഴക്കുളം കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൨൫		ബ്രഹ്മസന്ധികന്നിവിനായകർ	
൧൨൬		സന്നിധിത്തെരുവ് വിശ്വനാഥർ	
൧൨൭		ഭദ്രകാളിത്യാഗസൗന്ദരി	
൧൨൮		ഗുഹനാഥീശ്വരൻ	
൧൨൯		കീഴത്തെരുവു വിശ്വനാഥർ	
൧൩൦		മണ്ടാരം പുതൂർ ദാമോദരവിനായകർ	
൧൩൧		അളത്തു ഭദ്രകാളി	
൧൩൨		ഭഗവതിമഠം ഭഗവതിവിനായകർ	
൧൩൩		വലികൊല്ലി അമ്മൻ	
൧൩൪		കൂരടയ കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൩൫		ചെമ്പകനാച്ചി അമ്മൻ	
൧൩൬		നാരമണികണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൩൭		തേരടി ഇശക്കിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൩൮		ഭൂതംവണംകം കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൩൯		സ്ഥാണുവിനായകർ	
൧൪൦		ഇശക്കി അമ്മൻ	
൧൪൧		ഊറകുഴി കന്നിമാർ	
൧൪൨		വെളികണ്ടമഹാദേവർ	
൧൪൩		എങ്കോടി കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൪൪		ഇളയനയിനാർ	
൧൪൫		അണ്ണാമല കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൪൬		കല്ലുവിനായകർ	
൧൪൭		കറഞ്ചി കൊലക്കനാഥർ	
൧൪൮		മരുകാത്തല കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൪൯		വേലിക്കര	
൧൫൦		ഇരവികുളം	
൧൫൧		പൂത്തേരി ഇരവിവിനായകർ	
൧൫൨		രാജാക്കമംഗലം അമ്മത്തമ്മൻ	
൧൫൩		കന്നക്കുറച്ചിശാസ്താ	
൧൫൪	കൽക്കുളം	തിരുവിതാംകോട്	
൧൫൫		ഇരണിയൽ ആഴ്വാർ കോവിൽ	
൧൫൬		മണ്ടക്കാട്	
൧൫൭		കേരളപുരം	
൧൫൮		നീലകണ്ഠസ്വാമി കോവിൽ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൫൯	കൽക്കുളം	രാമസ്വാമികോവിൽ	
൧൬൦		തേവാരക്കെട്ട്	
൧൬൧		വേളിമല (കുമാരകോവിൽ)	
൧൬൨		മണലിക്കര	
൧൬൩		വാഴവച്ച ശോഷം	
൧൬൪		തിരുവട്ടാർ	
൧൬൫		തൃപ്പരപ്പ്	
൧൬൬		തിരുനന്തിക്കര	
൧൬൭		പൊന്മന	
൧൬൮		കോട്ടിയൂർ	
൧൬൯		തിക്കണംകോട്	
൧൭൦		ശിവഗിരി	
൧൭൧		മാർത്താണ്ഡേശ്വരം	
൧൭൨		മടവിളാകം	
൧൭൩		വേണുഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണൻകോവിൽ	
൧൭൪		തലക്കുളം	
൧൭൫		കട്ടിമാങ്കോട്	
൧൭൬		കരകണ്ഡേശ്വരം	
൧൭൭		ചേരമംഗലം	
൧൭൮		മണയിള	
൧൭൯		കുന്നങ്കാണി	
൧൮൦		പെരുമാൾകോവിൽ	
൧൮൧		തമ്പുരാൻകോവിൽ	
൧൮൨		ഇടവല്ലനയിനാർ	
൧൮൩		മേലാങ്കോട്	
൧൮൪		ഴയിന്നിസ്വവിനായകർ	
൧൮൫		ആലംപാറ (കൽക്കുളം പകുതി)	
൧൮൬		ചോരിമുത്തയ്യൻ ശാസ്താ	
൧൮൭		കാട്ടാല	
൧൮൮		പന്നിപ്പാകം	
൧൮൯		കുഴികോട്	
൧൯൦		തൃപ്പന്നിക്കോട്	
൧൯൧		കരുങ്കൽ	
൧൯൨		അങ്കവിക്കര കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൯൩		തളിയൽ	
൧൯൪		കുലശേഖരം	
൧൯൫		തിരുമുരമ്പ്	
൧൯൬		കുലശേഖരം പുതിയകാവുശാസ്താ	
൧൯൭		ആരമന	
൧൯൮		കക്കോട്ടതല	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൯൯	കൽക്കുളം	അണക്കരശാസ്താ	
൨൦൦		അത്ഥകണ്ഠൻശാസ്താ	
൨൦൧		കാരപ്പള്ളിശാസ്താ	
൨൦൨		പഴുക്കട്ടിശാസ്താ	
൨൦൩		വെള്ളിമല	
൨൦൪		പള്ളിക്കരശാസ്താ	
൨൦൫		കിങ്ങിണിശാസ്താ	
൨൦൬		പൊന്നായിരമുടയാൻശാസ്താ	
൨൦൭		പത്മനാഭൻതോപ്പുശാസ്താ	
൨൦൮		ഈത്തൻകാട്ടുശാസ്താ	
൨൦൯		കുന്നക്കാട്	
൨൧൦		കട്ടമംഗലംശാസ്താ	
൨൧൧		മമ്പിലാശാസ്താ	
൨൧൨		പമ്മത്തുമൂലശാസ്താ	
൨൧൩		ചിങ്ങൻകാവ്	
൨൧൪		കറയാൻകുളം	
൨൧൫		കുളച്ചൽ അളത്തമ്മൻ	
൨൧൬		മരുവൂർകോണംശാസ്താ	
൨൧൭		അഴകിയപിള്ളയാർ	
൨൧൮		ചെമ്പിടാരിഅമ്മൻ	
൨൧൯		കുലശേഖരപിള്ളയാർകോവിൽ	
൨൨൦		വലിയവൂരിലങ്കം	
൨൨൧		കുണ്ടലശാസ്താംകോവിൽ	
൨൨൨		സന്നിധിപിള്ളയാർകോവിൽ	
൨൨൩		പുലിയൂർകുറിച്ചി ശിവൻകോവിൽ	
൨൨൪		ഉച്ചിപിള്ളയാർകോവിൽ	
൨൨൫		[illegible]തപിള്ളയാർകോവിൽ	
൨൨൬		ചിറക്കോണംശാസ്താംകോവിൽ	
൨൨൭		കൊല്ലൻവിളശാസ്താ	
൨൨൮		ഞാറക്കുഴിശാസ്താ	
൨൨൯		തത്തൻകോട്ടശാസ്താ	
൨൩൦		മാനാങ്കോട്ടുശാസ്താ	
൨൩൧		പിലാമൂട്ടുപിള്ളയാർ	
൨൩൨		കൊട്ടാരപിള്ളയാർ	
൨൩൩		ഭദ്രകാളി	
൨൩൪		ഇശക്കിഅമ്മൻകോവിൽ	
൨൩൫		പത്മനാഭപുരം കൊട്ടാരം (കുളമെഴുത്തും പാട്ടും)	
൨൩൬		കൈലാസമഹാദേവർ	
൨൩൭		ഈത്തവിളമഹാദേവർ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൨൩൮	കൽക്കുളം	വെള്ളപിള്ളയാർ	
൨൩൯		പുളിയറശാസ്താ	
൨൪൦		ചുരക്കരശാസ്താ	
൨൪൧		പൂമാലശാസ്താ	
൨൪൨		ഇടത്തരശാസ്താ	
൨൪൩		കുഴിച്ചരിക്കാട്ടുശാസ്താ	
൨൪൪		കൈതപ്പുറംശാസ്താ	
൨൪൫		[illegible]തമുട്ടം	
൨൪൬		കണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൨൪൭		പാറയടിശാസ്താ	
൨൪൮		കുളങ്ങരശാസ്താ	
൨൪൯		ആയ്യപ്പൻശാസ്താ	
൨൫൦		മണലിക്കരഇലങ്കം	
൨൫൧		നേത്രൻകോവിൽ	
൨൫൨		കോതേശ്വരം	
൨൫൩		ആലമ്പാറ (കപ്പിയറ)	
൨൫൪		ഇരുമാവിള	
൨൫൫		കല്ലേററിവിള	
൨൫൬		വഴിയിൽ പിള്ളയാർ	
൨൫൭		നാട്ടാർതോട്ടം കണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൨൫൮		ശാട്ടുമുറംകണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൨൫൯		അത്തിശേരികണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൨൬൦		വിഴാലൂർ ആഴ്വാളേശ്വരം	
൨൬൧		ഓമല്ലൂർകണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൨൬൨		ഭഡാധീശ്വരം	
൨൬൩		ആറവൂർ	
൨൬൪		കുന്നൻ	
൨൬൫		ചേമല	
൨൬൬		ചെറുകോൽ	
൨൬൭		ഭക്തപ്രിയം	
൨൬൮		തുമ്പക്കോട്ടുശാസ്താ	
൨൬൯		നന്തിമംഗലം	
൨൭൦		അണ്ടൂർ	
൨൭൧		പുല്ല	
൨൭൨		ഉടയാർകോവിൽ	
൨൭൩		പന്നക്കോട്ടുതമ്പുരാൻ	
൨൭൪		ചുനക്കരകണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൨൭൫		നാഗ്രൂർകൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൨൭൬		ഇടംപിടിച്ചമഹാദേവർ	
൨൭൭		മരംവിളാകിശാസ്താ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൨൭൮	കൽക്കുളം	ശരൽക്കാലശാസ്താ	
൨൭൯		പുലിമുഖത്തുശാസ്താ	
൨൮൦		കണ്ടനാശാരിഭഗവതി	
൨൮൧		ഉണ്ണിയച്ചമഹാദേവർ	
൨൮൨		കൂടത്തുക്കിശാസ്താ	
൨൮൩		അണക്കരകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൨൮൪		കോട്ടവാളശാസ്താ	
൨൮൫		ചെങ്കോടി മടയറത്തലഭഗവതി	
൨൮൬		മുതലാർ കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൨൮൭		തെങ്കര കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൨൮൮		ചെങ്കോടി മട്ടത്തറ മഹാദേവർ	
൨൮൯		ആനയടി കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൨൯൦		മാത്താർ കോട്ടവിള കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൨൯൧	വിളവങ്കോട്	കുഴിത്തുറ	
൨൯൨		തൃവിക്രമപുരം	
൨൯൩		തിരുമല	
൨൯൪		പാർത്ഥിവപുരം	
൨൯൫		നട്ടാലം	
൨൯൬		തൃപ്പലാക്കോട്	
൨൯൭		പള്ളകൽ	
൨൯൮		ഇടയ്ക്കോട്	
൨൯൯		അരുണ്ണുകോട്	
൩൦൦		മാനശേഖരപുരം	
൩൦൧		കേരളേശ്വരം	
൩൦൨		കോട്ടിയം	
൩൦൩		ചിതറാൽ	
൩൦൪		മാങ്കോട്	
൩൦൫		ചെറുവള്ളൂർ	
൩൦൬		പുലിയൂർചാല	
൩൦൭		കിരാത്തൂർ	
൩൦൮		കമുകിൻതോട്ടം	
൩൦൯		കുളപ്പുറം	
൩൧൦		മെതുകമ്മേൽ	
൩൧൧		പിരാമക്കോട്	
൩൧൨		കുമുകണ്ണൂർ	
൩൧൩		കുന്നക്കോട്	
൩൧൪		പയണം	
൩൧൫		തിക്കുറിച്ചികൊട്ടാരം പള്ളിയറഭഗവതി	
൩൧൬		തിപ്പുമല	
൩൧൭		നെൽവേലി	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേരു	റിമാർക്ക്
൩൧൮	വിളവംകോട്	കൃഷ്ണൻകോവിൽ	
൩൧൯		പുലിപ്പാറ ശാസ്താംകോവിൽ	
൩൨൦		പനിയൂർമല	
൩൨൧		ദേവേശ്വരം	
൩൨൨		ആ[illegible]മ്പാറ	
൩൨൩		യോഗേശ്വരത്തുമഹാദേവർ	
൩൨൪		കുറക്കോട്	
൩൨൫		പുന്നക്കോട്	
൩൨൬		തിട്ടച്ചൽ	
൩൨൭		പുഷ്കരം	
൩൨൮		അച്ചൻകോയിക്കൽ	
൩൨൯		ചിറക്കര	
൩൩൦		നാടുകോയിക്കൽ	
൩൩൧		ഏറത്തുകോയിക്കൽ	
൩൩൨		ചെമ്മരുതൻകാവ്	
൩൩൩		കൃഷ്ണൻകോവിൽ	
൩൩൪		ശാസ്താ കോവിൽ	
൩൩൫		ഉപരി	
൩൩൬		നെല്ലാങ്കരഭഗവതി	
൩൩൭		സോമാശിമംഗലം	
൩൩൮		ചെമ്മരുതൻകാവു ശാസ്താ	
൩൩൯		കുരങ്ങനാവിള	
൩൪൦		കരിപ്പാറഭഗവതി	
൩൪൧		തിരുനാരായണപുരം	
൩൪൨		അച്ചാളിപുരം	
൩൪൩		നെട്ടമാനി	
൩൪൪		കുമ്പളങ്കാവിൽ ശാസ്താ	
൩൪൫		കിന്നാരവിളശാസ്താ	
൩൪൬		കുന്നുവിളശാസ്താ	
൩൪൭		ആലുവിളശാസ്താ	
൩൪൮		കുരുവിവിള	
൩൪൯		പുലിയന്തം	
൩൫൦		പ്രാട്ടിശ്വരം	
൩൫൧		ശിവപ്പട	
൩൫൨		കാരിക്കോട്	
൩൫൩		മുളമൂട്ട (മുള്ളിയൂർ)	
൩൫൪		കാഞ്ഞിരത്തറ	
൩൫൫		പൊററക്കോട്	
൩൫൬		കുതിരക്കോട്	
൩൫൭		സാമ്പ്രാക്കോട്	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര	റിമാർക്ക
൩൫൮	വിളവങ്കോട്	വേഗംപാടി	
൩൫൯		ചെമ്മുതൻ (മണ്ണക്കഴി)	
൩൬൦		മുള്ളമൂട	
൩൬൧		പൂനക്കഴി	
൩൬൨		മുളംപാല	
൩൬൩		മണ്ണങ്കാപ്പാറ	
൩൬൪		മുടിയിൽവിളശാസ്താം	
൩൬൫		ഉച്ചമലശാസ്താ	
൩൬൬		കാവുംമൂല	
൩൬൭	നെയ്യാറ്റുംകര	നെയ്യാറ്റുംകര കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൩൬൮		പാറശ്ശാല	
൩൬൯		പരശുവയ്ക്കൽ	
൩൭൦		ഒറ്റശേഖരമംഗലം	
൩൭൧		മലയിൻകീഴ്	
൩൭൨		തിരുവല്ലം	
൩൭൩		രാമേശ്വരം	
൩൭൪		കൂട്ടപ്പന	
൩൭൫		ഭദ്രാക്ഷ്മീശ്വരം	
൩൭൬		തിരുപ്പുറം	
൩൭൭		ഇടവ്വൂർ	
൩൭൮		അരുവല്ലൂർ	
൩൭൯		കീഴശേരിമഠം	
൩൮൦		ആറയൂർ	
൩൮൧		മാവേലിക്കണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൩൮൨		മേക്കൊല്ല	
൩൮൩		ദേവേശ്വരം	
൩൮൪		വെള്ളറട	
൩൮൫		മാണിനാട്	
൩൮൬		ചെഴുങ്ങാനൂർ	
൩൮൭		മങ്കാരമുട്ടം	
൩൮൮		ആങ്കോട്	
൩൮൯		തൃപ്പലവൂർ	
൩൯൦		തൃക്കല്ലങ്കര	
൩൯൧		തല്യാമിച്ചപുരം	
൩൯൨		വെങ്ങാനൂർ	
൩൯൩		ഉദയമാർത്താണ്ഡേശ്വരം	
൩൯൪		തൃപ്പലിയൂർ	
൩൯൫		കേരളേശ്വരം	
൩൯൬		അയിത്തിയൂർ	
൩൯൭		പൊറ്റയ്ക്കൽ തെക്കത്ത്	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൩൯൮	നെയ്യാററംകര	അരങ്ങൽ	
൩൯൯		കൊട്ടിയൽ	
൪൦൦		കഞ്ചാംപഴഞ്ഞി	
൪൦൧		അന്തിയൂർ അണികുലകണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൦൨		വിഴിഞ്ഞം	
൪൦൩		തളിയൂർ	
൪൦൪		വെള്ളാറാൽ	
൪൦൫		ഞൂലവറ	
൪൦൬		കുററത്തല	
൪൦൭		കാന്തള്ളൂർശാല	
൪൦൮		വലിയകണ്ണാശപുരം	
൪൦൯		കോയിക്കൽ	
൪൧൦		തൃക്കണ്ണപുരം	
൪൧൧		അമത്തറക്കൽ	
൪൧൨		ചാമത്താട്ടം	
൪൧൩		ഉഴപ്പുഴഞ്ഞി	
൪൧൪		വെങ്ങംകുളങ്ങര	
൪൧൫		കൊററിയാർമംഗലം	
൪൧൬		ഐങ്കാമം	
൪൧൭		കുരങ്കുട്ടിശാസ്താ	
൪൧൮		കുടിശ്ശിഖവിള	
൪൧൯		വെയിലകം	
൪൨൦		പൊട്ടക്കുഴി	
൪൨൧		കാവുവിള	
൪൨൨		തെക്കംകര	
൪൨൩		കുരുന്നിയൂർ	
൪൨൪		തിരുനാരായണപുരം	
൪൨൫		അയ്യൻകുഴി	
൪൨൬		കഴകപാറ	
൪൨൭		രാമപുരം	
൪൨൮		പച്ച	
൪൨൯		തോളൂർ	
൪൩൦		പുകിലൻതറ	
൪൩൧		ശങ്കരനാരായണപുരം	
൪൩൨		തൃക്കടമ്പുമഹാദേവർ	
൪൩൩		തൃക്കടമ്പു കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൩൪		പഴമല	
൪൩൫		കോവിക്കൽ	
൪൩൬		തോന്നമല	
൪൩൭		തച്ചുംകോട്ടുകാവ്	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ക്ഷേത്രത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൪൩൮	നെയ്യാററിൻകര	നാഗമണ്ഡലം	
൪൩൯		കുററിക്കാട്ടു	
൪൪൦		കഴണിമംഗലം	
൪൪൧		മാർത്താണ്ഡേശ്വരം	
൪൪൨		[illegible]ത്തൂർ	
൪൪൩		ഒഴുകുപാറ	
൪൪൪		നന്തിയാർകുല	
൪൪൫		ചെറുമ്പലമന്ദം	
൪൪൬		വെവിള	
൪൪൭		അരങ്ങൽക്കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൪൮		മണ്ണടിഭഗവതി	
൪൪൯		വിളപ്പിൽശാല	
൪൫൦		ചെറിയകാവു്	
൪൫൧		പള്ളിയറഭഗവതി	
൪൫൨	തിരുവനന്തപുരം	വലിയശാല	
൪൫൩		മിത്രാനന്ദപുരം	
൪൫൪		ശ്രീകണ്ഠേശ്വരം	
൪൫൫		ഉള്ളൂർ	
൪൫൬		പാൽകുളങ്ങര	
൪൫൭		ശ്രീവരാഹം	
൪൫൮		ചന്തിട്ട	
൪൫൯		ആര്യശാല	
൪൬൦		തെക്കെത്തെരുവു്	
൪൬൧		ശ്രീമധുരകൃഷ്ണൻകോവിൽ (പുന്നപുരം)	
൪൬൨		തെക്കേത്തെരുവുശിവൻ	
൪൬൩		വടക്കെത്തെരുവുരാമസ്വാമി	
൪൬൪		വടക്കെത്തെരുവുശിവൻ	
൪൬൫		പത്മതീർത്ഥക്കരശിവനുംദുർഗ്ഗയും	
൪൬൬		[illegible]ട്ടെയ്ക്കു അഴകൻകോവിൽ	
൪൬൭		കുന്നം	
൪൬൮		ഗൌരീശവട്ടം	
൪൬൯		വലിയഉദയാദിച്ചപുരം	
൪൭൦		ശംഖുംമുഖം	
൪൭൧		പാൽകുളങ്ങര ഗണപതി	
൪൭൨		മണക്കാട്ടു്	
൪൭൩		തളിയൽ	
൪൭൪		തിരുനാരായണപുരം	
൪൭൫		ചെങ്കല്ലൂർ	
൪൭൬		പേത്രൂർ	
൪൭൭		ഗോസായിചാവടിഹനുമാൻ	

SCHEDULE—(*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൪൭൮	തിരുവനന്തപുരം	കാക്കാട്ടു കണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൪൭൯		കമ്മട്ടം ഗണപതി	
൪൮൦		ചുഴംപാലശാസ്താ	
൪൮൧		ഉള്ളിയനാട്ട്	
൪൮൨		കാവല്ലൂർ	
൪൮൩		ചാമൻകുളങ്ങര	
൪൮൪		ശ്രീവരാഹംഗണപതി	
൪൮൫		കമലാദിച്ചപുരം	
൪൮൬		ചിലന്തിമലശാസ്താ	
൪൮൭		പടിപ്പുരക്കോവിൽ	
൪൮൮		ചെറുപഴഞ്ഞിക്കാവ്	
൪൮൯		പാങ്ങോട്ടുവട്ടവിളശാസ്താ	
൪൯൦		വെള്ളയമ്പലം ആൽത്തറയക്ഷി	
൪൯൧		വഴയിലശാസ്താ	
൪൯൨		മണ്ണേട്ഭഗവതി	
൪൯൩		കോവിൽവിള	
൪൯൪		ശ്രീകണ്ഠേശ്വരം	
൪൯൫		കഴക്കൂട്ടം	
൪൯൬		ഉപ്പാല്ലൂർ	
൪൯൭		കഠിനംകുളം	
൪൯൮		കത്രൂർ	
൪൯൯		തോന്നൽ	
൫൦൦		കോഴിമട	
൫൦൧		അണ്ണിയൂർ	
൫൦൨		കൊല്ലമംഗലം	
൫൦൩		ചെറുമൺ	
൫൦൪		കുളക്കര	
൫൦൫		നാഗമണ്ഡലം	
൫൦൬		തിപ്പട്ടി	
൫൦൭		കുഴമുട്ടം	
൫൦൮		കപാലേശ്വരം	
൫൦൯		ഇളംപുളിങ്ങൽ	
൫൧൦		കുരട്ടൂർ	
൫൧൧		തളിയൂർ	
൫൧൨		മല്ലശേരി	
൫൧൩		കല്ലൂർ	
൫൧൪		കാറക്കോട്ട്	
൫൧൫		മുളക്കോട്ട്	
൫൧൬		രാമപുരം	
൫൧൭		ഉരുവിള	

SCHEDULE—(*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൫൧൮	തിരുവനന്തപുരം	കുന്നം	
൫൧൯		ഇരുത്തിപ്പള്ളി	
൫൨൦		കീഴാററുകാവ്	
൫൨൧		ഉളിയാഴ്ത്തുറമഹാദേവർ	
൫൨൨		കഴിയിൽകാവിൽ സപ്തമാതൃക്കൾ	
൫൨൩		കീഴ്കുന്നംശാസ്താവ്	
൫൨൪		ഇരവിപുരത്തുകൃഷ്ണൻ	
൫൨൫		കാവിൽശാസ്താവ്	
൫൨൬	നെടുമങ്ങാട്	പിരപ്പൻകോട്	
൫൨൭		വലിയതൃക്കോവിൽ	
൫൨൮		കുളപ്പട	
൫൨൯		കുററൂർ	
൫൩൦		പച്ച	
൫൩൧		കോയിക്കൽ മല്ലൻതമ്പുരാൻ	
൫൩൨		വീരണകാവ്	
൫൩൩		ആലന്തറ	
൫൩൪		തൃക്കാത്തിരപുരം	
൫൩൫		വെള്ളൂർ	
൫൩൬		ചന്തിരമംഗലം	
൫൩൭		കാട്ടാൽ	
൫൩൮		പെരുംകുളത്തൂർ	
൫൩൯		കുററിച്ചൽ	
൫൪൦		തേന്നൂർ	
൫൪൧		തിരുനല്ലൂർകോണം	
൫൪൨		പ്ലാക്കീഴ്	
൫൪൩		പെരുമ്പാമഠം	
൫൪൪		തിരുനല്ലൂർശാല	
൫൪൫		മുടപുരം	
൫൪൬		പുനലാൽ	
൫൪൭		തൃക്കണ്ണാപുരം	
൫൪൮		കുയ്യാത്തി	
൫൪൯		ഏലിയാവൂർ	
൫൫൦		പെരുന്തു	
൫൫൧		കോട്ടുകുന്നം	
൫൫൨		തേന്നൂർ	
൫൫൩		മുഖവൂർ	
൫൫൪		അരശുപറമ്പ്	
൫൫൫		തങ്കരത്തല	
൫൫൬		പഴവടി-ഗണപതിയുംശിവനും	
൫൫൭		കോയിക്കൽ മഹാദേവർ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൫൫൮	നെടുമങ്ങാട്ട്	നെട്ടമൺ	
൫൫൯		കീഴ്പാണ്ട	
൫൬൦		കല്ലംപൊററ	
൫൬൧		ആഴന്തറകീഴിട്ട്	
൫൬൨		തേവലക്കര	
൫൬൩		മണ്ണടി	
൫൬൪		പരമീശ്വരം	
൫൬൫		മണിക്കോട്ട	
൫൬൬		മാണിക്കമംഗലം	
൫൬൭		ആനന്ദേശ്വരം	
൫൬൮		ഗണപതിയാൻകുന്ന്	
൫൬൯		തിരുചിറ്റൂർ	
൫൭൦		കുററിയാണി	
൫൭൧		മുറമേൽ	
൫൭൨		ഏണിക്കര	
൫൭൩		തെക്കേടം	
൫൭൪		കുന്നുക്കൽ	
൫൭൫		തിരുമാന്നൂർ	
൫൭൬		വെള്ളാണിക്കര	
൫൭൭		തലയാററമല	
൫൭൮	ചിറയിൻകീഴ്	വക്കം	
൫൭൯		ശാർക്കര	
൫൮൦		തിരുവാററുകാവ്	
൫൮൧		കാപ്പിൽ	
൫൮൨		കേരളേശ്വരം	
൫൮൩		കുന്നത്തുമഹാദേവർ	
൫൮൪		വെട്ടൂർ	
൫൮൫		വിളക്കാട്ട്	
൫൮൬		ആനക്കുന്നം	
൫൮൭		മേൽവെട്ടൂർ	
൫൮൮		കുറവൂർ	
൫൮൯		ചെറുകുന്നം കണ്ടൻശാസ്താവ്	
൫൯൦		വിളക്കുടിശാസ്താവ്	
൫൯൧		കാരക്കാട്ട്	
൫൯൨		കുളമുട്ടത്തു കണ്ടൻശാസ്താവ്	
൫൯൩		പള്ളിയറക്കാവ്	
൫൯൪		വെള്ളിയാട്ടുകാവ്	
൫൯൫		ഗോദാവരിമഹാദേവർ	
൫൯൬		ഇടക്കമൺകണ്ടൻശാസ്താവ്	
൫൯൭		ചേന്നൻകോട്ട കണ്ടൻശാസ്താവ്	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്കു്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേരു്	റിമാർക്കു്
൨൯൮	ചിറയിൻകീഴ്	പനയത്തു ഇളങ്ങല്ലൂർകാവു്	
൨൯൯		നാവായിക്കുളം യക്ഷിക്കോവിൽ	
൩൦൦		വിലക്കിനിമംഗലം	
൩൦൧		ആറത്തി	
൩൦൨		കോട്ട	
൩൦൩		സീമന്തപുരം	
൩൦൪		കുമ്മപ്പുറം	
൩൦൫		കരിശിക്കോട്ടു്	
൩൦൬		വയൽക്കളം	
൩൦൭		പള്ളിയറക്കാവു്	
൩൦൮		ഉദയകുന്നം	
൩൦൯		കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമിക്കോവിൽ (കേരളമംഗലം	
൩൧൦		പുരപ്പയത്തു്	
൩൧൧		കുളത്തുപ്പുഴ ശാസ്താ	
൩൧൨		കുന്നത്തൂക്കാവു്	
൩൧൩		കാരേററു്	
൩൧൪	കൊട്ടാരക്കര	വെളിക്കാല	
൩൧൫		കൊട്ടാരക്കര	
൩൧൬		പോരേടം	
൩൧൭		വെളിനല്ലൂർ	
൩൧൮		മേലില	
൩൧൯		അമ്മണക്കോട്ടു്	
൩൨൦		കൊട്ടാരക്കരഉട്ടുദേവസ്വം	
൩൨൧		കുലശേഖരനല്ലൂർ	
൩൨൨		കടക്കൽ	
൩൨൩		കുമ്മിൾ	
൩൨൪		ചടയമംഗലം	
൩൨൫		കുമ്പല്ലൂർ	
൩൨൬		പൊലിക്കോട്ടു്	
൩൨൭		ഇരുമ്പുംകോട്ടു്	
൩൨൮		തെററിയോട്ടു്	
൩൨൯		കരുമലക്കാട്ടു്	
൩൩൦		കോയിക്കൽശാസ്താ	
൩൩൧		ഗുരുസികാമൻകാവു്	
൩൩൨		ചിറക്കടവു്	
൩൩൩		പുല്ലാമല	
൩൩൪		ഇളവൂർ	
൩൩൫		അരടത്തുക്കോവിൽ	
൩൩൬		തമരഞ്ചിറ	
൩൩൭		പനക്കൽ	

SCHEDULE–(*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൬൩൮		തേവലപ്പുറത്തു കണ്ണൻകരകളരി	
൬൩൯	കൊട്ടാരക്കര	അയക്കാട്ട്	
൬൪൦		ചോപ്പള്ളൂർ	
൬൪൧		ഇടക്കടത്തു മണ്ണൂർകാവ്	
൬൪൨		ചിറക്കടവിൽ	
൬൪൩		മാറനാട്ടുമണ്ണൂർകാവ്	
൬൪൪		തിരുവാഴ്ത്തുകാവ്	
൬൪൫		ചീരംകാവ്	
൬൪൬		തളിയൽ	
൬൪൭		പീടികയിൽ	
൬൪൮		കിളിമരത്ത്	
൬൪൯		മണികണ്ഠനല്ലൂർ	
൬൫൦		കടലൂമഠം	
൬൫൧		മധുരക്കോയിക്കൽ	
൬൫൨		മേക്കാട്ടുകളരി	
൬൫൩		മധുരപീടികയിൽ	
൬൫൪		ഇലയനൂർക്കാവ്	
൬൫൫		കൽത്തൃക്കോവിൽ	
൬൫൬		മേലൂർപ്പാറ ആയിരവല്ലി	
൬൫൭		നെട്ടയത്തു കാവുമഠത്തിൽ	
൬൫൮		പുള്ളമണ്ണി	
൬൫൯		പുതിയടത്ത്	
൬൬൦		മാത്രൂർ	
൬൬൧		കരകേശ്വരം	
൬൬൨	പത്തനാപുരം	കുളത്തൂപ്പുഴ	
൬൬൩		താമരക്കുടി	
൬൬൪		തത്തമംഗലം	
൬൬൫		കുരാ	
൬൬൬		പുനലൂർ (തൃക്കോതേശ്വരത്തു മഹാദേവർ)	
൬൬൭		കരവാളൂർ പീടികയിൽ	
൬൬൮		അഞ്ചൽ (പനയഞ്ചേരി)	
൬൬൯		ഏരൂർ	
൬൭൦		അഞ്ചൽ ഗണപതി	
൬൭൧		മാമ്പഴത്തറ	
൬൭൨		കടക്കളം	
൬൭൩		മൈലം ഭരണിക്കാവ്	
൬൭൪		തളിക്കൽ	
൬൭൫		തൃക്കാലേശ്വരം	
൬൭൬		ഗുരുസികാമൻകാവ് (തലവൂർ)	
൬൭൭		മണക്കാട്ട്	

SCHEDULE—(*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൬൭൮	പത്തനാപുരം	കയപ്പുള്ളി	
൬൭൯		ഇടമലയ്ക്കൽ	
൬൮൦		മണിക്കാവു ഭഗവതി	
൬൮൧		ശാസ്താംകോണത്തു ശാസ്താ	
൬൮൨		പുതിയടത്തു കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൬൮൩		കയ്പുഴത്തു മഹാദേവർ	
൬൮൪		വിളക്കടി. (വിളക്കടിദേവസ്വം ശാസ്താ)	
൬൮൫		നടക്കാവിൽ ഇണ്ടളയപ്പൻ	
൬൮൬		കിടങ്ങയിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൬൮൭		തലമങ്ങലത്തു കണ്ണൻശാസ്താ	
൬൮൮		കുട്ടമങ്ങലത്തു മഹാദേവർ	
൬൮൯		പണയത്തു മഹാദേവർ	
൬൯൦		കാട്ടൂര ഭഗവതി	
൬൯൧		പടിഞ്ഞാററിൻകര ദേവൻ	
൬൯൨		പടിഞ്ഞാററിൻകര ശാസ്താ	
൬൯൩		പടിഞ്ഞാററിൻകര മഹാദേവർ	
൬൯൪		അഷ്ടമംഗലത്തു ദേവർ	
൬൯൫		മാത്രു ആയിരവല്ലി	
൬൯൬		കോട്ടക്കൽ വഞ്ചിപ്പുഴ	
൬൯൭		പെരുങ്ങല്ലൂർ തൈക്കാട്ടുക്ഷേത്രം	
൬൯൮		തടിക്കാട്ടിൽ കണ്ടയത്തുകാവ്	
൬൯൯		ഗണപതിക്ഷേത്രം (അമ്പൽ)	
൭൦൦		ആയിരവല്ലി	
൭൦൧		തഴമേൽ ആയിരവല്ലി	
൭൦൨		മാവിള ആയിരവല്ലി	
൭൦൩		അസുരമംഗലത്തു മഹാദേ..ർ	
൭൦൪		അഗസ്ത്യക്കോട്ട മഹാദേവർ	
൭൦൫		ഏരൂർ മലം ചാവർ	
൭൦൬		ചാല്യക്കര ഭഗവതി	
൭൦൭		കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൭൦൮		ആററുകടവിൽ മഹാദേവർ	
൭൦൯		ഭൂതത്താൻകാവിൽ ദേവൻ	
൭൧൦		വിടവൂർ	
൭൧൧		ദേകം	
൭൧൨		പ്ലാക്കാട്	
൭൧൩		അഞ്ചലിളൂർ	
൭൧൪		ശ്രീ നീലകണ്ഠപുരം	
൭൧൫		പനങ്ങാട്ട്	
൭൧൬		കണ്ണങ്കര	
൭൧൭		കവലയിൽ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൧൮	ചെങ്കോട്ട	കുലശേഖരനാഥസ്വാമി	
൧൧൯		അഴകിയമണവാളപ്പെരുമാൾ സ്വാമി	
൧൨൦		ഇലത്തൂർ മധുനാഥസ്വാമി	
൧൨൧		ക്ലാങ്കാട്ടു ജമദഗ്നീശ്വരസ്വാമി	
൧൨൨		അച്ചൻകോവിൽ	
൧൨൩		ശാംബൂർ വടകര തിരുമൂലനാഥസ്വാമി	
൧൨൪		ആയിക്കുടി കുളകണ്ഠേശ്വരസ്വാമി	
൧൨൫		പുളിയറ സദാശിവമൂർത്തിസ്വാമി	
൧൨൬		ആര്യങ്കാവ്	
൧൨൭		തിരുവെങ്കിട പെരുമാൾ	
൧൨൮		കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി (ക്ലാങ്കാട്ട്)	
൧൨൯		കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി (പുളിയറ)	
൧൩൦		നടരാജപ്പെരുമാൾ	
൧൩൧		കക്കടി മീലിങ്ങൻ	
൧൩൨		പഞ്ചനാദേശ്വരൻ	
൧൩൩		കുലശേഖര വിനായകർ	
൧൩൪		കുററാല വിനായകർ	
൧൩൫		നിത്യകല്യാണി അമ്മൻ	
൧൩൬		മുകട്ടു ഭൂതത്താൻ	
൧൩൭		ചെക്കടി വിനായകർ	
൧൩൮		കുലശേഖര നങ്കഅമ്മൻ	
൧൩൯		തേരടിമാടൻ	
൧൪൦		താഴക്കാൽ അയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൧		ആതിശൂരവിനായകർ	
൧൪൨		വീരകേരള വിനായകർ	
൧൪൩		തേറ്റൂച്ചി അയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൪		നിരകുളത്തയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൫		തട്ടിയുടയാർ അയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൬		മടവുടയാർ അയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൭		ശൂര[illegible] മാവുടയാർ അയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൮		നല്ലപിള്ള അയ്യനാർ	
൧൪൯		ചെല്ലപ്പിള്ള അയ്യനാർ	
൧൫൦		നല്ലൂർനങ്ക അമ്മാൾ	
൧൫൧		പട്ടഭൂതത്താൻ	
൧൫൨		മുപ്പിടാരി അമ്മൻ	
൧൫൩		കക്കടി വീരകേരള വിനായകർ	
൧൫൪		മാർത്താണ്ഡവിനായകർ	
൧൫൫		അടയ്ക്കലംകാത്ത അയ്യനായകർ	
൧൫൬		വരളുങ്ക വിനായകർ	
൧൫൭		പാച്ചുവുടയാർ (ഇലത്തൂർ)	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൫൮	ചെങ്കോട്ട	പതിനമഴകിഅയ്യനാർ	
൧൫൯		അഴകിയനായകിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൬൦		കുററാലവിനായകർ	
൧൬൧		വിനായകർ (ക്ലാങ്കാട്ട്)	
൧൬൨		അരശടിവിനായകർ	
൧൬൩		തേരടിവിനായകർ	
൧൬൪		നല്ലമങ്കവിനായകർ	
൧൬൫		തങ്കയ്യൂവഴ്ത്തമ്മൻ	
൧൬൬		പാലാവുടയാർ (ക്ലാങ്കാട്ട്)	
൧൬൭		ശിലമയടുത്താർ	
൧൬൮		ചൊക്കലിംഗസ്വാമി	
൧൬൯		മുപ്പിടാരിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൭൦		അച്ചൻപുത്തൂർ കുററാലവിനായകർ	
൧൭൧		അരശാഴ്വാർസ്വാമി	
൧൭൨		വിസ്ഥനല്ലൂർ സുന്ദരരാജപ്പെരുമാൾ	
൧൭൩		വേദനാരായണപ്പെരുമാൾ	
൧൭൪		പവഴക്കത്തയ്യനാർ	
൧൭൫		ശ്രീനിലകണ്ഠഅമ്മൻ	
൧൭൬		ഭദ്രകാളിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൭൭		ശാലപിള്ളയാർ	
൧൭൮		മാടസ്വാമി	
൧൭൯		തെരുവീഥിപിള്ളയാർ	
൧൮൦		ദുർഗ്ഗയമ്മൻ	
൧൮൧		ലക്ഷ്മിനാരായണപ്പെരുമാൾ	
൧൮൨		ചമ്പകവിനായകർ	
൧൮൩		പിണ്ണമാല ചൂട്ടംപെരുമാൾ	
൧൮൪		ഉലകമ്മാൾ ദേവസ്വം	
൧൮൫		പട്ടക്കലെശാസ്താ	
൧൮൬		മടവുടയാർശാസ്താ	
൧൮൭		കരുകണ്ണിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൮൮		ത്രിപുരസുന്ദരിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൮൯		തിരുമലകഴുത്തു വിനായകർ	
൧൯൦		പനയടിയാൻകോവിൽ	
൧൯൧		അഴകിയനങ്കിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൯൨		കുറവൻപാറ അയ്യനാർ	
൧൯൩		അഞ്ചുമുത്തയ്യനാർ	
൧൯൪		മാനംമുട്ടിഅയ്യനാർ	
൧൯൫		മുപ്പിടാരിഅമ്മൻ	
൧൯൬		ആഴ്വവിനായകർ (പുത്തൂർ)	
൧൯൭		ചുതകിഅമ്പലം	

SCHEDULE—(*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൯൮	ചെങ്കോട്ട	ആലികണ്ടഅയ്യനാർ	
൧൯൯		ഉറംകോട്ടയ്യനാർ	
൨൦൦		ആയ്യങ്കാവു ചുരുകിയമ്പലം	
൨൦൧	കൊല്ലം	ആശ്രാമം	
൨൦൨		മുലത്തല	
൨൦൩		മാർത്താണ്ഡപുരം	
൨൦൪		ആനന്ദവല്ലീശ്വരം	
൨൦൫		കൊല്ലം (ചിന്താതുരവിനായകർ)	
൨൦൬		ലക്ഷ്മിഗേദക്ഷേത്രം	
൨൦൭		ചിററടീശ്വരം	
൨൦൮		രാമേശ്വരം	
൨൦൯		മണലിൽക്ഷേത്രം	
൨൧൦		തിരുമുല്ലവാരം	
൨൧൧		ശക്തികുളങ്ങര	
൨൧൨		ആല്ച്ചുനല്ലൂർ (ചെരുമാറംകുന്ന്)	
൨൧൩		പോക്കളം	
൨൧൪		പൊഴിക്കര (പറവൂർ)	
൨൧൫		പേരാണ്ടൂർ	
൨൧൬		കോട്ടവിള	
൨൧൭		വള്ളിക്കീഴ്	
൨൧൮		പൂവൻകുഴകാവ്	
൨൧൯		എഴുത്തുവിളകാവ്	
൨൨൦		അരവിളകാവ്	
൨൨൧		ശ്രാരന്തോടികാവ്	
൨൨൨		കിഴക്കേകാവ്	
൨൨൩		പടിഞ്ഞാറകാവ്	
൨൨൪		വെപ്പുള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൨൨൫		മരുതമനകാവ്	
൨൨൬		പൂമുഖത്തുകാവു	
൨൨൭		പാലാഞ്ചേരികാവ്	
൨൨൮		കുന്നമേൽകാവ്	
൨൨൯		മുക്കാട്ടുകാവ്	
൨൩൦		പള്ളിപ്പുറത്തുകാവ്	
൨൩൧		വാളയിൽകാവ്	
൨൩൨		കടപ്പുഴകാവ്	
൨൩൩		ഇളമ്പള്ളൂർകാവ്	
൨൩൪		കണ്ണങ്കാരകാവ്	
൨൩൫		വഴിയിൽകാവ്	
൨൩൬		ഇളവനകാവ്	
൨൩൭		വള്ളിക്കാവ്	

SCHEDULE—(*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൮൩൮	കൊല്ലം	തേവരുകാവ്	
൮൩൯		കരണ്ടകത്തുംകാവ്	
൮൪൦		ഓൺഠചാചിറകാവ്	
൮൪൧		കിഴക്കനഴിയത്തുകാവ്	
൮൪൨		പൂത്തരിക്കത്തുകാവ്	
൮൪൩		കല്ലൂക്കാവ്	
൮൪൪		ഞാലാട്ടുകാവ്	
൮൪൫		ഇടക്കാട്ടുകാവ്	
൮൪൬		കരിപ്പുഴിയത്തുകാവ്	
൮൪൭		എളങ്കത്തിക്കാവ്	
൮൪൮		വിഷ്ണുത്തുകാവ്	
൮൪൯		പഴഞ്ഞിയിൽകാവ്	
൮൫൦		വല്യയിൽകാവ്	
൮൫൧		വെള്ളിയാഴ്ചവരകാവ്	
൮൫൨		വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച കാമ്പത്തുകാവ്	
൮൫൩		വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച വട്ടമന കിഴക്കേകാവ്	
൮൫൪		വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച വട്ടമന പടിഞ്ഞാറേകാവ്	
൮൫൫		പുതിയകാവ് (കിളികൊല്ലൂർ)	
൮൫൬		ചാമത്താലിൽ	
൮൫൭		നെല്ലിവിള	
൮൫൮		അഞ്ചൽകോയിക്കൽ	
൮൫൯		മുണ്ടപ്പള്ളി	
൮൬൦		വെള്ളിമേൽകൊട്ടാരം	
൮൬൧		ആമ്പല്ലൂർകാവ്	
൮൬൨		ഭരണിക്കാവ്	
൮൬൩		ചിറക്കർകാവ്	
൮൬൪		ഞൂരഴികാവ്	
൮൬൫		ഏലവൂർകാവ്	
൮൬൬		മണക്കാട്	
൮൬൭		ചെമ്മുപ്പ്	
൮൬൮		കോട്ടംകര	
൮൬൯		കണ്ടൻശാസ്താം കളരി	
൮൭൦		കണ്ണനല്ലൂർ	
൮൭൧	കുന്നത്തൂർ	ശാസ്താംകോട്ട	
൮൭൨		ഉപരിയകുന്നം	
൮൭൩		അമ്പലത്തുങ്കൽ	
൮൭൪		തിരുവാററാ	
൮൭൫		ആവണിപ്പുറം	
൮൭൬		കണക്കണാർകുന്നം	
൮൭൭		കുറുമ്പകര	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൮൭൮	കുന്നത്തൂർ	പള്ളിക്കൽ	
൮൭൯		കുമരഞ്ചിറ (ശൂരനാട്)	
൮൮൦		അറുകാലിക്കര	
൮൮൧		ശക്തിമംഗലം	
൮൮൨		മാമ്പിലാവിൽദേവൻ	
൮൮൩		പാണ്ഡവർകാവ്	
൮൮൪		മന്നാത്തുകാവ്	
൮൮൫		കോട്ടംതുരുത്തി	
൮൮൬		ചക്കളം	
൮൮൭		വെള്ളിന്തറ	
൮൮൮		ചാണായികുന്നം	
൮൮൯		വഞ്ചിപ്പുറത്തു	
൮൯൦		ചെപ്പള്ളി	
൮൯൧		പള്ളിയറ	
൮൯൨		കുറിച്ചികുളങ്ങര	
൮൯൩		ചാങ്ങക്കാവ്	
൮൯൪		പാലപ്പള്ളി	
൮൯൫		പാട്ടപുരയ്ക്കൽ	
൮൯൬		ഭരണിക്കാവിൽ (പോരുവഴി)	
൮൯൭		കോയ്ക്കളത്തു	
൮൯൮		ശ്രീനാരായണപുരം	
൮൯൯		പുരയിടത്ത്	
൯൦൦		ആടവന	
൯൦൧		പീടികക്കൽ	
൯൦൨		പുതിയകാവ്	
൯൦൩		കണ്ണമ്പള്ളിൽ	
൯൦൪		അമ്പലത്തുഭാഗത്തു ശാസ്താംകോവിൽ	
൯൦൫		പെരുവേലിക്കര ഗന്ധർവൻ കാവ്	
൯൦൬		കൊക്കൻകാവ്	
൯൦൭		മായായക്ഷിക്കാവ് (പള്ളിക്കൽ)	
൯൦൮		അട്ടൂർമായായക്ഷിക്കാവ്	
൯൦൯		നിഴലിമംഗലം	
൯൧൦		പെരുമലതളിയിൽദേവർ	
൯൧൧		പുത്തൻകാവിൽഭഗവതി	
൯൧൨		വെള്ളാരംകുന്നു	
൯൧൩		ക്ലത്താരെടി	
൯൧൪		ശങ്ങനല്ലൂർ	
൯൧൫	കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി	പടനായർകുളങ്ങര	
൯൧൬		തേവലക്കര	
൯൧൭		പാവുമ്പാ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേരു്	റിമാർക്ക്
൯൧൮	കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി	പത്മന	
൯൧൯		കുലശേഖരപുരം (പുലിയൻകുളങ്ങര)	
൯൨൦		ശക്തികുളങ്ങര	
൯൨൧		പുതിയകാവു്	
൯൨൨		ചവറ	
൯൨൩		കൊററംകുളങ്ങര	
൯൨൪		പുതിയകാവു് (ചവറ)	
൯൨൫		ഭരണിക്കാവു്	
൯൨൬		കാമൻകുളങ്ങര	
൯൨൭		കൃഷ്ണപുരം	
൯൨൮		പുതിയടം	
൯൨൯		ശക്തികുളങ്ങര	
൯൩൦		ചിറക്കടവുഭഗവതി	
൯൩൧		ആമച്ചിറ	
൯൩൨		കോവൂർഭരണിക്കാവു്	
൯൩൩		മുട്ടയ്ക്കൽഭരണിക്കാവു്	
൯൩൪		പാലയ്ക്കൽഭരണിക്കാവു്	
൯൩൫		കൈക്കുളങ്ങര	
൯൩൬		അങ്ങാടിയിൽ ഗണപതി	
൯൩൭		പള്ളിയറഭഗവതി	
൯൩൮		മുളയ്ക്കൽകാവു്	
൯൩൯		അരത്തകണ്ഠൻ	
൯൪൦		ചോലയിൽ	
൯൪൧		വട്ടത്തറ	
൯൪൨		കുമ്പഴക്കാവു്	
൯൪൩		പഴഞ്ഞിക്കാവു്	
൯൪൪		കണ്ടളൻ	
൯൪൫		മായയക്ഷി	
൯൪൬		പട്ടത്താനത്തു	
൯൪൭		ചിറക്കര	
൯൪൮		കാവുവിള	
൯൪൯		പരിമണത്തു	
൯൫൦		കല്ലുവിള	
൯൫൧		കൈപ്പുടത്തുകൽ	
൯൫൨		തെക്കുംഭാഗത്തു ഗണപതി	
൯൫൩		കാരയ്ക്കൽ	
൯൫൪		കളിയിയ്ക്കൽ	
൯൫൫		കല്ലുള്ളി	
൯൫൬		കടറരിതേവർ	
൯൫൭		ഓലക്കാട്ടു	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൯൫൮	കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി	ആക്കൽ	
൯൫൯		പുതുക്കുളങ്ങര	
൯൬൦		കോയിക്കൽകാവ്	
൯൬൧		അമ്പലപ്പാട്	
൯൬൨		തെക്കുംകാവ്	
൯൬൩		അറത്തിക്കാവ്	
൯൬൪		ഓച്ചിറ മായയക്ഷിക്കാവ്	
൯൬൫		ഭരണിക്കാവു (പെരിനാട്)	
൯൬൬		ആനന്ദേശ്വരം	
൯൬൭		മണപ്പള്ളി	
൯൬൮		ചിറക്കൽ (ദേവാ)	
൯൬൯	മാവേലിക്കര	മാവേലിക്കര കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൯൭൦		കണ്ടിയൂർ	
൯൭൧		ചെട്ടികുളങ്ങര	
൯൭൨		കണ്ണമംഗലം	
൯൭൩		പള്ളിയറക്കാവ്	
൯൭൪		കാട്ടുവള്ളി	
൯൭൫		മഠം	
൯൭൬		ചെറുകോൽ	
൯൭൭		ചാല	
൯൭൮		കാർത്ത്യായനിപുരം	
൯൭൯		കൊയ്പള്ളികാരാണ്മ	
൯൮൦		പള്ളിപ്പുറം	
൯൮൧		നെടിയാനിക്കൽ	
൯൮൨		പന്തളംവലിയകോയിക്കൽ	
൯൮൩		കീർത്തിപുരം	
൯൮൪		ആവണഞ്ചേരി	
൯൮൫		കോറ്റാർകാവ്	
൯൮൬		തട്ടാരമ്പലം	
൯൮൭		കടവൂർ	
൯൮൮		മനറയി	
൯൮൯		കൊഴിഞ്ഞനല്ലൂർ	
൯൯൦		കണ്ണമ്പള്ളിൽ	
൯൯൧		നാരായണപുരം	
൯൯൨		ഉളിച്ചക്കാട്	
൯൯൩		ഇരട്ടക്കുളങ്ങര	
൯൯൪		ചെറുമണ്ണ്	
൯൯൫		മങ്ങാരം	
൯൯൬		വലിയവീട്	
൯൯൭		കണ്ണനാകുഴി	

SCHEDULE *(contd.)*

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൯൯൮	മാവേലിക്കര	പുതിയവീട്	
൯൯൯		ശക്തികുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൦൦		പാലമേൽശാസ്താവ്	
൧൦൦൧		മുട്ടിയൂർ	
൧൦൦൨		കരുനാംകാവ്	
൧൦൦൩	കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി	വെട്ടികുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൦൪		ഏവൂർ	
൧൦൦൫		ഞങ്ങ്യാർകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൦൬		പത്തിയൂർ	
൧൦൦൭		എരുവ	
൧൦൦൮		ഹരിപ്പാട	
൧൦൦൯		നഗരിയിൽ	
൧൦൧൦		വലിയകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൧൧		വാഴല്ലൂർകോയിക്കൽ	
൧൦൧൨		പനയന്നാർകാവ്	
൧൦൧൩		കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളികോയിക്കൽ	
൧൦൧൪		പതിരംകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൧൫		കരുവാററാകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൧൬		പാണ്ഡവർകാവ്	
൧൦൧൭		പേരമഠം	
൧൦൧൮		മണിമംഗലം	
൧൦൧൯		കരിമ്പാചിറകോയിക്കൽ	
൧൦൨൦		കൊററകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൨൧		നീണ്ടൂർ	
൧൦൨൨		പായിപ്പാട്ട്	
൧൦൨൩		വീയപുരം	
൧൦൨൪		വെള്ളംകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൨൫		കന്ന്യാട്ടുകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൨൬		ഉപ്പുക്കടം	
൧൦൨൭		പള്ളിയറക്കാവ്	
൧൦൨൮		കുററിക്കുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൨൯		തെക്കംകാവുകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൩൦		തിരുവാണിക്കാവ്	
൧൦൩൧		പനച്ചൂർ	
൧൦൩൨		മുണ്ടോലി	
൧൦൩൩		ഇടക്കണംപ്പള്ളി	
൧൦൩൪		കരുനാട്ട്	
൧൦൩൫		കട്ടവൻകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൩൬		കല്ലേലി	
൧൦൩൭		കണ്ണംകുളങ്ങര	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
	U.L.		
൧൦൩൮	കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി	കൊല്ലകൽ	
൧൦൩൯		ഇലങ്കത്തിൽ	
൧൦൪൦		മലമേൽകോട്ട്	
൧൦൪൧		കാഞ്ഞൂർ	
൧൦൪൨		കണിച്ചനല്ലൂർ	
൧൦൪൩		മുട്ടം	
൧൦൪൪		നംപൂട്ടിൽ	
൧൦൪൫		പുല്ലൻപട	
൧൦൪൬		കോട്ടന്താറ്	
൧൦൪൭		വഴുതാനം	
൧൦൪൮		കാട്ടവള്ളി	
൧൦൪൯		മണിമംഗലത്തുകാവ്	
൧൦൫൦		കൊച്ചുരയം കുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൫൧		ആലുംമൂട്	
൧൦൫൨		മാങ്ങാംകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൫൩		വാത്തികുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൫൪		പടനിലം	
൧൦൫൫		കലയം കുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൫൬		കൊച്ചുകന്യാട്ടുകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൫൭		ആനാരി	
൧൦൫൮		പുളിവേലി	
൧൦൫൯	തിരുവല്ല	കൈപ്പുഴ	
൧൦൬൦		ആറന്മുള	
൧൦൬൧		ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ	
൧൦൬൨		പുന്നംതോട്ടം (ഭഗവതി)	
൧൦൬൩		തിരുവൻവണ്ടൂർ	
൧൦൬൪		ബുധനൂർ	
൧൦൬൫		പിള്ളർകോട്ട്	
൧൦൬൬		തളത്തിൽ	
൧൦൬൭		ഇലവന്തിട്ട	
൧൦൬൮		കടകൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൦൬൯		കടകൽദേവൻ	
൧൦൭൦		ഗന്ധർവമുറ്റത്തുകാവ്	
൧൦൭൧		കൈപ്പുഴദേവൻ	
൧൦൭൨		കഞ്ഞിരവേലികണ്ടൻശാസ്താ	
൧൦൭൩		വഞ്ചിത്ര അരത്തകണ്ടൻ	
൧൦൭൪		കാരമുളകാവുമൂത്തിട്ടഗണപതി	
൧൦൭൫		കാരമുളക്കാവു ഭഗവതി	
൧൦൭൬		കണ്ണക്കാട്ടുമഠം	
൧൦൭൭		മഴുക്കീറിൽ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൦൭൮	തിരുവല്ല	മഴക്കീററിൽകുന്നംപ്രം	
൧൦൭൯		എണ്ണക്കാട്ട്	
൧൦൮൦		കൃഷ്ണൻകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൮൧		സോമേശ്വരം	
൧൦൮൨		ചെറുവള്ളൂർ	
൧൦൮൩		കളരിക്കൽതിരുവൻ	
൧൦൮൪		കുരച്ചി	
൧൦൮൫		തിരുവല്ലാ	
൧൦൮൬		കവിയൂർ	
൧൦൮൭		അയിരൂർപുതിയകാവ്	
൧൦൮൮		തേവാരിക്കൽ	
൧൦൮൯		വിഷുവർശ്ശേരികര	
൧൦൯൦		മാന്നാർകൊയിക്കൽസർപ്പക്കാവ്	
൧൦൯൧		പള്ളിയറത്തളം ഭഗവതി	
൧൦൯൨		അനന്തേശ്വരം	
൧൦൯൩		ഉത്രമേൽ	
൧൦൯൪		കേശവപുരം	
൧൦൯൫		കരുനാട്ടുകാവ്	
൧൦൯൬		കുറിച്ചിയിൽകുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൯൭		പെരിങ്ങോറം	
൧൦൯൮		പ്ലാപ്പള്ളികുളങ്ങര	
൧൦൯൯		കാരയ്ക്കൽകൂട്ടുമ്മേൽ	
൧൧൦൦		പടപ്പാട്ട്	
൧൧൦൧		കുന്നന്താനം	
൧൧൦൨		പുതിയമഠം	
൧൧൦൩		മരുതുകാവ്	
൧൧൦൪		മിത്രക്കരി	
൧൧൦൫		ശ്രീധരമംഗലം	
൧൧൦൬		നിരണത്തുചാല	
൧൧൦൭		അയ്യങ്കോവിൽ	
൧൧൦൮		മണപ്പുറം	
൧൧൦൯		മണിപ്പുഴ	
൧൧൧൦		പള്ളിയറക്കാവു	
൧൧൧൧		തിരുവാറമംഗലം	
൧൧൧൨		കുറമ്പേശ്വരം	
൧൧൧൩		ശ്രീമൽദ്വാര	
൧൧൧൪		ശ്രീപുഷ്കരം	
൧൧൧൫		തിരുവാമ്പാടി	
൧൧൧൬		അന്തിമഹാളൻ	
൧൧൧൭		മേൽപ്രാക്കൂട്ടുമ്മേൽ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൧൧൮	തിരുവല്ലാ	വെമ്പാലതൃക്കയിൽ	
൧൧൧൯		പാല്യക്കര സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യൻ	
൧൧൨൦		ചേരനല്ലൂർ ശിവൻ	
൧൧൨൧		അയ്യൻകുളങ്ങര	
൧൧൨൨		തൃക്കണ്ണപുരം കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൧൨൩		ചുമത്ര	
൧൧൨൪		കുന്നേക്കാട്ട്	
൧൧൨൫		തൃക്കക്കടി	
൧൧൨൬		പള്ളമലപുലപ്പൂക്കാവു	
൧൧൨൭		അയിരൂർ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യൻ	
൧൧൨൮		നാറാണത്തു	
൧൧൨൯		നെല്ലിക്കൽക്കാവ്	
൧൧൩൦		തൃക്കണ്ണപുരം ശാസ്താ	
൧൧൩൧		തൃക്കണ്ണപുരം വിഷ്ണു	
൧൧൩൨		പന്നിപ്രയാറ്	
൧൧൩൩		കുറങ്ങഴ ശാസ്താ	
൧൧൩൪		പാറമേൽ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യൻ	
൧൧൩൫		പാറമേൽ ദേവൻ	
൧൧൩൬		പൂഴിക്കുന്നു ഭഗവതി	
൧൧൩൭		മാരാമൺ ഇടച്ചിറമല	
൧൧൩൮	പത്തനംതിട്ട	ഓമല്ലൂർ	
൧൧൩൯		ശബരിമല	
൧൧൪൦		കൊടുന്തറ	
൧൧൪൧		പത്തനംതിട്ട ശാസ്താംകോവിൽ	
൧൧൪൨		വെട്ടൂർ	
൧൧൪൩		മുരിങ്ങമംഗലം (കോന്നി)	
൧൧൪൪		ഇളംഗപട്ടം (ടി)	
൧൧൪൫		പെരുനാട്	
൧൧൪൬		രാമപുരം	
൧൧൪൭		[illegible]	
൧൧൪൮		പറക്കളം	
൧൧൪൯		ഓടമൺ ഋഷികേശൻ	
൧൧൫൦		തോട്ടമൺ ഋഷികേശൻ	
൧൧൫൧		മേക്കൊഴൂർ ഋഷികേശൻ	
൧൧൫൨		കുമരംപേരൂർ [illegible]	
൧൧൫൩		റാന്നിശാസ്താവ്	
൧൧൫൪		നാരങ്ങാനം ഋഷികേശൻ	
൧൧൫൫		കടമ്പനാട്ടു ഋഷികേശൻ	
൧൧൫൬		കുടമുക്ക	
൧൧൫൭		ഉഴുവത്തു ഭഗവതി	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൧൫൮	പത്തനംതിട്ട	ചക്കോളത്തു ഭഗവതി	
൧൧൫൯	ചങ്ങനാശേരി	വാഴപ്പള്ളി	
൧൧൬൦		മണികണ്ഠപുരം	
൧൧൬൧		മഞ്ചാടിക്കര ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൧൬൨		ചിറവംമുട്ടം	
൧൧൬൩		തോട്ടയ്ക്കാട്ട്	
൧൧൬൪		വാകത്താനത്തു ശാസ്താ	
൧൧൬൫		കൊടുങ്ങൂർ	
൧൧൬൬		കുന്നംകരി ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൧൬൭		മണലാടി ടി	
൧൧൬൮		വേഴപ്രകൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൧൬൯		മുട്ടാറു കൂട്ടമ്മേൽ	
൧൧൭൦		കീഴ്തൃക്കോവിൽ	
൧൧൭൧		മോക്കുഴണ്ടര	
൧൧൭൨		ചങ്ങനാശേരിക്കാവ്	
൧൧൭൩		ടി ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൧൭൪		പനയ്ക്കൽകാവു	
൧൧൭൫		തെങ്ങണാൽ	
൧൧൭൬		റാപ്പുഴശാസ്താ	
൧൧൭൭		അയർക്കാട്ടുവേലി	
൧൧൭൮		മുഖ്യപ്പത്തുകാവ്	
൧൧൭൯		മാമ്പിലശാസ്താവ്	
൧൧൮൦		തെക്കേക്കര ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൧൮൧		തെററാലിക്കര ടി	
൧൧൮൨	അമ്പലപ്പുഴ	അമ്പലപ്പുഴ	
൧൧൮൩		ചങ്ങംകരി	
൧൧൮൪		പള്ളിയറക്കാവ്	
൧൧൮൫		മങ്കൊമ്പ്	
൧൧൮൬		കള്ളർകോട്ട്	
൧൧൮൭		കല്ലമ്പള്ളി	
൧൧൮൮		വേലിക്കാട്ട്	
൧൧൮൯		കൂട്ടമ്മേൽ	
൧൧൯൦		ചക്കംകരി	
൧൧൯൧		ഊരുക്കരി	
൧൧൯൨		മേക്കാട്ട്	
൧൧൯൩		കൊട്ടപ്പുന്നക്കാവ്	
൧൧൯൪		കാമപുരം	
൧൧൯൫		അയ്യൻകോയിൽ	
൧൧൯൬		പനയന്നാർകാവ്	
൧൧൯൭		വണ്ടാനം	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൧൯൮	അമ്പലപ്പുഴ	ഈരട്ടക്കുളങ്ങര	
൧൧൯൯		പുതുക്കുളങ്ങര	
൧൨൦൦		നീക്കന്നം	
൧൨൦൧		ആനന്ദേശ്വരം	
൧൨൦൨		മുല്ലയ്ക്കൽ	
൧൨൦൩		കൊട്ടാരക്കോട്ടയിൽ ശാസ്താവ്	
൧൨൦൪		നെടുമുടിമഠം	
൧൨൦൫		ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൨൦൬		കന്നമേൽ	
൧൨൦൭		മാടത്തുങ്കൽ	
൧൨൦൮		ചമ്പക്കുളത്തുമഠം	
൧൨൦൯		കലവൂർ	
൧൨൧൦		തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി	
൧൨൧൧		നവരാക്കൽ	
൧൨൧൨		തൈവടിമഠത്തിൽ ഗണപതി	
൧൨൧൩		കോഴിമുക്കമഠത്തിൽ സർപ്പങ്ങൾ	
൧൨൧൪		പുക്കാട്ടുമഠം	
൧൨൧൫		ചെക്കിടിക്കാട്ടു മഠം	
൧൨൧൬		കൈനകരിമഠം	
൧൨൧൭		പനവേലി നെൽപുരയിൽ സർപ്പങ്ങളും ഗന്ധർവനും	
൧൨൧൮		തൈവടിമഠത്തിൽ സർപ്പങ്ങൾ	
൧൨൧൯		വലിയകലവൂർ	
൧൨൨൦	ചേർത്തല	ചേർത്തല	
൧൨൨൧		കേരളാദിച്ചപുരം	
൧൨൨൨		ഇച്ചാറാകുളം	
൧൨൨൩		[illegible]ത്തൂർ	
൧൨൨൪		പട്ടണക്കാട്ട്	
൧൨൨൫		പല്ലാരിമംഗലം	
൧൨൨൬		ചെങ്ങണ്ട	
൧൨൨൭		കടമ്പനാട്ട്	
൧൨൨൮		[illegible]ളം[illegible]റി	
൧൨൨൯		മധുരക്കുളം	
൧൨൩൦		[illegible]മരം[illegible]ാട്ടുഗണപതി	
൧൨൩൧		പഴയകത്ത് ഭഗവതി	
൧൨൩൨	വൈക്കം	വൈക്കം ഉദയനാപുരം	
൧൨൩൩		ഏളംകാവ്	
൧൨൩൪		തിരുമണി വെങ്കിടപുരം	
൧൨൩൫		ഉദിയംപേരൂർ	
൧൨൩൬		തിരുമൂഴിക്കുളം	
൧൨൩൭		ഇപ്പുക്കടം	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൨൩൮	വൈക്കം	ഏനാദിമംഗലം	
൧൨൩൯		പൂത്തോട്ടം	
൧൨൪൦		കൂട്ടമ്മേൽ	
൧൨൪൧		കീഴൂർ	
൧൨൪൨		തോട്ടകം	
൧൨൪൩		കുന്നപ്പള്ളിഭഗവതി	
൧൨൪൪		മാഞ്ഞൂർകുളംകാവ്	
൧൨൪൫		തെക്കുംദേവൻ	
൧൨൪൬		[illegible]ന്നുകാവ്	
൧൨൪൭		തെക്കുംകോവിൽ	
൧൨൪൮		പള്ളിയാക്കാവ്	
൧൨൪൯		തൈക്കര	
൧൨൫൦		വടക്കുന്നപ്പുഴ	
൧൨൫൧		മാടപ്പള്ളി	
൧൨൫൨		ഗോശാലകൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൨൫൩		പൂഴിക്ക	
൧൨൫൪		തളിയിൽ	
൧൨൫൫		ഞീഴൂർ	
൧൨൫൬		മാന്നാർ	
൧൨൫൭		മങ്ങാട്ടുകാവ്	
൧൨൫൮		ശ്രീകണ്ഠേശ്വരം	
൧൨൫൯		[illegible]	
൧൨൬൦		ഗോവിന്ദപുരം	
൧൨൬൧		മാന്നാർശാസ്താ	
൧൨൬൨		[illegible]ദേവത	
൧൨൬൩		[illegible]മാക്കാടിശിവൻ	
൧൨൬൪		തത്തപ്പള്ളി	
൧൨൬൫	കോട്ടയം	ഏറ്റുമാനൂർ	
൧൨൬൬		വാസുദേവപുരം	
൧൨൬൭		ഇരവീശ്വരം	
൧൨൬൮		പടിഞ്ഞാറ്റുംകാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൨൬൯		മരത്തിൽ കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൨൭൦		വേട്ടയ്ക്കൊരുമകൻശാസ്താവ്	
൧൨൭൧		അയ്യപ്പൻകാവ്	
൧൨൭൨		കരിംകുന്നങ്ങര	
൧൨൭൩		മന്നാനം കൊട്ടാരം	
൧൨൭൪		കടമാലൂർ സർപ്പക്കാവ്	
൧൨൭൫		മുട്ടത്തുകാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൨൭൬		ശ്രീരക്കാവ്	
൧൨൭൭		മുരിങ്ങൂശാസ്താവ്	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൨൭൮	കോട്ടയം	കരിപ്പൂത്തുകൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൨൭൯		കുന്നത്തുമഹാദേവൻ	
൧൨൮൦		മേക്കാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൨൮൧		മുടിയൂർകര ശാസ്താവ്	
൧൨൮൨		മൂലക്കാട്ട ശാസ്താവ്	
൧൨൮൩		കിഴ്ത്തുക്കയിൽ കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൨൮൪		അന്തിമഹാകാലൻ	
൧൨൮൫		മണവാളത്തു ഗണപതി	
൧൨൮൬		ആലുംമൂട്ടിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൨൮൭		ക്ഷേത്രപാലൻ	
൧൨൮൮		തിരുവാർപ്പ്	
൧൨൮൯		തിരുനക്കര	
൧൨൯൦		വടവാതൂർ	
൧൨൯൧		തളിയിൽ	
൧൨൯൨		കിളിരൂർ കുന്നമ്മേൽ	
൧൨൯൩		പാക്കിൽ	
൧൨൯൪		മറിയപ്പള്ളിൽ	
൧൨൯൫		പള്ളത്തു ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൨൯൬		പാറപ്പാടം	
൧൨൯൭		കേരളപുരത്തു അയ്യപ്പൻപൂജ	
൧൨൯൮		അയ്മനം	
൧൨൯൯		പരിപ്പിൽ	
൧൩൦൦		പാണ്ഡവം	
൧൩൦൧		ഒളശ [illegible]	
൧൩൦൨		ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൦൩		തറമേലിടം	
൧൩൦൪		കുമരകം	
൧൩൦൫		പുതിയകാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൩൦൬		താഴത്തിടത്തിൽ ശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൦൭		ഇളമ്പള്ളി	
൧൩൦൮		കച്ചങ്ങളം	
൧൩൦൯		ചെറുകരക്കാവ്	
൧൩൧൦		പുതിയതുക്കാവിൽ ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൧൧		മാവിലംങ്ങകാവ്	
൧൩൧൨		മറിയപ്പള്ളികാവ്	
൧൩൧൩		മഠത്തിൽകാവ്	
൧൩൧൪		യോഗീശ്വരം	
൧൩൧൫		പൊൻമഠം	
൧൩൧൬		പുന്നത്തുറ തിരുവാമ്പാടി	
൧൩൧൭		കൊങ്ങാണ്ടൂർ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൩൧൮	കോട്ടയം	വള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൧൯		തേവർകുന്നിൽ ശിവൻ	
൧൩൨൦		പൂവകുളങ്ങര	
൧൩൨൧		തുരുത്തിക്കാട്ട് ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൨൨		കുന്നംപുറത്തു ശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൨൩		മഠത്തിൽ കാവുഭഗവതി	
൧൩൨൪		പൂത്തുറക്കാവ്	
൧൩൨൫		കുമരകംകോയിക്കൽ	
൧൩൨൬		പുലിയന്നൂർകാട്ട്	
൧൩൨൭		കീഴ്കടമ്പ്	
൧൩൨൮		അയ്മ്പെട്ടൂർ ശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൨൯		ചെറിയതൃക്കയിൽ മഹാദേവർ	
൧൩൩൦		കൊച്ചുമ്പലത്തിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൩൩൧		എള്ളുമ്പ്രകോട്ടമഠത്തിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൩൩൨		ശാസ്താംകടവിൽ ശാസ്താ	
൧൩൩൩	മീനച്ചൽ	തിരുവിടനാട്ട്	
൧൩൩൪		പിഷാരുകോവിൽ (രാമപുരം)	
൧൩൩൫		ശക്തീശ്വരം	
൧൩൩൬		ഉരാലം	
൧൩൩൭		അമ്പലപ്പുറത്തുകാവ്	
൧൩൩൮		കുടമാറകാവു	
൧൩൩൯		പിഷാരുകോവിൽ (പുലിയന്നൂർ)	
൧൩൪൦		പാട്ടുപുരയ്ക്കൽ	
൧൩൪൧		നെയ്യൂക്കാവ്	
൧൩൪൨		പുത്തൻകാവ്	
൧൩൪൩		എഴാച്ചേരികൊട്ടാരം	
൧൩൪൪		പയപ്പാറ	
൧൩൪൫		വെള്ളാപ്പാട്ട	
൧൩൪൬		പുതിയകാവ്	
൧൩൪൭		കീഴ്തടിയൂർ	
൧൩൪൮		വഴനക്കാവ്	
൧൩൪൯		കടപ്പാട്ടുകൊട്ടാരം	
൧൩൫൦		കാളികാവു (കാളികോവിൽ)	
൧൩൫൧		ശാസ്താംകോട്ട	
൧൩൫൨		പിറക്കാട്ടുകാവ്	
൧൩൫൩		ചെറുവള്ളിക്കാവു (ഇലക്കാട്ട്)	
൧൩൫൪		ചേറാടിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൫൫		വെള്ളാക്കാവ്	
൧൩൫൬		വട്ടക്കാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൩൫൭	മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ	തൃക്കാരിയൂർ	

SCHEDULE (*contd.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൩൫൮	മൂവാററുപുഴ	ഏലൂക്കന്നം	
൧൩൫൯		അറയ്ക്കാട്ട്	
൧൩൬൦		രാമമംഗലം	
൧൩൬൧		പിൻമററം	
൧൩൬൨		അരംകുളത്തുശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൬൩		തെററിക്കാട്ടുകൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി	
൧൩൬൪		ഓത്തുപ്പള്ളി	
൧൩൬൫		ഏണിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൬൬		ശിവകുന്നം	
൧൩൬൭		കപ്പിള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൬൮		ഞെള്ളക്കാവ്	
൧൩൬൯		പുത്തൻകാവ്	
൧൩൭൦		പൂണൻകാവ്	
൧൩൭൧		പെരുമ്പല്ലൂർതൃക്ക	
൧൩൭൨		മാറാടിതൃക്ക	
൧൩൭൩		പള്ളിക്കപ്പറമ്പ്	
൧൩൭൪		നെല്ലിയാട്ടുകാവ്	
൧൩൭൫		ശാന്ത്യാട്ടുകാവ്	
൧൩൭൬		കരിമ്പനക്കൽ	
൧൩൭൭		വല്യകുളങ്ങര	
൧൩൭൮		തിരുമാറാംകുന്ന്	
൧൩൭൯	തൊടുപുഴ	അറക്കുളത്തുകാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൩൮൦		മങ്കൊമ്പുകാവിൽ ഭഗവതി	
൧൩൮൧		പയനിക്കാവ്	
൧൩൮൨		മാളികപ്പുറത്തുഭഗവതി	
൧൩൮൩		തലപ്പാറമല	
൧൩൮൪		ഏഴുമുട്ടം മഹാദേവർ	
൧൩൮൫		ഏഴുമുട്ടംശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൮൬		കോട്ടയ്ക്കകംസർപ്പക്കാവ്	
൧൩൮൭		ഞാഴക്കാവിൽ	
൧൩൮൮		തൊടുപുഴഗണപതി	
൧൩൮൯		അമ്പക്കടവിശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൯൦		കിഴക്കേക്കാവ്	
൧൩൯൧		കൊല്ലപ്പുഴകാവ്	
൧൩൯൨		നേര്യമംഗലംശാസ്താവ്	
൧൩൯൩		നേര്യമംഗലം ശത്തുകാട്ട്	
൧൩൯൪	കുന്നത്തുനാട്	തിരുവല്ലാ	
൧൩൯൫		കിഴക്കമ്പലത്തുഭഗവതി	
൧൩൯൬		തൃക്കാക്കര	
൧൩൯൭		കോതകുളങ്ങര	

SCHEDULE (contd.)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക്	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്.
൧൩൯൮	കുന്നത്തുനാട്	നീലീശ്വരത്തു മധുപിന്മേൽ ശിവൻ	
൧൩൯൯		നീലീശ്വരത്തു ഭഗവതി	
൧൪൦൦		ഇളമ്പറ്റി ഭഗവതി	
൧൪൦൧		പുത്തൂർ പള്ളി	
൧൪൦൨		കീർകുഴി	
൧൪൦൩		ഏക്കരലി	
൧൪൦൪		ചെറുകുന്നത്തു ശാസ്താ	
൧൪൦൫		പിറക്കാട്ടു	
൧൪൦൬		തേക്കമല	
൧൪൦൭		ആൽപാറ ഭഗവതി	
൧൪൦൮		പട്ടൂർ മഹാദേവർ	
൧൪൦൯		കൂട്ടപ്പുരം	
൧൪൧൦		കട്ടനല്ലൂർ ഭഗവതി	
൧൪൧൧		ചെറുതുക	
൧൪൧൨		കാത്രൂർ	
൧൪൧൩		ശ്രീകണ്ഠേശ്വരം	
൧൪൧൪		പെരുമ്പള്ളി	
൧൪൧൫		വെൺപില്ലിയം	
൧൪൧൬		ചിററീശ്വരം	
൧൪൧൭		പാട്ടപ്പുറക്കാവ്	
൧൪൧൮		ചാലപ്രം	
൧൪൧൯		ഓഞ്ഞാടം	
൧൪൨൦		കുഴിക്കമ്പലത്തു സർപ്പക്കാവ്	
൧൪൨൧	പറവൂർ	തിരുവാലൂർ	
൧൪൨൨		തിരുമൂഴിക്കുളം	
൧൪൨൩		മന്നം	
൧൪൨൪		കണ്ണൻകുളങ്ങര	
൧൪൨൫		പെരുവാരം	
൧൪൨൬		ഇരവിപുരം	
൧൪൨൭		രാമപുരം	
൧൪൨൮		ചേററാതിക്കൽ	
൧൪൨൯		മൂക്കാംബി	
൧൪൩൦		നീലീശ്വരം	
൧൪൩൧		തത്തപ്പിള്ളി	
൧൪൩൨		പകർപ്പിള്ളി	
൧൪൩൩		നാരായണത്തു	
൧൪൩൪		മാർക്കണ്ഡേശ്വരം	
൧൪൩൫		വാളൂരക്കാവ്	
൧൪൩൬		കൊല്ലമ്പറമ്പ്	
൧൪൩൭		ചെ[illegible]ൻകാവ്	

SCHEDULE (*concld.*)

ക്രമനമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക	ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ പേര്	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൪൩൮	പറവൂർ	ചെറുവള്ളി കുളങ്ങര	
൧൪൩൯		തോന്നിയകാവ്	
൧൪൪൦		പുളിയാംതോട്ടം	
൧൪൪൧		കുടിയാകുളങ്ങര	
൧൪൪൨		രാമൻകുളങ്ങര	
൧൪൪൩		അയ്യൻകോയിക്കൽ	
൧൪൪൪		ഏഴയക്കാശാസ്താ	
൧൪൪൫		പള്ളിയാക്കൽശാസ്താ	
൧൪൪൬		കോന്നൻകുളങ്ങര	
൧൪൪൭		കൊമ്പത്തുകാവ്	
൧൪൪൮		പാറയിൽ തൃക്കോവിൽ	
൧൪൪൯		തൃക്കപറമ്പ്	
൧൪൫൦		നന്തികുളങ്ങര	
൧൪൫൧		വെട്ടുകുന്നത്തുകാവ്	
൧൪൫൨		പുതിയകാവ്	
൧൪൫൩		അഞ്ചിപ്പുള്ളിക്കാവ്	
൧൪൫൪		വാവക്കാട്	
൧൪൫൫		അമ്മാനത്തുകാവിൽ	
൧൪൫൬		കീഴ്തൃക്ക	
൧൪൫൭		കിഴനിക്കാവ്	
൧൪൫൮	ദേവികുളം	ശാന്തമ്പാറ	
൧൪൫൯		കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി ഭഗവതിശാസ്താ	
൧൪൬൦		ചെനപ്പാടി അയ്യൻകോവിൽ	

REGULATION II OF 1098.*

Destruction of Records Regulation.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE, UNDER DATE THE 15TH JUNE 1923/1ST MITHUNAM 1098.

A REGULATION TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW PROVIDING FOR THE DESTRUCTION OR OTHER DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OR CUSTODY OF COURTS AND REVENUE AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law providing for the destruction or other disposal of certain documents in the possession or custody of Courts and Revenue and other Public Officers: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Destruction of Records Regulation, 1098.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

Power to certain authorities to make Rules for disposal of documents.

2 (1) The authorities hereinafter specified may, from time to time, make Rules for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such documents as are, in the opinion of the authority making the Rules, not of sufficent public value to justify their preservation.

(2) The authorities shall be—

(*a*) in the case of the documents in the possession or custody of the High Court or of the Courts of the civil or criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto—the High Court;

(*b*) in the case of documents in the possession or custody of Revenue Courts and officers—the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner; and

(*c*) in the case of documents in the possession or custody of any other Public Officer—Our Government or any officer specially authorised in that behalf by Our Government.

(3) Rules made under this Section by the High Court or by the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner or by an officer specially authorised in that behalf by Our Government shall be subject to the previous approval of Our Government.

Validation of rules for disposal of documents.

3. All Rules and orders now in force directing or authorising the destruction or other disposal of documents in the possession or custody of any Public Officer or in the possession or custody of the High Court or of the Courts subordinate thereto, shall be deemed to be Rules made under this Regulation.

*Published in the Gazette dated 19th June 1923.

4. No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers, in accordance with any such Rules as aforesaid.

No suit or other proceeding to lie against person destroying.

5. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to authorise the destruction of any documents which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force is to be kept and maintained.

Saving of certain documents.

6. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal.

SCHEDULE.

Repeal of Enactments.

(See Section 6.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number.	Short title.	
1057	III	A Regulation to authorise the destruction of useless records.	The whole.
1087	II	The Travancore Registration Regulation, 1087.	The words "and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documnets as need no longer be kept" in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 64.

RULES.

(*Dis. No. 495/35 dated 14-2-35*)

(Issued by the Land Revenue & Income Tax Commissioner.)

Rules, as approved by Government, passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1098, to regulate the destruction of records in the office of the Land Revenue Commissioner, in the offices of the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam and the Assistant Peishkars and in the taluk and village offices of the Land Revenue Department.

1. In the appendices below, such of the records as are marked "permanent", should be preserved permanently. The other records are liable to be destroyed at the expiry of the periods noted against them.

2. A record need not necessarily be destroyed at the expiry of the period specified. If, in the course of sorting out the records for destruction, any record is, on scrutiny deemed to require longer preservation, the fact shall be reported to the Land Revenue Commissioner, who may direct the retention of the particular record for such longer period as he may deem fit. The duration of such extended period shall then be noted in the file concerned with the initials of the Manager in the case of the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office, of the head ministerial officers in the case of the other subordinate offices and of the Proverthicars in the case of village offices.

3. The destruction of records shall be carried out in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office in the presence of either the Commissioner or of any officer authorised by him in that behalf and in all other subordinate offices by the heads of those offices. In the case of village offices, however, the destruction of records shall be carried out in the presence of the Tahsildar concerned.

4. The records shall be burnt and not sold or otherwise disposed of.

Exception. Gazette files shall, however, be disposed of by public auction.

5. The lists of records to be destroyed shall be prepared from time to time and kept in the office of the Commissioner in the case of records relating to his own office.

6. The Assistant Peishkars and Tahsildars shall forward once every quarter lists of the old and useless records destroyed under these Rules in their offices and in the offices subordinate to them

to the Division Peishkar concerned and to the Commissioner, Devicolam, who shall scrutinise and review them along with the lists prepared of the records similarly destroyed in their own offices and forward copies of such reviews to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, no papers of special importance, such as those relating to boundary disputes, the acquisition of Anjenad, the lease of the Periyar tract, the grant of lands in the Kannan Devan Hills Concession, the purchase of the Palliport Farm, etc., should be destroyed without the special sanction of Government.

8. These Rules supersede the Rules issued as per Government Notification No. L. R. 9489/dated 28-10-1911 issued under Section 1 of Regulation III of 1057 and also the Rules previously issued by the Land Revenue Commissioner, with the approval of Government, under Section 2 of Regulation II of 1098 as per his R. Dis. No. 2980/32/Rev., dated 14-10-1932.

APPENDIX I.

Records of the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office.

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of Preservation. Years.
1	Acts, Bills, Regulations &c. ...	Permanent.
2	Assessment—Important papers ...	do.
3	Backward and depressed classes—Important papers ...	do.
4	Boards, Committees, Conferences etc.—Important papers *re* formation, constitution, powers etc. ...	do.
5	Boundary—Important papers *re* disputes with neighbouring Governments and Jenmies ...	do.
6	Budget—State, printed copy ...	do.
7	Burial and cremation grounds—Important papers ...	do.
8	Census—Important papers ...	do.
9	Circulars, Rules, Standing orders, etc. ...	do.
10	Correspondence—Form of— ...	do.
11	Designations and changes thereof ..	do.
12	Family pension—Important papers ...	do.
13	Fires, floods and famine—Relief measures and general orders ...	do.
14	Irrigation-Cess and contribution—Important papers ...	do.
15	Do. Tanks—Important papers ..	do.
16	Jenmibhogam - Investigation of claims ...	do.
17	Jurisdiction—Fixing and alteration of ...	do.
18	Kandukrishi lands—Important papers ...	do.
19	Karathilchilavu—Fresh claims—allowance of ...	do.
20	Lands—Assignments for service ...	do.
21	Do. Leases without time limit ..	do.
22	Do. Survey records—Important papers ..	do.
23	Do. Title deeds ...	do.
24	Do. Transfer to Porambokes ...	do.
25	Do. Legal opinion on important subjects and Government orders thereon ...	do.
26	Memorials—Important ..	do.

APPENDIX I—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
27	Municipality—Cart stands, cattle pounds, slaughter houses, Markets etc., opening of ...	Permanent.
28	Do. - Transfer of lands or buildings to ...	do.
29	Policy—Enunciation of, ...	do.
30	Powers—Important papers such as delegation, enhancement, withdrawal, etc. of—...	do.
31	Public Service—Standing orders *re* recruitment, general conduct, loan of Government servants etc. ...	do.
32	Registers—Stock Register of books, maps etc. ...	do.
33	Reorganisation and Revision of establishments ...	do.
34	Satroms, Traveller's Bungalows and Campsheds—Important papers *re* ...	do.
35	Sreepadam—Important papers— ...	do.
36	Sri Mulam Assembly & Sri Chitra State Council—Important representations which result in the enunciation of a Policy, or issue of a Circular or Rule and all important papers *re* formation, constitution, powers etc. ...	do.
37	Thiruppuvaram-Investigation into claims ...	do.
38	Settlement mistake—Rectification of, ...	Till after the next Settlement.
39	Received letters—Register of ...	50 Years.
40	Acquittance Roll ..	35 „
41	Attendance Register ...	35 „
42	Defalcation & misappropriation of Government property & money ...	35 „
43	Exemptions—From T. S. R., Account Code and other Rules ...	35 „
44	Escheat—Important papers ...	30 „
45	Registers—Stock of furniture, tools and plant ..	25 „
46	Census—Routine papers	20 „
47	Allowances—Compassionate, Conveyance, Duty, Personal } For the first time ...	15 „

APPENDIX I—(contd.)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
48	Appeals—Departmental ...	15
49	Family pension—Routine papers ...	15
50	Irrigation—Tanks—Routine papers ...	15
51	Lands—Acquisition, Assignment or registry...	15
52	Do. Conversions ...	15
53	Do. Demarcation and survey ...	15
54	Do. Revenue cases ...	15
55	Do. Reclamations ...	15
56	Do. Transfer of Thanathuchitta— ...	15
57	Survey—Maps, plans etc. of private holdings ...	15
58	Appeals—Under other Regulations (Departmental appeals excepted). ...	12
59	Memorials—(not important) ...	12
60	Permanent advance or imprest ...	12
61	Registers—Appeals or revisions ...	12
62	Personal Registers ...	12
63	Guests—Routine papers ...	8
64	Burial and cremation grounds—Other than important papers ...	7
65	Epidemics—Important papers *re* out-break of Cholera, Plague, Smallpox etc. ...	7
66	Jamabandi and reviews thereon ...	7
67	Markets (Public and Private) Notifications for opening etc., as also other miscellaneous correspondence ...	7
68	Registers—Stock and distribution register of Stationery articles ...	7
69	Remissions and Write offs ...	7
70	Inspection notes—Land Revenue Commissioner ...	6
71	Appointments and Promotions ...	Till 5 years beyond the age for superannuation.
72	Administration Reports and Reviews (Departmental) ...	5
73	Advertisements—Publications in Newspapers ...	5
74	Allowances other than those mentioned in item No. 47 ...	5

APPENDIX I—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
75	Bars, Bunds, Chiras, Dams etc ,—Periodical opening etc., of— ...	5
76	Belts and Badges—Purchase etc., of ...	5
77	Bills, vouchers, receipts etc.	5
78	Boundary—Routine papers *re* clearance, maintenance, inspection etc. ...	5
79	Buildings—Renting of, ...	5
80	Transfer of buildings and sites to other Departments. ...	5
81	Deputation, transfer and posting-of officers ...	5
82	Edavagas—Compensation—periodical payments ...	5
83	Examinations—Departmental Tests ...	5
84	Irrigation—Enquiries under the Regulation ...	5
85	Jenmibhogam—Payments ...	5
86	Karathilchilavu—Claims other than fresh ones and payments ..	5
87	Law charges—Engagement of Vakils, payment of fees etc. ...	5
88	Leave ...	5
89	Maps—Purchase of ...	5
90	Municipality—Routine correspondence ...	5
91	Do. Contributions (special) from Municipal funds. ...	5
92	Punishments—(those involving moral turpitude or personal incapacity excepted) ...	5
93	Receipts—Collection, credit etc. ...	5
94	Refunds—of revenue ...	5
95	Registers—Account registers, such as contingent registers, travelling allowance bill registers etc. ...	5
96	Despatch number book ...	5
97	Sri Mulam Assembly and Sri Chitra State Council—Representations and routine papers *re* nomination, election etc. ...	5
98	Thiruppuvaram—Payment of ...	5
99	Warm clothing—Purchase of ..	5

APPENDIX I—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
100	Advances and loans ...	Till 3 years after repayment.
101	Agreement, contract, security bonds, etc. ..	Till 3 years after settlement.
102	Lands—Leases—temporary ...	3 years after the expiry of the period.
103	Liabilities ...	3 years after recovery.
104	Licenses, permits, etc. ...	Till 3 years after the period of expiry.
105	Pension and retirement papers ...	3 years after settlement of pension.
106	Service book ...	3 years after death or retirement.
107	Suit notice ...	Three years after disposal.
108	Allowances,—Correspondence, *re* repayment of any instalment ...	3
109	Applications—Rejected ...	3
110	Assessment—Routine papers ...	3
111	Auction sales—Unserviceable articles, animals, buildings, etc. ...	3
112	Backward and Depressed classes—Routine papers ...	3
113	Books—Purchase, Supply etc. ...	3
114	Budget—Departmental office copies ...	3
115	Buildings—Reservation, permission to occupy etc. ...	3
116	Circuit Diaries ...	3
117	Complaint against Departmental Officers or administrative measures ...	3
118	Contingent Expenses ...	3
119	Correspondence—Routine and miscellaneous nature ...	3

APPENDIX I-(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
120	Epidemics—Routine papers ...	3
121	Escheat—Routine papers	3
122	Fairs and festivals—Arrangements in connection with Police, Sanitary, Medical etc. ...	3
123	Do.—Renting of shop sites in connection with— ..	3
124	Gratuity—Papers *re*— ...	3
125	Grazing grounds and pastures—Routine papers ...	3
126	Halts for more than ten days ...	3
127	Increments—Grant of ...	3
128	Inspection notes—Division Peishkars etc. ...	3
129	Interpellations and answers—All correspondence— ...	3
130	Investigation of arrear claims ...	3
131	Irrigation—Routine papers ...	3
132	Journeys of Government Servants ..	3
133	Kandukrishy lands—Routine papers ...	3
134	Lands—Routine papers ...	3
135	Municipality—Routine correspondence of a miscellaneous nature ...	3
136	Nirak statements ...	3
137	Notifications—Publication of ...	3
138	Petitions (rejected) ...	3
139	Petty construction and repairs ...	3
140	Powers—Routine papers ...	3
141	Register of Service Stamps ...	3
142	Resolutions ...	3
143	Returns and statements ...	3
144	Routine papers—Miscellaneous correspondence of a very routine nature (not lodged) ...	3
145	Satroms—Travellers' Bungalows and Campsheds—Routine papers *re* reservation, occupation etc. ...	3
146	Sreepadam—Routine papers ..	3
147	Survey Training of officers ...	3

APPENDIX I—(concld.)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
148	Tour programmes of officers ...	3
149	T. A. Bills, Circuit Diaries, etc. ...	3
150	Punishments - Involving moral turpitude or personal incapacity ...	Till 2 years after age of retirement.
151	Appropriation, diversion, additional allotment, etc.-of funds. ...	2
152	Budget—etc. Routine papers *re* appropriation, diversion additional allotments etc. ...	2
153	Notices—Service of ...	2
154	Process—Service of— ...	2
155	Peons' letter delivery book ...	2
156	Charge Reports ...	1
157	Lodged papers ..	1
158	Registers—Casual leave ...	1

APPENDIX II.

Records of the Divisional Offices.

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation.
1	Accommodation—Departmental—files etc. ...	Permanent.
2	Acquisition of the Anjanad track ...	Do.
3	Adoption—records *re* ...	Do.
4	Arthapalisa—Records *re* ...	Do.
5	Ayacut Memo ...	Do.
6	Boundary disputes—Papers relating to— ...	Do.
7	Boards and Committees—important papers *re*	Do.
8	Burial and Cremation grounds—important papers *re*:— ...	Do.
9	Cantonment lands—Papers relating to ...	Do.
10	Catalogue—of library books ...	Do.
11	Cattle pounds—Establishment of ...	Do.
12	Ceremonies and festivals—important files ..	Do.
13	Claim cases—Forest— ...	Do.
14	Correspondence—form of— ..	Do.
15	Customs and usage—Important papers *re* ...	
16	Designations and changes thereof	Do.
17	Devaswom Pathivoos ...	Do.
18	Edavagas—Important papers *re* ...	Do.
19	Exemptions—from personal appearance in courts ...	Do.
20	Family pensions—important papers— ...	Do.
21	Ferries—Establishment of—papers *re*:—	
	File books of:—	
22	Appeal cases ..	Do.
23	Escheat cases ...	Do.
24	Forest settlement cases ...	Do.
25	Government Proceedings and Circulars ...	Do.
26	Karampathippu cases ...	Do.
27	Land Acquisition cases ...	Do.
28	Pokkuvaravu cases ...	Do.
29	Poramboke cases ..	Do.
30	Puduval cases ...	Do.
31	Viruthi cases ...	Do.
32	Files—Register of ..	Do.
33	Fires, floods and famines—Important files *re*	Do.

APPENDIX II—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation.
34	Forest Settlement cases ...	Permanent.
35	Forest Settlement—correspondence *re* ...	Do.
36	Furniture Register ...	Do.
37	Geology—Files *re* researches etc., of a scientific nature ...	Do.
38	Grant of lands—Kannan Devan Hills, Ten sq. miles concession etc. ..	Do.
39	Grazing grounds—Important files ...	Do.
40	Guests—visits of Viceroys, Governors etc. ...	Do.
41	Harbours—Important papers *re* : ...	Do.
42	Holidays—Closing of offices, etc.—important papers *re* :	Do.
43	Honours and Titles—important files *re* : ..	Do.
44	Index Register of records ...	Do.
45	Installation ...	Do.
46	Irrigation—Bars, Bunds, Chiras, Dam, Tanks	Do.
47	Jamabandi inspection—Final orders of Government on— ...	Do.
48	Do. and File *re* ...	Do.
49	Jenmibhogam—Files *re* ...	Do.
50	Jurisdiction—Important files *re* ...	Do.
51	Leases—Periyar ...	Do.
52	Maps and plans ...	Do.
53	Markets (Public) Change of market days—Correspondence *re* .— ...	Do.
54	Do. establishment of ...	Do.
55	Do. shifting of ...	Do.
56	Miscellaneous subjects—Important correspondence ...	Do.
57	Munro Island—Important papers ...	Do.
58	Nayar and Ezhava Regulations—Exemption and renovation under the— ...	Do.
59	Palaces and Bungalows—Important files *re*	Do.
60	Pallikettu ...	Do.
61	Palliport Farm—Important papers connected with ...	Do.
62	Places of public worship—Erection of Churches, Mosques, etc.,—correspondence *re*; ...	Do.
63	Poramboke lands—registry of ...	Do.
64	Provident and benefit funds—important papers ...	Do.

APPENDIX II—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation.
65	Purchase of lands outside the State ...	Permanent.
66	Punja block ...	Do.
67	Railways—Important files *re* ...	Do.
68	Reclamations—important papers *re* ...	Do.
69	Registers—A. Register Parts I and II (Division Ayacut) ...	Do.
70	Register of applications—for the erection of places of public worship ...	Do.
71	B. Register—Parts I & II (supplement to A Register) ...	Do.
72	C. Register—Of lands granted under the special Rules ...	Do.
73	Register of claim cases—in the proposed Reserves ...	Do.
74	D. Register—part I (lands held under special grants, Munro Island) ...	Do.
75	Do. Part II (Do. Kannan Devan Hills concession) ...	Do.
76	Do. Part III (Do. the Ten square Miles Concession) ...	Do.
77	Register—of markets (private and public)...	Do.
78	Records destroyed register of ...	Do.
79	Reorganisation and revision of establishments—files relating to— ...	Do.
80	Reserves—Constitution, disafforestation etc. of ...	Do.
81	Sanketham ...	Do.
82	Schemes & projects—Important files ...	Do.
83	Settlement Register (printed) ...	Do.
84	Sripadom—papers *re* ...	Do.
85	State boundary—Files relating to ...	Do.
86	Survey instruments—stock book of ...	Do.
87	Taxes and cesses—payment of—on lands outside the State ...	Do.
88	Telegraph—important files *re*— ...	Do.
89	Thirumadampu ...	Do.
90	Thirumasom ...	Do.
91	Transfer of lands—to other departments—	Do.
	Appeals ...	Till after the next settlement.
92	Demarcation appeals ...	
93	Pokkuvaravu appeals ..	Do.
94	Poramboke appeals ...	Do.

APPENDIX II—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation.
95	Puduval appeals ...	Till after the next settlement.
96	Conversions—correspondence ...	Do.
97	Correction of pattas—correspondence ...	Do.
98	Corrections of records—judgments and further correspondence *re* ...	Do
99	Depressed classes—correspondence *re*: ear-marking lands to them ...	Do.
100	Escheat cases (after Settlement) ...	Do.
101	Do. (filed and disposed of during the Settlement) ...	Do.
102	Kandukrishy lands unauthorised conversion of— ...	Do.
103	Karampathippu cases (after Settlement) ...	Do.
104	Karathilchilavu cases ...	Do.
105	Kari lands ..	Do.
106	Kudumbaporuthi lands—Alienation and resumption of ...	Do.
107	Land acquisition cases ...	Do.
108	Melpathi, Ubhayampalisa, Chalamelpathi correspondence *re* ...	Do.
109	Niruthal cases—(after Settlement) records of ...	Do.
110	Notices of suit allowed ...	Do.
111	Porambokes—Transfer to and from—correspondence *re* ...	Do.
112	Puduval cases—(after Settlement) ...	Do.
113	Puduval registration cases—(prior to settlement) ..	Do.
114	Register of cases—under the Survey and Boundaries Regulation ...	Do.
115	Register of lands—transferred to Tharisu ...	Do.
116	Register of applications—for cardamom lands ...	Do.
117	Revision cases and petitions affecting lands ...	Do.
118	Settlement mistakes—rectification of ...	Do.
119	Thavanamudakkom statements ..	Do.
120	Thiruppuvaram—Files relating to— ...	Do.

APPENDIX II—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation Years.
121	Viruthy enquiry records of ...	Till after the next settlement.
122	Communications despatched—Register of ...	50 years.
123	Communications received—Register of ...	50
124	Petition Register ...	50
125	Acquittance Roll ...	35
126	Age-bar exemptions ...	35
127	Appeals—Departmental appeals—records of ...	35
128	Attendance Register ...	35
129	Character books ..	35
130	Defalcation and misappropriation—of Government properties and money ...	35
131	Departmental enquiries—final orders ...	35
132	Exemptions from T. S. R, Account Code and other Rules ...	35
133	Fine Register ...	35
134	Liabilities Register ...	35
135	Order books ...	35
136	Public Accountants Regulation—Register of cases under the— ...	35
137	Suspensions and dismissals ...	35
138	Register of applications for agricultural loans ...	25
139	Gazettes ...	20
140	Land acquisition cases—Correspondence of routine nature ...	20
141	Markets (Public)—Extension of ...	20
142	Ryots' roads—Correspondence *re* ...	20
143	Anchal & Post—Planting of letter boxes ...	15
144	Appeals—Irrigation appeal—records of ...	15
145	Poramboke cases—Records of ..	15
146	Removal of encroachments—correspondence *re* — ...	15
147	Appeals—Kuthagapattom appeals—records of ...	12
148	Appeals—other appeals under Regulations or Rules—records of .	12
149	Do. —petition appeals ...	12
150	Applications—for registry of lands ..	12
151	Block Board cess—correspondence ...	12
152	Civil suits in which Sirkar is a party—correspondence *re* the conduct of ...	12 years after the disposal of the suit.
153	Communications despatched—Section book of ...	12 years.

APPENDIX II (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years
154	Escheat—Routine papers ...	12
155	Family pensions—routine papers ...	12
156	Guests—Visits of State Guests (other than Viceroys and Governors) ...	12
157	Kandukrishy lands—Lease of ...	12
158	Do. transfer of registry of ...	12
159	Murajapam—correspondence and accounts *re* ...	12
160	Nirak statements ...	12
161	Notices of suit—records relating to— ...	12
162	Personal registers of drafting clerks ...	12
163	Petitions ...	12
164	Register of Court fees ...	12
165	Do. of Kuthagapattom cases ...	12
166	Do. of Licenses issued for private markets ...	12
167	Do. of Remission and write off ...	12
168	Do. do. —Correspondence and statements *re*— ...	12
169	Retirement—of officers ...	12
170	Revenue Recovery—records of sales of immovable properties including sale certificates ...	12
171	Revision cases and petitions—affecting others than land ...	12
172	Royal tours ...	12
173	Census—Papers relating to ...	11
174	Complaints and punishments—other than suspension and dismissal ...	10
175	Exhibition correspondence *re* ...	10
176	Legislative Assembly and Council—files ...	8
177	Agricultural loans—sanctioned files ..	Till 5 years after the recovery of the loan unless they are required for any suits pending on expiry of that period.

APPENDIX II (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
178	Allowances ...	5
179	Buildings—renting of—transfer to other departments ...	5
180	Contingent Bills and vouchers ...	5
181	Do. Correspondence *re* ...	5
182	Contingent Register ...	5
183	Departmental Tests—correspondence *re* ...	5
184	Deputation—see under " leave etc." ...	5
185	Edavaga—Compensation and periodical payments ...	5
186	Extension of service correspondence *re* ...	5
187	Ferries—Maintenance of—papers *re* ...	5
188	File books of—Stamp cases ...	5
189	Impounded documents—papers *re* ...	5
190	Increments—correspondence *re* ...	5
191	Jenmibhogam—correspondence *re* ...	5
192	Law charges—correspondence *re* ...	5
193	Leave, appointments, deputation, postings, transfers etc.—files relating to ...	5
194	Markets (Public) Improvements to ...	5
195	Pay and allowances—disbursements of—correspondence *re* ...	5
196	Pay bills—office copies ...	5
197	Petty construction and repairs—correspondence *re* ...	5
198	Purchase and supply of books, furniture etc —papers relating to ...	5
199	Refund of revenue correspondence *re* ...	5
200	Refund of security deposits—correspondence *re* ...	5
201	Refund of value of spoilt stamps ...	5
202	Register of Budget allotment ...	5
203	Register of cases under the Revenue Summons Regulation ...	5
204	Salary bills—Stamp cases—office copies of ...	5
205	Satroms, T. B. and campsheds records *re* ...	5
206	Stamp cases ...	5
207	T. A. bills—office copies of ...	5
208	T. A. correspondence *re* ...	5
209	Transfers ...	5

APPENDIX II -(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
210	Legislative Ass mbly—Electoral Rolls ...	4
211	Do. preparation and revision of—correspondence relating to ...	4
212	Election petitions — do. ...	4
213	Election, nomination etc., of members—papers *re* ...	4
214	Advances Removal of encroachments ...	Till 3 years after the recovery of the advance.
215	Do. Survey advance ...	Do.
216	Agreements, contracts, security bonds, etc. ...	Till 3 years after the year for settlement.
217	Kuthagapattom and other leases—records of...	Till 3 years after the expiry of the period.
218	Mining (leases and licenses)—files *re* ...	Do.
219	Service book ...	Till 3 years after the death or retirement of the officer.
220	A voos (miscellaneous) ...	3
221	Ad ministration Reports and connected statements ...	3
222	Auction sale of—unserviceable articles, etc. ...	3
223	Budget—allotments, correspondence etc. ...	3
224	Do. statements, office copies of ...	3
225	Cash book ...	3
226	Casual leave applications for ...	3
227	Cattle pound—Repairs correspondence *re* ..	3
228	Ceremonies and festivals—of a routine nature.	3
229	Circuit diary of Peishkars and Tahsildars ...	3
230	Donátions—contributions and subscriptions—correspondence *re* ...	3
231	Epidemics—correspondence & returns *re*: ...	3
232	Excess collection of revenue—correspondence *re*: ..	3

APPENDIX II (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
233	Fee concession—correspondence *re*	3
234	Forms (printed) & stationaries,—indents, accounts and correspondence relating to ...	3
235	Grants—correspondence *re* ...	3
236	Inspection notes & the correspondence thereon ...	3
237	Interpellations ...	3
238	Irrigation—Kudipathi—recovery of— ...	3
239	Do. —Miscellaneous correspondence and statements ...	3
240	Jamabandi inspection—Check memorandum ...	3
241	Do. Reports on ...	3
242	Kandukrishi lands—Miscellaneous correspondence ...	3
243	Landed properties of Government servants—acquisitions and statements...	3
244	Leave Register ...	3
245	Liabilities— ...	3
	Recovery of—correspondence *re* : ...	3
246	Markets (private)—closure of ...	3
247	Do. —opening of new—markets ...	3
248	Do. —licenses and renewal of licenses ...	3
249	Markets (Public)—lease of ...	3
250	Municipality—election, nomination, election petitions etc. ...	3
251	Notices and summons—correspondence *re* service of ...	3
252	Passports and certificates—issue of—correspondence *re* ...	3
253	Pasteure Institute—correspondence *re* the concessions granted ...	3
254	Pension and retirement—papers relating to ...	3
255	Permanent advance certificate—correspondence *re* ...	3
256	Petitions (rejected) ...	3

APPENDIX II (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject,	Period of preservation. Years.
257	Rain gauge—correspondence *re* ...	3
258	Register of—Applications for copies of records ..	3
259	Do. Notices and summonses (processes) ...	3
260	Do. Service stamps ...	3
261	Do. Stationery ...	3
262	Returns and Reviews of Agricultural loans disbursed and recovered ...	3
263	Do. Capital revenue ...	3
264	Do. D. C. B. statement ...	3
265	Do. L. R M. work	3
266	Do Puduval cases ...	3
267	Do. Records destroyed ...	3
268	Do. Revenue and other cases ...	3
269	Do. Survey advance ...	3
270	Revenue Recovery—in other Divisions and Taluks—correspondence *re*— ...	3
271	Rewards for killing wild animals ...	3
272	Sanitation—correspondence *re* ...	3
273	Security deposits—correspondence *re* ...	3
274	Services—verifications of ...	3
275	State boundary—appeal cases ...	3
276	Survey training— correspondence *re* ...	3
277	Tour journal ...	3
278	Tour programme ...	3
279	Village Panchayat—nomination of Judges and Magistrates ...	3
280	Vital statistics—correspondence *re* ...	3
281	Weights and measures—correspondence *re* ...	3
282	Agricultural loans—refused files ...	2
283	Arms and Ammunitions—Licenses ...	2
284	Peons' delivery books ...	2
285	Statements of—Agricultural statistics ...	2
286	Do. Coffee, Rubber, Tea etc. ...	2
287	Do. Cotton and Jute Mills ...	2
288	Do. Factories ...	2
289	Do. Large Industrial establishments ...	2

APPENDIX II (*concld.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
290	Statement Mineral productions ...	2
291	Do. New arrivals and departures of Europeans and Americans ...	2
292	Do. Newspapers and Printing Presses .	2
293	Do. Particulars for the preparation of Almanac and Directory ...	2
294	Anchal receipt books ...	1
295	Applications—for appointments ...	1
296	Do. —for copies of records ...	1
297	Assembly—Miscellaneous papers *re* ...	1
298	Charge reports ..	1
299	Legislative Assembly and Council—Election records such as Ballot papers etc., ...	1
300	List of pending revenue cases ...	1
301	Miscellaneous petitions ..	1
302	Municipality—election records such as ballot papers etc., ...	1
303	Notices and summonses in revenue cases ...	1
304	Periodical statements sent to Huzur and Land Revenue Commissioner ...	1
305	Rainfall statements ...	1
306	Register of arrear claims ...	1 Till 1 year after the claims are settled.
307	Season reports ...	1
308	Statements and Reviews—Miscellaneous statements ...	1

APPENDIX III.

Records of Assistant Peishkar's Offic .

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
1	Accommodation Departmental files *re* ...	Permanent.
2	Catalogue of library books ...	do.
3	Circulars, Rules, Standing orders etc. ...	do.
4	Correspondence—form of ...	do.
5	File books of —Appeal cases ...	do
6	Government Proceedings and circulars ...	do.
7	Karampathippu cases ...	do.
8	Land acquisition cases ...	do.
9	Pokkuvaravu cases ...	do.
10	Poramboke cases ...	do.
11	Puduval cases ...	do.
12	Files—Register of ...	do.
13	Furniture—Register of ...	do.
14	Grazing grounds—important files *re*: ...	do.
15	Holidays,—closing of offices etc., important files *re* ...	do.
16	Index-Register of records ..	do.
17	Jurisdiction—important files *re* ...	do.
18	Maps and plans ...	do.
19	Miscellaneous subjects—Important correspondence ...	do.
20	Poramboke lands—registry of ...	do.
21	Provident and Benefit funds—important papers *re* ...	do,
22	Records destroyed Register of ...	do.
23	Re-organisation and revision of establishment—important files *re* ...	do.
24	Settlement register (printed) ...	do.
25	Visits of Viceroys, Governors etc.	do.
26	Kuthagapattom and other cases—records of ...	Till after the next Settlement.
27	Appeals—Pokkuvaravu appeals—records of .	do.
28	Poramboke appeals do. ...	do.
29	Puduval appeals do. ...	do.
30	Assignment of lands ...	do.
31	Karampathippu cases ...	do.

APPENDIX III.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation Years.
32	Land acquisition cases ...	Till after the next Settlement.
33	Poramboke cases ...	do.
34	Porambokes (transfer to and from)—correspondence *re* ...	do.
35	Puduval cases ...	do.
36	Register—of lands transferred to Tharisu ...	do,
37	Settlement mistakes—rectification of ...	do.
38	Inward Register ..	50
39	Outward Register ...	50
40	Petition Register ...	50
41	Acquittance rolls ...	35
42	Attendance Register ...	35
43	Character books ...	35
44	Defalcation and misappropriation—of Government money ...	35
45	Departmental enquiries—final orders on ...	35
46	Exemptions From T. S. R., Account Code and other Rules ...	35
47	Fine Register ...	35
48	Liabilities—Register of ...	35
49	Order book ...	35
50	Gazettes ...	20
51	Land acquisition—correspondence of a routine nature ...	20
52	Appeals—Kuthagapattom appeals—records of ...	12
53	Communications despatched section book of ...	12
54	Murajapam—correspondence *re* ...	12
55	Petitions ...	12
56	Register of Court fees ...	12
57	Do. - Kuthagapattom cases ...	12
58	Do. Remissions and write off ...	12
59	Remission and write off correspondence and statements *re* ...	12
60	Revenue Recovery records of sale of immovable properties including sale certificates— ...	12
61	Royal tours ...	12

APPENDIX III—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation Years.
62	Other Tours— ...	12
63	Visits of other guests (other than Viceroys and Governors) ...	12
64	Census—correspondence *re* ...	11
65	Complaints and punishments other than suspensions and dismissals ...	10
66	Leases ...	6
67	Allowances—disbursement of—correspondence ...	5
68	Contingencies—Bills and vouchers correspondence *re* ...	5
69	Contingent Register ...	5
70	Departmental Tests—correspondence *re* ...	5
71	Extension of Service—correspondence *re* ...	5
72	Impounded documents—papers *re* ...	5
73	Increments—correspondence *re* ...	5
74	Law charges do. ...	5
75	Leave, appointment, deputation, postings, transfers, etc.—files relating to ...	5
76	Pay and allowances—disbursement of—Correspondence *re*: ...	5
77	Pay bills—office copies of ...	5
78	Petty construction and repairs—correspondence *re* ...	5
79	Postings and transfers ...	5
80	Purchase and supply of books, furniture etc. papers *re*: ...	5
81	Refund of Revenue—correspondence *re*: ...	5
82	Refund of security deposit— Do. ..	5
83	Register of cases under the Revenue Summons Regulation ...	5
84	Salary bills,—office copies of ...	5
85	T. A. Bills—office copies of ...	5
86	T. A.—Correspondence *re*: ...	5
87	Legislative Assembly and Council Electoral Rolls ...	4
88	Do. Electoral Rolls—correspondence *re*: the preparation of ...	4
89	Do. Election, Nomination etc. of members—correspondence *re*: ...	4

APPENDIX III—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of Preservation. Years.
90	Service books ...	Till 3 years after the death or retirement of the officer.
91	Adavoo (miscellaneous) ...	3
92	Administration Reports & statements ...	3
93	Auction sale of—unserviceable articles etc....	3
94	Budget allotment—correspondence *re* ...	3
95	Budget Statements—office copies of ...	3
96	Cash book ...	3
97	Casual leave—applications ...	3
98	Cattle pound—repairs—correspondence *re* : ..	3
99	Circuit diaries ...	3
100	Epidemics—correspondence & returns *re* : ...	3
101	Forms (printed) & stationery—indents, accounts and correspondence *re* ...	3
102	Inspection notes and the correspondence thereon ...	3
103	Interpellations ...	3
104	Jamabandi inspection—check Memo ..	3
105	Do. —Reports on ...	3
106	Leave Register ...	3
107	Municipality—correspondence *re* : ...	3
108	Notices and summonses—correspondence *re* : service of ..	3
109	Pasteure Institute—correspondence *re* : the concessions allowed ...	3
110	Pension and retirement—papers relating to...	3
111	Petitions (rejected) ...	3
112	Register —applications for copies of records ...	3
113	Do. —notices and summonses (processes) ...	3
114	Do. —Service stamps ...	3
115	Representations (Sri Chithira State Council and Sri Mulam Assembly)—correspondence *re* : ...	3
116	Reviews—Monthly and quarterly ...	3
117	Rewards for killing wild animals—correspondence *re* : ...	3

APPENDIX III—(concld.)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation Years.
118	Services—verification of ...	3
119	Statements—records destroyed ...	3
120	Do. of Appeal cases ..	3
121	Do. —Revenue cases ...	3
122	Tour programmes ...	3
123	Peons' delivery books ...	2
124	Anchal receipt books ...	1
125	Applications for appointment ...	1
126	Applications for copies of records ...	1
127	Legislative Assembly and Council Election records, such as ballot papers etc. ...	1
128	List of pending revenue cases ...	1
129	List of unanswered references ...	1
130	Miscellaneous petitions ...	1
131	Notices and summonses—in Revenue cases...	1
132	Periodical statements sent to Division office.	1
133	Register—of arrear claims ...	1 year after the claims are settled.
134	Statements—miscellaneous statements ...	1

APPENDIX IV.

Records of Taluk offices including Kandukrishi Cutcherries.

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation.
1	Accommodation—Departmental files *re* : ...	Permanent.
2	Adavu —of Devaswom & Brahmaswom lands.	Do.
3	Adoption—records of ...	Do.
4	Anu ...	Do.
5	Area lists ...	Do.
6	Arrear collection Register ...	Do.
7	Ayacut corrections and adavoos ...	Do.
8	Ayacut accounts of garden and wet lands ...	Do.
9	Ayacut Memo ...	Do.
10	Boards and Committees—Important papers *re* : ...	Do.
11	Burial and cremation grounds Do. ...	Do.
12	Cantonment lands—records relating to ...	Do.
13	Catalogue of library books ...	Do.
14	Ceremonies & festivals—papers *re* ceremonies like Adoption, Birth, Thirumadampu, Pallikettu, Installation, Shastiabdapurthi, Demise, Thirumasom etc., in the Palace ...	Do.
15	Chitta ...	Do.
16	Circulars,Rules etc., ...	Do.
17	Classification Register ...	Do
18	Correspondence—form of ...	Do.
19	Depressed classes—important papers *re*: ..	Do.
20	Desa Eluka—records of ...	Do.
21	Desavazhi management—records of ...	Do.
22	Designations and changes thereof ...	Do.
23	Divide plans ...	Do.
24	Edavagas—Important papers ...	Do.
25	Escheat lands —Peredu ...	Do.
26	Exemption—from personal appearance in courts ...	Do.
27	Ezhava Regulation—important enquiries ...	Do.
28	Family pensions—Government sanction for ...	Do.
29	Ferries—Establishment of ...	Do.
30	Field measurement sketches (original) ...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation.
31	File book of Government proceedings and circulars ...	Permanent.
32	Fires, floods, famine—important files *re* ...	Do.
33	Forest settlement—correspondence *re* ...	Do.
34	Furniture Register ...	Do.
35	Grazing grounds—Important records *re* ...	Do.
36	Guests—visits of Viceroys, Governors, etc....	Do.
37	Harbours—Important papers *re* ..	Do.
38	Holidays—closing of offices etc., important papers ...	Do.
39	Inavari (Settlement) ...	Do.
40	Index Register of records ...	Do.
41	Irrigation—Bars, bunds, chiras, dams, tanks etc. ..	Do.
42	Jenmibhogam ...	Do.
43	Kari lands—records relating to ...	Do.
44	Kaicheet books ...	Do.
45	Lands outside the State - purchasl of ...	Do.
46	Land Register ...	Do.
47	List of Karamozhivu lands ...	Do.
48	Maps and plans ..	Do.
49	Markets Register of ...	Do.
50	Minor circuit registers ...	Do.
51	Miscellaneous subjects—important correspondence ...	Do.
52	Munro Island—Important papers ...	Do.
53	Nayar Regulation—Important enquiries under ...	Do.
54	Do. Marriage Register ...	Do.
55	Do. Marriage notice ...	Do
56	Olugu of wet lands as per Kandeluthu of 977 M. E. ...	Do.
57	Do. of garden lands as per do. 1012 M. E. ...	Do.
58	Do. (grandavari) ...	Do.
59	Palaces and Bungalows—Important files ...	Do.
60	Pathivu kanakku ...	Do.
61	Pattayapakarppu ...	Do.
62	Pattayaper accounts of 989 M. E. ...	Do.
63	Poramboke lands—register of ...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
64	Provident and Benefit funds—Important papers ...	Permanent.
65	Puduval olugus (prior to settlement) ...	Do.
66	Puduval registration cases (prior to settlement) ...	Do.
67	Railways—Important files *re* ...	Do.
68	Reclamations (Vembanad)—Important papers ...	Do.
69	Records destroyed register of ...	Do.
	Registers.	
70	A. Register (Settlement Register, printed) ...	Do.
71	A. A. Register—of lands outside the cadastral survey ...	Do.
72	B. Register (Taluk) Supplement to A Register ...	Do.
73	B. B. Register—of Royal trees standing on poramboke lands ...	Do.
74	C. Register—of lands granted under special Rules ...	Do.
75	D. Register—of lands granted under special grants Part I to III ...	Do.
76	Register No. XXVII. Applications for places of Public worship ...	Do.
77	Reorganization and revision of establishments—files relating to ...	Do.
78	Reserves—constitution of ...	Do.
79	State boundary—files relating to ...	Do.
80	Survey instruments—Stock book of ...	Do.
81	Taxes and cesses—payment of, on lands outside the State ...	Do.
82	Ten square Miles Concession—important papers ...	Do.
83	Tharavari ...	Do.
84	Vilangiper accounts of 977,993 and 1012 M. E. ...	Do.
85	Chakudi and Pokudi—records *re* ...	Till after next settlement.

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation,
86	Civil suits- affecting lands—correspondence *re* the conduct of ...	Till after next settlement.
87	Escheat cases—records of ...	Do.
88	Karampathippu cases (after settlement) ...	Do.
89	Karathilchilavu—correspondence *re* ...	Do.
90	Lands—transfer of—to other departments ...	Do.
	Land Records Maintenance.	
91	Divide sketches—cancellation of, correspondence *re* ...	Do.
92	Land complaint files under Rules 12 of Part II and 42 of part III of L. R. M. Rules ...	Do.
93	Notices in forms Nos. 14 and 16 of the L. R. M. Rules— ...	Do.
94	Records prepared under Rule 8 (a to c) of Part II ...	Do.
95	Register of Land complaints to be kept by Revenue Supervisors and Tahsildars ...	Do.
96	Appeals of Land complaints ...	Do.
97	Register of applications for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings and for sub-division survey, correction reports and sketches *re* : the same, and connected files ...	Do.
98	Register of rejected applications pertaining to the above ...	Do.
99	Reports regarding correction of original survey measurements (to be arranged in serial order of Survey number and preserved) and register of correction reports ...	Do.
100	Municipality transfer of lands to ...	Do.
101	Nirthal cases (after settlement) ...	Do.
102	Pokkuvaravu cases ...	Do.
103	Puduval cases (after settlement) ...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of Preservation years.
	Registers—	
104	III. Puduval applications ...	Till after next settlement.
105	V. Karampathippu ...	Do.
106	VI. Lands acquired for public purposes ...	Do.
107	VIII. Pokkuvaravu cases ...	Do.
108	XII. Tharavila ...	Do.
109	XX. Cases under Survey and Boundaries Regulation ...	Do.
110	XXII. Poramboke cases ...	Do.
111	XXV. Escheat cases ...	Do.
112	XXXVIII. Lands for coffel, cardamom, tea, rubber etc. ...	Do.
113	of lands earmarked for registry to depressed classes...	Do.
114	of rectification of settlement mistakes ...	Do.
115	Reserves—disafforestation of ...	Do.
116	Service Inam lands—correspondence *re* ...	Do.
117	Service Inam lands—Resumption of ...	Do.
118	Settlement mistakes—correction of ...	Do.
119	Thanathuchitta cases ...	Do.
120	Thiruppuvaram—files relating to ...	Do.
121	Viruthi enquiry—records of ...	Do.
122	Inward Register ...	50
123	Outward Register ...	Do.
124	Petition Register ...	Do.
125	Acquittance Roll ...	35
126	Age bar exemption ...	35
127	Attendance Register ...	35
128	Character books ...	35
129	Defalcation and misappropriation of Government money ...	35
130	Departmental enquiry—final orders on ...	35
131	Fine Register ...	35
132	Liability Register ...	35
133	Order books ..	35
134	Register of cases under Public Accountants Regulation ...	36
135	Do. of applications for return of security deposits ...	35

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject	Period of preservation years.
136	Register of punishments inflicted ...	35
137	Suspensions and dismissals ...	35
138	Malavaram accounts ...	30
139	Gazettes ...	20
140	Land acquisition—correspondence of routine nature ...	20
141	Pattola ...	20
142	Ryots' Road—correspondence *re* ...	20
143	Poramboke cases—records of ...	15
144	Removal of encroachments- correspondence *re*: ...	15
145	Communications despatched—section book of ...	12
146	Escheat—routine papers ...	12
147	Guests—visits of other guests (Viceroys and Governors excepted) ...	12
148	Murajapam—correspondence and accounts *re* ...	12
149	Nirak statements ...	12
150	Notice of suit—records relating to ...	12
151	Ottivilakkom cases— ...	12
152	Petitions ...	12
	Registers:—	
153	No. I. Register of poramboke applications...	12
154	II. Of unauthorised occupation of Government lands ...	12
155	IV. Kuthagapattom ...	12
156	VII. Applications for remissions ...	12
157	IX Kuduthal Kuravu ...	12
158	X. Arivu Number—Parts I and II ...	12
159	XI. Sanchayam revenue ...	12
160	XIII. Miscellaneous revenue ...	12
161	XIV. Demand Register ...	12
162	XV. Collection Register ...	12

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
	Registers :—	
163	XVI. Remission ...	12
164	XVII. Write off ...	12
165	XXIX. Minor Irrigation works ...	12
166	XXX. Nirak register ..	12
167	XXXVII. Courts fees ...	12
168	Remissions and write off—correspondence *re*..	12
169	Royal tours ...	12
170	Sales of immovable properties including sale certificates—records of ...	12
171	Suit notices—correspondence *re* ...	12
172	Stamp Vendor's Nalvazhi ...	12
173	Census—papers relating to ...	11
174	Complaints and punishments—other than suspensions and dismissals ..	10
175	Legislative Council and Assembly ...	8
176	Places of public worship—records relating to the erection of ...	6
177	Registers D. C. B. Register ..	6
178	Demand Notice Register ...	6
179	Registers No. XXIV.—Items of revenue which fall due in future years ...	6
180	Agricultural loans—sanctioned files .	5 years after the loans are cleared unless they are required for any suits pending on the expiry of that period.
181	Appointments, promotions etc. ...	5
182	Cattle pound, repairs—correspondence *re* ...	5
183	Contingent bills and vouchers	5
184	Do. correspondence *re* ...	5
185	Contingent Register ...	5
186	Edavagas—compensation and periodical payments ...	5
187	Extension of service—correspondence *re* ..	5
188	Impounded documents papers *re* ...	5
189	Increments—correspondence *re* ...	5
190	Leave, appointments, deputation, postings, transfers etc., files relating to ...	5

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation Years.
191	Pay and allowances – disbursement – correspondence *re* ...	5
192	Pay and salary bills – office copies of ...	5
193	Petty construction and repairs—papers *re* ...	5
194	Purchase and supply of boxes, furniture etc.,—papers *re* ...	5
195	Refund of revenue—correspondence *re* ...	5
196	Registers--XXI. Cases under the Revenue summons Regulation ...	5
197	XXXII. Appointments made ...	5
198	XXXIV. Leave granted ...	5
199	XXXV. Transfers effected ..	5
200	Satrooms—T. B. and campsheds - records *re*...	5
201	Statements in forms B, C, D and E prescribed in Appendix I of the L. R. M. Rules ...	5
202	Diaries of Survey Accountants, Revenue Supervisors and Tahsildars ...	5
203	T. A. Bills—office copies of ...	5
204	Legislative Council and Assembly—Electoral Rolls ...	4
205	Register of—Demarcation Stones ...	4
206	Agreements, contracts, security bonds etc....	3 years after settlement.
207	Agricultural loans—register of ..	3 years after the loans are cleared.
208	Kuthagapattom and other leases with time limit ...	3 years after expiry of the lease.
209	Do. without time-limit ...	3 years after the determination of the lease.
210	Mining (leases and licenses) files *re* :— ...	Do. after expiry of the lease.
211	Recovery statements and the connected records— ...	3 years after recovery of the amounts from the defaulter.
212	Removal of encroachments—advances ...	3 years after recovery of the advances.
213	Register of stones— ...	3 years after recovery of cost of stones.

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
214	Service books ...	3 years after death or retirement of the officers concerned.
215	Survey advance register ...	3 years after the advances are completly recovered or adjusted.
216	Adavoo (miscellaneous) ..	3 years.
217	Adavoo and accounts of Karivu and Tharisu Remissions ...	3
218	Applications for copies of—register of ...	3
219	Assembly—Records relating to ...	3
220	Auction sale of unserviceable articles etc. ...	3
221	Budget—correspondence and statements *re*— ...	3
222	Cash book ..	3
223	Casual leave—applications ...	3
224	Circuit diaries ...	3
225	Epidemics—correspondence *re* :— and returns of ...	3
226	Excess collection of revenue—correspondence *re*— ...	3 3
227	Fee concession—papers relating to ...	3
228	Ferries—maintenance of— ...	
229	Forms (printed) and stationeries, indents, accounts, correspondence etc. ...	3 3
230	Grants—correspondence *re* ...	3
231	Gratuity, correspondence *re* the grant of—...	3
232	Heirship certificates ...	3
233	Honours, Titles—important papers *re* ...	
234	Inspection notes and correspondence thereon ...	3 3
235	Interpellations ...	3
236	Irrigation—Kudipathi—records *re* :— ...	
237	Do. Miscellaneous correspondence and statements ...	3

APPENDIX IV—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
238	Jamabandi—Check Memo ...	3
239	Do. correspondence *re*. ...	3
240	Kudivila certificates ...	3
241	Leave register ...	3
242	Liabilities recovery of—correspondence *re*...	3
243	Markets (private) records relating to- ...	3
244	Do. (public) Important records such as establishment, shifting lease etc., correspondence ...	3
245	Notices—correspondence *re* the service of ...	3
246	Notices in forms 1, 12 and 15 under the L. R. M. Rules ...	3
247	Passports and certificates—correspondence *re* the issue of ...	3
248	Pension and retirement—correspondence *re*— ...	3
249	Rain gauge—correspondence *re* — ...	3
250	Refund of security deposit—correspondence *re*:— ...	3
251	Register of applications for remission ...	3
252	Do. of processes ...	3
253	Revenue Recovery—through other Divisions and Taluks, correspondence *re*— ..	3
254	Reviews—monthly and quarterly ...	3
255	Rewards for killing wild animals ...	3
256	Routine correspondence of a miscellaneous nature ...	3
257	Service—verification of ...	3
258	Service stamp Register ...	3
259	Statements in forms Nos. XI and XVII (Rules 37 of Part I and 44 of Part III of L. R. M. Rules) ...	3
260	Statements *re* L. R. M. Progress ...	3
261	Survey training—correspondence *re* ...	3
262	Thavanamudakkom statements ...	3
263	Tour programme ...	3
264	Vital statistics—correspondence ...	3
265	Weights and Measures—correspondence ...	3
266	Agricultural loans—refused files ...	2

APPENDIX IV—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
267	Notices and summons—Register of ...	2
268	Peons' delivery books ...	2
269	Returns—of Agricultural statistics ...	2
270	—of coffee, rubber, tea etc. ...	2
271	—of Cotton and Jute Mills ...	2
272	—of Factories ...	2
273	—of Large Industrial establishments.	2
274	—of Mineral productions ...	2
275	—of New arrivals and departures of Europeans and Americans ...	2
276	—of Newspapers and Printing Presses ...	2
277	Particulars for the preparation of Almanac and Directory ...	2
278	Anchal receipt books ...	1
279	Applications for appointments ...	1
280	Do. for copies of records ...	1
281	Demand notices ...	1
282	List of pending revenue cases ...	1
283	Do. of unanswered references ...	1
284	Miscellaneous petitions ...	1
285	Notices and summonses in revenue cases ...	1
286	Periodical statements sent to Division etc ...	1
287	Rainfall Registers ...	1
288	Do.—Records *re*— ...	1
289	Season reports ...	1
290	Statements and periodicals—others ...	1
291	Stock Register of stones—monthly extracts from ...	1
292	Office copies of pass lists issued to contractors ...	One year after the bill is paid for.
293	Office copies of contractor's bills ...	Do.

APPENDIX V.

Records of Pakuthi Cutcherries including Nelpuras.

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
1	Account No. 21. Theodolite stones—Register ...	Permanent.
2	22. Sub-division stones—Do. ...	Do.
3	29. Viruthi Account ...	Do.
4	Birth and Death Registers ...	Do.
5	Field measurement sketches (duplicate) ...	Do.
6	Furniture Register ...	Do.
7	Maps and plans ...	Do.
8	Nayar Regulation—marriage Register and notices ...	Do.
9	Pattayapakarppu ...	Do.
10	Puduval olugus—Register ...	Do.
	Registers (Permanent)	
11	A. Settlement register (printed)	Do.
12	A. A. Register ...	Do.
13	B. Supplement to A Register ...	Do.
14	B. B. Register ...	Do.
15	C. Register of lands granted under Special Rules ...	Do.
16	D. Do. held under special grants ...	Do.
17	Statements of Survey instruments ...	Do.
18	Account No. 9. Thandapper ...	Till after next settlement.
19	Divide Plans ...	Do.
20	Pokkuvaravu cases ...	Do.
	Registers—(periodical.)	
21	I. Register of Porambokes ...	Do.
22	II. Do. of Tharisu ...	Do.
23	III. Do. of Thanathuchitta lands..	Do.
24	IV. Do. of tax paying lands ...	Do.
25	V to VII. Do. of lands charged with Rajabhogam to Government ...	Do.

APPENDIX V. (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
	Registers (periodical) *contd.*	
26	VIII & IX. Register of Karamozhivu, Devaswom and Brahmaswam lands...	Till after next Settlement.
27	V A, X & XI. Do. of lands for which no tax is levied ...	Do.
28	XII. Do. of lands charged with Kodayar Water Cess ...	Do.
29	Register of Maps ...	Do.
30	Inward register ...	50 years.
31	Outward register ...	50
32	Petition register ...	50
33	Attendance register ...	35
34	Account 10. Nalvazhi ...	20
35	do. 4. Kuthagapattom ..	12
36	do. 5. Assessment imposed under the Land Conservancy Regulation ...	12
37	do. 14. Remittance ...	12
38	do. 15. Remission account ...	12
39	do. 16. Items written off ...	12
40	do. 23. Stock and issue of survey stones ..	12
41	Petitons ...	12
42	Account No. 1 Knduthal Kuravu ...	6
43	do. 1 A. do. of lands granted under special Rules ...	6
44	do. 3. Kudichika ...	6
45	do. 3 A. do. on lands granted under special Rules ...	6
46	do. 6. Receipts from markets ...	6
47	do. 7. Sale proceeds of Government lands. ...	6
48	do. 8. Miscellaneous revenue ...	6
49	do. 11. Collection ...	6
50	do. 12. Defaulters' account ...	6
51	do. 13. Excess collection ...	6
52	do. 30. Kodayar-water cess ...	6
53	Originals of tax receipt books ...	5

APPENDIX V (concld.)

Serial No.	Subject.	Period of preservation. Years.
54	Account 17. D. C. B. account ...	3
55	do. 18. Thavanamudakkom ...	3
56	do. 19. Account of forms sold ...	3
57	do. 20. Revenue for which the demand is to fall due in future years. ...	3 years after the items included in this are brought into demand.
58	do. 24. Bill of charges incurred for repairs and renewal of survey marks ...	3 years after the recovery of the amount.
59	Statements sent to Taluks ...	3
60	Anchal receipt book ..	1
61	Account 2. Arivu number ..	As soon as arrears are cleared.

REGULATION VII OF 1100.

Village Panchayat Regulation*.

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* Published in the Gazette dated 8th September 1925.

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PASSED BY HER HIGHNESS THE MAHA RANI REGENT ON THE 13th August 1925/29th Karkadagam 1100.

A Regulation to provide for the fostering and developing of local self-government in rural areas.

Whereas it is expedient to foster and develop local self-government in the rural areas of Travancore: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation of 1100", and it shall come into force on the first day of Chingom 1101.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

Definitions.

(1) 'building' includes a house, shop, warehouse and workshop;

(2) 'member' means a member of a Village Panchayat;

(3) 'Village Panchayat' means the body of persons constituted under this Regulation for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation;

(4) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation;

(5) 'revenue village' means any local area which is recognised as a pakuthi in the revenue accounts; and

(6) 'village' means any area declared by Our Government to be a village under Section 3 for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

Constitution of Panchayats.

Notification declaring any area to be a village

3. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, propose to declare any area comprising a revenue village or a group of adjacent revenue villages or portion or portions thereof to be a village for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Any person residing or being the registered holder of immovable property in a local area in respect of which a notification has been issued under sub section (1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to Our Dewan within two months from the publication of the notification, and Our Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When two months from the date of the publication have expired and such objections as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, declare any area to be a village for the purposes of this Regulation ;

Provided that such area shall not include the whole or part of any area of a municipality as defined in Section 3 (13) of Regulation V of 1095.

(4) Our Government may, by a like notification and after following the procedure mentioned in sub-sections (1) to (3), alter the limits of such area or cancel such declaration :

Provided that no notification cancelling a notification shall be issued without previously intimating to the Village Panchayat the grounds upon which the proposal is made and considering the explanations and objections, if any, of the Panchayat.

Constitution of Panchayats.

4. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, constitute a Panchayat for any village for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

Numerical strength and constitution of Panchayats.

5. (1) A Panchayat shall consist of such odd number of members as may be fixed by Our Government, such number to be not more than eleven and not less than five.

(2) When a single Panchayat is constituted for more than one revenue village, Our Government may determine

and allocate the number of members of each revenue village or part thereof.

(3) (*a*) The members shall be partly elected and partly nominated, provided the number that shall be elected shall not be less than two-thirds of the total number of members.

(*b*) The members shall be elected in the manner prescribed.

Qualifications of voters.

6. Every person who resides or is the registered holder of immovable property within the village for which a Panchayat is constituted, has completed his twenty-first year of age, possesses the prescribed qualifications and has not been declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind, shall be entitled to vote at an election of members of such Village Panchayat.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Regulation, a person shall be deemed to reside in a village if he—

(*a*) ordinarily lives in the village ; or

(*b*) has his family dwelling-house in the village and occasionally occupies it ; or

(*c*) maintains in the village a dwelling-house ready for occupation in charge of servants and occasionally occupies it.

Qualifications of candidates.

7. Every person who is entitled to vote at an election and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 11 shall be qualified to be elected as a member.

Chairman to be appointed or elected.

8. (1) Our Government may either appoint one of the members of a Panchayat to be its chairman or by notification in Our Government Gazette authorise the members of a Panchayat to elect a chairman from among their own number, provided that Our Government may, by a like notification, withdraw such authority.

(2) The resolutions of the Panchayat shall be carried out by the chairman in whom the entire executive power of the Panchayat shall be vested and who shall be directly responsible for the due performance of the duties imposed upon the Panchayat by or under this Regulation.

Temporary delegation of powers of chairman.

9 Unless otherwise prescribed, the chairman may, during his temporary absence or inability, delegate by an order in writing any of his powers or duties to a member :

Provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the Panchayat expressly forbids him to delegate.

Term of office of member and chairman.

10. (1) All appointments, whether by election or nomination, of members and chairman shall be notified in Our Government Gazette.

(2) The term of office of a member shall be three years from the date of publication of his appointment in the Gazette.

(3) A chairman shall be deemed to have vacated his office on the expiry of his term as member, or on his otherwise ceasing to be a member.

Disqualifications for being members.

11. (1) A person shall not be qualified to be a member if such person—

(*a*) does not reside in the village ; or

(*b*) is a deaf-mute or a leper ; or

(*c*) has been declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(*d*) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*e*) being a discharged insolvent, has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused without any misconduct on his part ; or

(*f*) having been a vakil, has been debarred by a competent authority from practising as a vakil whether permanently or for a definite period ; or

(*g*) has been dismissed from Government service or been convicted of any offence or subjected by a criminal court to and order, such dismissal, conviction or order implying, in the opinion of Our Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a a member of a Panchayat ; or

(*h*) holds any salaried office or place of profit in the disposal of the Panchayat :

Provided that the disqualifications mentioned in clauses (*f*) and (*g*) may be removed by a specific order of Our Government in this behalf.

(2) Our Government may remove any member who, since his election or nomination, becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-section (1).

Resignation of office and filling of vacancies.

12. (1) A member or chairman of a Village Panchayat may resign his office by giving notice to any officer empowered by Our Government in this behalf and such resignation shall not take effect, until it is accepted by the latter.

(2) When there is a vacancy in the office of a member or chairman of a Panchayat, a new member or chairman shall be elected or nominated in his place, as the case may be, in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

13. No act of a Village Panchayat shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the number of members at the time of the performance of such act was less than the sanctioned strength or by reason of any irregularity in the election of any member or the chairman of such Village Panchayat.

Act of Panchayat not to be invalidated by vacancy or irregularity.

14. Every Panchayat shall be a body corporate by such name as Our Government may determine and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued. Subject to any rules made by Our Government in this behalf, it shall also have power to acquire, hold or transfer property, movable or immovable, to enter into contracts, and to do all things necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

Incorporation of Panchayat.

15. The Panchayat may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, employ such servants as may be necessary for carrying out the duties imposed upon it by or under this Regulation and pay the salaries of such servants out of the Village Fund.

Employment of servants.

CHAPTER III.

Administrative Functions and Powers.

16. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, it shall be the duty of the Panchayat, within the limits of the funds at its disposal, to make provision for carrying out the requirements of the village in respect of the following matters:—

Functions of Panchayats.

(1) the cleaning of streets;

(2) the construction, maintenance and improvement of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water to the public;

(3) the opening of burial and burning grounds and the maintenance of grounds so opened;

(4) the control and management of cattle pounds; and

(5) sanitation.

17. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, the Panchayat may, and if directed by Our Government shall, within the limits of the fund at its disposal, make provision for carrying out the requirements of the village in respect of any or all of the following matters:—

Functions which Government may direct Panchayats to exercise.

(1) the construction, maintenance and improvement of communications and drains;

(2) the construction, maintenance and improvement of ponds and tanks for the supply of water to the public for washing and bathing;

(3) primary education;

(4) the lighting of public ways and places;

(5) the planting and preservation of groves and roadside trees;

(6) the excavation and maintenance of ponds for animals;

(7) the relief of the poor or the sick;

(8) the control of cattle stands, grazing grounds and other communal porambokes;

(9) the improvement of agriculture and agricultural stock and the prevention of cattle mortality;

(10) the promotion and encouragement of cottage industries;

(11) the control of rest-houses and other institutions or property belonging to or vested in it;

(12) the restoration and improvement of minor irrigation works;

(13) vaccination;

(14) registration of births and deaths; and

(15) other measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the villagers.

Exercise of functions of Irrigation Board.

18. Our Government may empower, subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed, any Panchayat to exercise the powers and discharge the functions of an Irrigation Board under Section 32 of Regulation III of 1072 as amended by Regulation V of 1097.

Institutions or works may be transferred to Panchayats.

19. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed and to such conditions as may be agreed upon, any person or local authority may, with the consent of the Panchayat, make over to it the management of any institution or the execution or maintenance of any work or the performance of any duty within the village.

Government's power to add to functions of Panchayats.

20. Our Government may authorise, subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed, any Panchayat, by a general or special order, to exercise any power or discharge any function other than those specified in Sections 16 to 18.

Joint committees.

21. (1) Panchayats by themselves or Panchayats and other local authorities may join—

(a) in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested ;

(b) in delegating to such committee power to frame terms binding on each such authority for the carrying out of such purpose ; and

(c) in framing and modifying rules, fixing the constitution of such committee and the term of office of its members, and regulating the proceedings of such committee relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between Panchayats and local authorities acting under this Section, it shall be referred to Our Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

Power of Panchayats for carrying out their functions.

22. (1) The Panchayat shall have power to do all acts necessary for and incidental to the carrying out of the functions entrusted or delegated to it, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power,—

(a) to require by notice, the owner or occupier of any land or building which is a nuisance to the neighbourhood on account of—

(i) its insanitary condition, or

(ii) the collection of any drainage, filth or stagnant water thereon, or

(iii) the existence of noxious vegetation thereon,

to take such action as the Panchayat may deem necessary to abate the nuisance within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice ;

(b) to prohibit the use of the water of any stream, well, pond or other excavation belived to be dangerous to public health ; and

(c) to regulate or prohibit the watering of cattle or bathing or washing in any streams, wells, ponds or other excavations reserved for drinking water.

(2) Any person who disobeys any lawful direction issued under sub-section (1) shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

(3) If any work required to be done under this Section is not executed within the period specified in the notice, the Panchayat may itslf cause such work to be executed or done and the cost incurred may be recovered from the owner or occupier as an arrear of land revenue.

23. Any member, officer or servant of a Panchayat may enter into or upon any building or land with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inspection or execute any work for any of the purposes of this Regulation :

Power of entry.

Provided that—

(a) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise ;

(b) unless the entry be with the consent of its occupier, no dwelling-house shall be so entered without giving reasonable previous notice signed by the chairman or by a person duly authorised by him in this behalf of the intention to make such entry ; and

(c) due regard shall be had in making such entry to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

24. (1) A Village Panchayat may frame bye-laws consistent with this Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to frame byelaws.

(2) Such bye-laws may also provide a penalty not exceeding ten rupees for every breach thereof.

(3) All such bye laws shall take effect only after they have been approved by Our Government and published in Our Government Gazette.

(4) Any bye-law made under this Regulation may be repealed, altered or amended by the Village Panchayat, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3).

CHAPTER IV.

Judicial Functions.

25. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, extend to the Panchayat all or any of the provisions of Regulation I of 1090 with such modifications or exceptions, if any, as may be prescribed.

Notification confering upon Panchayats powers of Village Panchayat Courts.

(2) Our Government may, at any time in like manner, cancel or modify such notification.

26. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, constitute a Panchayat as a Village Bench for the trial of offences hereinafter mentioned.

Constitution of Panchayat as Village Bench.

(2) Our Government may, at any time in like manner, cancel or modify any such notification.

27. A Village Bench shall take cognizance of and try, in the manner prescribed, the following offences as well as abetments of, and attempts to commit, any such offence :—

Offences cognizable by Village Benches.

A. Under the Travancore Penal Code.

		Section.
(i) Voluntarily causing hurt	...	323
(ii) Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	352
(iii) Assault or use of criminal force on grave provocation	...	358
(iv) Theft when the value of the property stolen does not exceed ten rupees	...	379
(v) Mischief when the damage or loss caused does not exceed ten rupees in value	...	427
(vi) Intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace	...	507

(*a*) Provided that no offence of theft or mischief shall be cognizable by a Bench unless the accused is named in the complaint or is under arrest.

(*b*) Provided further that it shall not be competent for any such Bench to try cases involving the adjudication of title to or possession of immovable property.

B. Under the Cattle Trespass Regulation.

		Section.
Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or forcibly rescuing the same	...	24

C. Under the Police Regulation.

Offences under clauses (xii), (xiv) and (xix) of Section 50 (if extended to the village).

28. No Village Bench shall take cognizance of any offence under Section 379 of the Travancore Penal Code in which the accused—

Certain persons not to be tried by Village Bench for theft.

(*a*) has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Travancore Penal Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards ; or

(*b*) has been previously fined for theft by any Village Bench ; or

(*c*) has been bound over to be of good behaviour in proceedings instituted under Section 92 or 93 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

29. (1) The following are the maximum penalties which may be inflicted by a Bench for offences referred to in Section 27 of the Regulation :—

Maximum penalties that may be inflicted.

(a) Under the Travancore Penal Code—fine not exceeding ten rupees or double the damage or loss caused, whichever is greater.

(b) Under the Cattle Trespass Regulation—fine not exceeding five rupees.

(c) Under the Police Regulation—fine not exceeding two rupees.

(2) No sentence of imprisonment, whether substantive or in default of payment of fine, shall be inflicted by any Bench.

30. In inflicting a fine under the foregoing Section, a Bench may order that any portion or the whole of the fine be applied to—

Compensation to complainants.

(a) defraying the expenses properly incurred in the case by the complainant ; or

(b) compensate for any material charge or loss caused by the offence committed.

31. A conviction by a Panchayat under this Regulation shall not be deemed to be a previous conviction for the purposes of Section 64 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Conviction by Panchayat not a previous conviction under Section 64 of the Penal Code.

32. No member who is personally interested in any criminal case shall sit on the Bench which takes cognizance of such case.

Member interested not to sit.

33. Any Magistrate, when receiving a complaint of facts constituting an offence triable by a Village Bench, shall transfer the case for trial to the Village Bench having jurisdiction to try it.

Transfer of cases to Panchayat by Magistrates.

34. If any Village Bench is, after enquiry, satisfied that a criminal case brought before it is false, such Bench may order the complainant to pay to the accused such compensation not exceeding five rupees as it thinks fit.

Compensation to accused for false case.

35. A Village Bench may, instead of sentencing to fine, discharge after due admonition a youthful offender who, in the opinion of such Bench, was on the date of the commission of the offence not over sixteen years of age.

Discharge of youthful offender after due admonition.

36. (1) The amount of every fine imposed or compensation awarded by a Bench under this Regulation shall be paid to the Bench within ten days of the date of the order imposing or awarding it.

Recovery of fine or compensation amount.

(2) If after the expiry of the said ten days the amount remains unpaid, the Village Bench shall certify accordingly to the Magistrate having jurisdiction who shall proceed to recover it under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and shall remit it when so recovered to the Village Bench.

Section 304 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to Village Bench.

37. (1) The provisions of Section 304 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to a Village Bench.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1), nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to a Village Bench.

38. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the Bench from giving its decision in accordance with any settlement or compromise agreed upon by the parties.

Decision in accordance with settlement of compromise of parties.

39. If, at any stage of the proceedings, it appears to the Bench that the case is one which ought to be tried by a Magistrate or that the accused ought to receive a punishment different in kind from or severer than what it could inflict, it shall submit the case to the District Magistrate who may transfer the case to the court of any Magistrate subordinate to him.

Submission of case to District Magistrate

40. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in the interests of justice, transfer any case pending before a Panchayat to the court of any Magistrate subordinate to him.

Transfer of cases by District Magistrate.

41. No Bench shall have any power to revise any sentence or order passed by itself, nor shall such sentence or order be subject to appeal or revision to any court or authority, except that the District Magistrate may set aside any conviction on the ground of corruption, partiality or misconduct on the part of the Bench or on the ground that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice.

Power of revision.

CHAPTER V.

VILLAGE FUND.

42. In every village there shall be a Village Fund vested in the Panchayat, which shall be utilised by the Panchayat to meet charges in connection with its duties under this Regulation.

Village Fund.

Income of Village Fund.

43. The following shall be credited to the Village Fund :—

(1) fees levied for the institution of civil and criminal cases under Section 45 ;

(2) village rate levied under Section 46 ;

(3) fines levied by the Bench in criminal cases under Section 36 so far as such fines are not ordered to be paid to the complainant under Section 30 ;

(4) the cost of execution of works recovered under Section 22 (3) ;

(5) all fines realised in prosecutions for breaches of bye-laws or rules under this Regulation ;

(6) all other sums ordered by any court to be placed to the credit of the Village Fund ;

(7) income from or sale proceeds of all properties vested in the Panchayat ;

(8) contributions made by Our Government, a local authority or any person ; and

(9) such other sums as may be assigned to the Village Fund by any general or special order of Our Government.

Budget Estimate.

44. (1) The Panchayat shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Government shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Panchayat to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the terms in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure ; and may from time to time also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which it may deem advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purpose of this Regulation.

(2) Our Government or any officer of Government empowered in this behalf shall, after such revision as may be deemed fit, pass the budget for each year, and the Panchayat shall abide by the budget so passed.

Contribution of Government to the Village Fund.

(3) Our Government shall contribute to the Village Fund an amount which shall not be less than three-fourths of the sanctioned budget expenditure for the year during the first five years after the constitution of the Panchayat and not less than one-half of such expenditure after such period of five years.

45. (1) A Panchayat Court may levy fees for the institution of civil suits at the rates mentioned in Regulation I of 1090 or such other rates as may be prescribed.

Institution fees.

(2) A Bench may levy fees for the institution of criminal cases, except those under Section 379 of the Penal Code or under the Police Regulation, at such rates as may be prescribed :

Provided, however, that the rates so levied do not exceed the fees prescribed in the Court Fees Regulation for the time being in force.

(3) No fee for the institution of civil suits or criminal cases shall be levied under the Court Fees Regulation for the time being in force.

46. Any Village Panchayat—

(*a*) after observing such preliminary procedure as may be prescribed,

(*b*) subject to such rules as may be prescribed,

(*c*) subject to such bye-laws as may be framed by the Panchayat, and

(*d*) subject to the previous sanction of Our Government,

may impose, at such rates not exceeding the maxima prescribed, all or any one or more of the following :—

(1) a cess on land,

(2) any rate, tax, cess or any license or other fee,

for the discharge of the duties under this Regulation.

47. Any arrear of cess, rate, tax or fee imposed under this Regulation shall be recoverable by the Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Recovery of arrear of cess, fee, etc.

48. No objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or of the Rules made thereunder.

Objections in respect of liability to assessment.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTROL.

49. All officers empowered by Our Government in this behalf shall have power to examine the administrative proceedings of a Panchayat, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, may,—

Supervision of proceedings of Panchayat.

(a) enter on and inspect any immovable property in the possession or control of the Panchayat or any work in progress under its direction ;

(b) call for and inspect any document which may, for the purposes of this Regulation, be in the possession or control of the Panchayat ;

(c) require the Panchayat to furnish such statements, accounts and reports as they think fit ; and

(d) may give such advice in respect of the administrative work and proceedings as they think fit.

Default in performance of duties by Panchayats.

50. (1) If at any time it appears to the officer or local authority empowered in this behalf that a Panchayat has made default in the performance of any duty imposed upon it by this Regulation and that such default is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, such officer or authority may order the duty to be performed within a reasonable period to be specified in writing, and if the duty is not performed within the period specified, such officer or authority may appoint some person to perform it and direct that the expenses of the performance shall be paid by the defaulting Panchayat within such period as such officer or authority may fix, or such further time as may be allowed by Government on the application of the Panchayat.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, such officer or authority may direct the officer in charge of the treasury in which the Village Fund is kept to pay such expenses or as much thereof as is possible from such fund in his hands.

(3) Any officer or authority exercising the power mentioned in sub-section (1) shall forthwith report to Our Government every case of the exercise of such power.

Suspension or cancellation of Panchayat proceedings.

51. (1) Any officer or local authority empowered by Our Government in this behalf may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Panchayat, or of any order or notice issued by a Panchayat or its chairman, or cancel such resolution, order or notice, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under colour of this Regulation, if, in the opinion of such officer or authority, such resolution, order, notice or act is manifestly perverse or *ultra vires* of the Panchayat, or the execution of such resolution, order, notice or act is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life health, or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray or is against public interests.

52. If Our Government are of opinion that a Panchayat persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by or under this Regulation, or any other Regulation, or abuses its powers, they may, after giving the Panchayat sufficient opportunity to show cause to the contrary, by an order in writing specifying their reason for so doing, dissolve such Panchayat.

Power of Government to dissolve Panchayat.

53. (1) On the dissolution of the Panchayat under Section 52, all members of the Panchayat shall, as from the date of publication of the order, vacate their offices as such members.

Consequence of dissolution.

(2) On the dissolution of a Panchayat under Section 52, the balance of Village Fund and all other properties vested in the Panchayat shall vest in Our Government and the liabilities of the Panchayat shall be transferred to Our Government.

(3) All properties vested in Our Government under sub-section (2) shall be applied to discharge the liabilities imposed on Our Government by that sub-section or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the village.

(4) On the dissolution of a Panchayat under Section 52 or on the cancellation of a notification under Section 25 or 26, all civil suits or criminal cases or other proceedings pending before such Court or Bench shall be tried or continued by such court as would exercise jurisdiction, if this Regulation did not apply.

54. (1) Our Government may appoint one or more persons as Registrars of Panchayats for the whole or any part of Travancore.

Appointment of Registrars of Panchayats.

(2) The expenditure on account of Registrars and their establishment shall be met by Our Government.

(3) The Registrar shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

55. Every member shall be deemed to be a public servant as defined in Section 15 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Member to be public servant.

56. (1) If, after giving the member concerned a sufficient opportunity for showing cause to the contrary, Our Government are satisfied that the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property owned by, or vested in, a Panchayat is a direct consequence of misconduct or gross neglect on his part, they may, by order in writing, direct such member to pay to the Panchayat before a date fixed, the amount required to reimburse it for such loss, waste or misapplication.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication of property.

(2) If the amount is not so paid, the same shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue and credited to the Village Fund.

57. (a) No action, civil or criminal, shall lie against any member, officer, servant or agent of a Panchayat acting under its direction, in respect of anything done in good faith under this Regulation or any rule or bye-law made hereunder.

Institution of legal proceedings against Panchayat member, officer, servant or agent.

(b) No suit shall be brought against any Panchayat, or any member, officer, servant or agent thereof acting under its direction in respect of any act purporting to be done in its or his official capacity until the expiration of thirty days next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the Panchayat left or delivered at its office and in the case of a member, officer or servant, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode. The notice shall state the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and the relief which he claims. The plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

(c) No such action shall be entertained unless it is instituted within eight months after the accrual of the alleged cause of action and the service of such notice is admitted or proved.

58. Whoever obstructs or molests a Panchayat or any member thereof, or any person employed by it or him, or any person with whom it or he has contracted in the performance of its or his duty, under the provisions of this Regulation, or prevents or tries to prevent any person from doing anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue of this Regulation, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the carrying out of any work authorised by this Regulation, removes or destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates, any notice put up or exhibited by the Panchayat or under its authority, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Punishment for obstructing Panchayat, member or agent.

59. (1) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution by the Panchayat of a suit for any amount due under this Regulation.

Suit for recovery of dues.

(2) No assessment or demand made and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Regulation shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or any mistake in respect of the name, residence or occupation of any person, the description of any property or thing, or the amount assessed, demanded or charged, provided that the provisions of this Regulation have been in substance and effect complied with. And no proceedings under this Regulation shall merely for defect in form be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

Assessment etc., not to be impeached.

(3) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Regulation or to recover damages on account of any assessment or collection of money made under the said authority.

Provided that the provisions of this Regulation have been in substance and effect complied with.

60. Our Government may, by a notification in Our Government Gazette, delegate any of the powers vested in them under this Regulation to any officer not below the rank of a Division Peishkar or to any local authority, and may, by a like notification, cancel or modify such delegation.

Delegation of powers by Government.

61. Unless otherwise specifically provided for, any person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate for an offence under this Regulation or a bye-law or rule made thereunder, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

Punishment for offence under the Regulation, bye law or rule.

62. (1) Our Government may, after previous publication, make Rules consistent with this Regulation to carry out the purposes thereof. Such Rules may provide a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees for a breach thereof.

Rules.

(2) All acts authorised or enjoined under this Regulation shall be held to be authorised or enjoined subject to such Rules.

(3) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, Our Government may make Rules—

(*a*) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Regulation to be prescribed;

(*b*) prescribing the authority which shall decide disputes relating to elections under this Regulation and the procedure to be

followed and powers to be exercised by such authorities in making inquiries into such disputes ;

(*c*) Regulating the appointment or election and the powers of a Vice-Chairman ;

(*d*) regulating the time and place of sitting, the convening and conduct of meetings of Panchayats and the quorum required for such meetings ;

(*e*) regulating the exercise by the Panchayat of any of its powers under this Regulation and in particular its power to issue and to acquire, hold or transfer property and to enter into contracts :

(*f*) regulating the assessment and collection of taxes, cesses rates and fees, appeals against such assessment and collection and the custody and proper administration of the Village Fund ;

(*g*) regulating the custody and proper maintenance of accounts and registers of the Panchayat, forms to be used and returns to be submitted by the Panchayat ;

(*h*) authorising and regulating the manner in which and the agency by whom the records, registers, accounts and other proceedings of the Panchayat should be inspected or audited ;

(*i*) regulating the time and place of sitting of a Village Bench, the appointment of the presiding officer and the quorum of a Village Bench ;

(*j*) regulating the procedure of the Village Bench in the exercise of its criminal powers under this Regulation and the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the members in session ;

(*k*) regulating the issue by Village Benches of summonses and other processes and their service and execution ;

(*l*) regulating the mode of executing the sentences or orders of the Village Bench ;

(*m*) prescribing the fees to be levied by Village Benches for copies of documents and determining the procedure to be followed in furnishing such copies ;

(*n*) providing for appeals against orders passed by a delegated authority ; and

(*o*) providing for the inspection, supervision and control of the working of Panchayats.

RULES.

(R. O. C. No. 6369/25/Judl. dated 8th August 1930.)

WITH THE SANCTION OF HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI REGENT THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PASSED UNDER SECTION 62 OF THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REGULATION VII OF 1100, UNDER DATE THE 8TH AUGUST 1930 CORRESPONDING TO THE 24TH KARKADAGOM 1105.

Preliminary.

1. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Regulation" means the Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation VII of 1100.

(2) "Registrar" means the person appointed as Registrar of Panchayats for the local area in question, under Section 54 of the Regulation.

(3) Other expressions in these Rules shall have the same meaning as they have in the Regulation.

The Electoral Roll.

2. The Chairman of the Panchayat and, in the absence of the Panchayat, the Registrar shall annually prepare and publish or cause to be prepared and published an Electoral Roll for the village showing the names of persons qualified to vote at the election of members of the village panchayat.

3. Every person whose name appears in the final Electoral Roll of the village shall, so long as it remains in force, be entitled to vote at an election of members, and no person whose name does not so appear shall vote at the election.

4. The Electoral Roll published in any year shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh Electoral Roll.

5. Every person who resides, or is a registered holder of immovable property within the village, has completed twenty-one years of age and has not been declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind, shall be entitled to be included in the electoral roll of the village if he or she—

(*a*) is a registered holder, proprietor or inamdar of land, the annual value of which is not less than five rupees, or of land situated within the village, the annual value of which is not less than one rupee, or

(*b*) is a tenant holding land of the annual value of not less than five rupees, or land situated within the village of the annual value of not less than one rupee, or

(*c*) is a Kudiyan holding land of the annual value of not less than five rupees or land situated within the village, of the annual value of not less than one rupee, or

(*d*) has passed any examination which qualifies him or her for any appointment in the Government service under the Public Service Notification for the time being in force, or

(*e*) is a Government Servant, or

(*f*) is a pensioner of the Travancore Government or any other Government, or

(*g*) is a discharged or retired military officer of the Nayar Brigade or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, or

(*h*) is a person having an income of not less than two hundred and fifty rupees a year.

Explanation I. Tenant in this rule means a person who holds land the rent due on which may be recovered under Regulation IV of 1068.

Explanation II. For the purpose of this rule, the annual value shall be calculated in the following manner :—

(i) In the case of lands paying full assessment to Government, the assessment payable to Government for the lands, together with any water rate payable for their irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual value of such lands.

(ii) In the case of inam lands or lands held under any other favourable tenure, wholly or partially free from assessment, the full assessment, which such lands would bear if they were not inam or subject to such favourable tenure, together with any water rate which may be payable for their irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual value of such lands.

(iii) In the case of a tenant, the annual rent shall be taken to be the annual value.

(iv) In the case of a Kudiyan holding Jenmom land, the annual value shall be the full assessment which the kanom holding would bear if it were Pandarapattom land.

Explanation III. In the case of lands where or any portion of the assessment, rent or pattom is paid in paddy, the value of the paddy shall be calculated at eleven chackrams per para.

6. (*a*) A person may be included in the Electoral Roll either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of the representative of a company, firm, association, body of two or more guardians or trustees, joint family or other body possessing joint rights, but not in both capacities.

(b) No person shall be so included as the representative of a body unless he has been authorised in writing by a majority of such body. Provided that, in the case of a Hindu joint family or Marumakkathayam Tarwad, the person qualified to be registered shall be either the manager of the family or Tarwad or, if not, any member of the family or the Tarwad authorised in writing by a majority of the members thereof including the manager.

7. (a) The Electoral Roll for the village shall be maintained in Form I annexed.

(b) The roll shall be kept in the chief vernacular of the village, provided that the Registrar may direct that any roll or part of a roll may be kept in any other language.

(c) The names in the roll shall be arranged alphabetically.

8. (a) It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Panchayat, and in the absence of the Panchayat, of the Registrar or of any person delegated by him to cause inquiry to be made and to prepare or cause to be prepared lists of all persons appearing to be entitled to be included as voters in the electoral roll for the village. The lists shall be prepared in the form prescribed for the roll and shall also contain such other particulars as the Panchayat or, in the absence of the Panchayat, the Registrar may require.

(b) The preliminary roll shall be prepared from these lists and published in the office of the Panchayat, if any, and in such places as the Registrar may direct not later than the 30th Chingam of each year.

(c) The Chairman of the Panchayat, and, in the absence of the Panchayat, the Registrar or such person as is directed by him shall simultaneously cause a notice to be published in Form No. II, specifying the mode in which, and the time within which claims and objections are to be preferred and the date on and the place at which the revising authority will begin to sit for their disposal. The notice shall state that the preliminary roll will be open to inspection at a specified place daily between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. up to 15th Kanni. Copies of the notice shall be affixed in the office of the Panchayat, if any, and at other places directed by the Registrar.

Claims and Objections.

9. (a) Any person, who claims to be included as a voter and whose name is not entered, or is entered in an incorrect manner or with incorrect particulars in the preliminary roll, and any person who objects to the inclusion of the names of anybody whose name is on the roll, may prefer a claim or an objection to the revising

authority. Such claim or objection shall be sent in Form III or Form IV to the Chairman or to the officer specified in the notice so as to reach him on or before 15th Kanni.

(b) Claims and objections may be preferred in person or sent by Anchal or Post.

(c) Claims and objections received after the prescribed date shall be rejected.

10. (a) The Chairman, and in the absence of a Panchayat, the Registrar or any person specified by him shall, not later than the 30th Kanni,—

(i) publish, in Form V, lists of all claims and objections received in time in the office of the Panchayat, if any, and such place as the Registrar may direct, and

(ii) send a copy of every notice of objection to the person to whose inclusion objection has been taken.

(b) In the lists referred to in clause (a) (i) and in the copy sent under clause (a) (ii), intimation shall be given that the claims and objections will be taken into consideration by the revising authority at a place and on a date to be specified not earlier than the 7th and not later than 15th Thulam.

11. The Chairman, and in the absence of Panchayat, the Registrar or any person directed by him, shall have necessary inquiries relating to claims and ojections made before the date fixed for the sitting of the revising authority and may also of his own motion remove from the lists the names of persons whom he has reason to believe to be dead, and may make such other corrections as may be necessary, provided that he shall publish a list of all such corrections with the list of claims and objections as provided in Rule 10.

*12. (a) The revising authority of each Electoral Roll in a village shall consist, if there be a Panchayat, of the Chairman of the Panchayat as President and two non-officials who are not members of the Panchayat, to be nominated by the Registrar and, if there be no Panchayat, of three non-officials nominated by the Registrar, one of whom being nominated also as the President. The Registrar shall also appoint two non-officials and two or more officials (specifying the order in which they shall be entitled to act, the non-officials taking precedence over officials) as members-in-waiting to take the place of any member of the revising authority (including the President) who refuses to attend, or becomes incapable of attending, a sitting, or who is personally or pecuniarily interested in, or gives evidence in respect of, any claim or objection, and is thereby rendered unfit to take part in the adjudication of such claim or objection.

*As amended by Notification Dis No. 472|32|L. G. A, dated the 5th August 1932.

(*b*) The revising authority shall sit in open office on the day fixed and from day to day until all the claims and objections are disposed of. Orders shall be passed in writing on each claim or objection with reasons if a claim is rejected or an objection contested. The revising authority shall also pass orders on the lists of corrections made under Rule 11. In case of a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. The orders passed by the revising authority shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned by any legal proceedings.

Final Publication.

13. (*a*) The Chairman, and, in the absence of the Panchayat, the Registrar or any person directed by him shall correct the roll in accordance with the orders of the revising authority, and the roll so corrected shall be fair-copied and made ready not later than the 10th Vrischigom. The roll may, if convenient, and shall, if the Registrar so directs, be printed before that date.

(*b*) A copy of the roll shall be hung up in the office of the Panchayat, if any and in such places as the Registrar may direct. A public proclamation shall be made in the village by beat of tom-tom that such copy or copies have been so posted up. The roll shall come into force from the date of such Proclamation.

(*c*) Two copies of the roll shall be prepared and signed by the Chairman and, in the absence of a Panchayat, by the Registrar. One of them shall be kept in the office of the Panchayat, if any, and the other forwarded to the Registrar for record in his Office. Until a Panchayat is constituted, both the copies shall be kept in the office of the Registrar.

(*d*) The roll shall not be corrected while it continues in force, except in order to rectify clerical errors.

(*e*) No failure to observe the dates prescribed in these Rules or to observe other directions regarding the preparation of the Electoral Roll shall entitle any one to question the validity and conclusiveness of the roll in election proceedings.

(*f*) None of the officers entrusted with the preparation of the electoral rolls shall be held legally answerable for their completeness or accuracy, neither shall they be held liable to any action for damages by reason only of any omission or inaccuracy in respect of such rolls of any non-compliance with the dates prescribed in these Rules.

14. Any notice, which is required to be sent under these Rules to any person, shall be deemed to be effectively sent, if sent by Anchal to the address of that person as given by him for the purposes or as appearing on the roll or, if there is no such address, to his last known place of abode.

15. The revising authority, may, in its direction, or at the request of any person interested, require that the evidence tendered by any person should be on oath or on solemn affirmation and may administer the oath or affirmation for the purpose.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, the Registrar may fix such dates as he may deem fit for the preparation, revision and publication of the first Electoral Roll of a village.

Elections.

17. When members have to be elected for the first time or when a vacancy occurs among the members, the Registrar or the person specified by him, shall fix the date for the election of a member or members, as the case may be, and, at least twenty one clear days before the said date, publish a notice calling on the voters of the village to assemble at the particular time and place specified in the notice.

18. The notice shall be published :

(*a*) by publication in the Goverrment Gazette ;

(*b*) by affixing a copy thereof—

(i) in the office of the Village Panchayat, if any, and the Cutcherries of the Pakuthi or Pakuthis comprised in the village ; and,

(ii) in not less than three conspicuous places in the village; and

(*c*) by beat of tom-tom in the village.

19. The notice shall, so far as practicable, be republished by beat of tom-tom in the village on the day immediately previous to the date fixed for the election.

20. The Registrar or the person specified by him shall preside at the meeting of the voters and conduct the election.

21. The person who is to conduct the election, referred to hereinafter as "presiding officer," shall proceed to the place specified in the notice and admit into such place only such persons as are entitled to vote under these rules.

22. He shall then and there hear and decide any objection to the admission or exclusion of a person and his decision shall be final.

23. Every candidate shall be proposed by one voter and seconded by another. The presiding officer shall note down the names so proposed and seconded.

24. The presiding officer shall, *suo moto*, or on objection taken by any of the voters present, reject the name of any candidate whom he considers to be not duly qualified and his decision shall be final.

25. The presiding officer shall then read out the names of the candidates whom he considers to be qualified.

26. If the number of qualified candidates is equal to or less than the number of members to be elected, the presiding officer shall declare all the qualified candidates to have been duly elected and take steps at the same or any subsequent meeting for the election of the members remaining to be elected, if any.

27. If the number of such candidates is in excess of the number of candidates to be elected then the presiding officer shall ascertain, by show of hands or otherwise, the number of voters present who are in favour of each candidate or candidates for whom most votes have been given to be duly elected.

28. When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, the determination as to which of them should be deemed elected shall be made by lot to be drawn at the meeting and in the immediate presence of the presiding officer and in such manner as he may determine.

29. The names of the candidate or candidates declared to have been duly elected shall be immediately published in the form of a notice over the signature of the presiding officer at the office of the Panchayat, if any, and at the Cutcherry or Cutcherries of the Pakuthi or Pakuthies comprised, in the village.

30. When the presiding officer is not the Registrar, he shall report the result of the election to the Registrar or to such person as the Registrar may specify, and the Registrar or such other person shall notify the names of the successful candidates in the Government Gazette.

Meetings.

31. Meetings of a Panchayat shall be held at the office of the Panchayat or at such other place as the Chairman may from time to time determine and may be either ordinary or special.

32. Ordinary meetings shall be held at least once in every month on such days and at such times as the Panchayat may determine and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman.

33. The Chairman may, and, on the requisition in writing by three members, shall convene a special meeting of the Panchayat. If the Chairman fails to call a special meeting within 15 days of such requisition, the members who signed the requisition may themselves call the meeting and issue the notice required by the next following Rule.

34. Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time and of the place of the meeting, and of

the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least 3 clear days before the meeting.

35. The following subjects shall be dealt with only at Special meetings :—

(a) Election of Chairman, if and when authorised by Government.

(b) Levy of taxes and of fees of a general nature.

(c) Transfers of immovable property.

(d) Annual administration report.

36. Every meeting of a Panchayat shall be presided over by the Chairman ; in his absence by the member, if any, to whom his power in this respect has been delegated under Section 9 of the Regulation, and, in the absence of both, by a member chosen by the meeting to preside for the occasion.

37. All the meetings of a Panchayat shall be open to the public, provided that the Chairman or the presiding member may, in any case, direct that the public generally or any particular person or persons shall withdraw. The fact of the Chairman or the presiding member having done so shall be recorded by him in the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting and he shall also record therein a brief statement of the reasons for his action unless he thinks it inexpedient to do so.

38. Subject to any special provisions that may exist in this respect, questions which may come before a Panchayat at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting at the meeting, and, in case of equality of votes, the Chairman or the presiding member shall have a second or a casting vote.

39. The quorum for an ordinary meeting shall be one-third, and that for a special meeting one-half, of the sanctioned number of members.

40. If, within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned, unless the members present agree to wait a little longer.

41. A special meeting shall transact only the business for which it was called.

42. No resolution of a Panchayat shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof, except at a special meeting and by a resolution supported by the votes of not less than one half of the sanctioned number of members.

43. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a Panchayat shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be

signed by the Chairman or Presiding member and such book shall, at all reasonable times, and without charge, be open to the inspection of any member or of any person who pays any tax, cess or rate to the Panchayat. The minutes may be entered either in the English Language or in the Vernacular of the village according as the Panchayat might have by any general or special resolution decided.

44. Within three days of the date of the meeting, a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded to the Registrar or any person specified by him.

Bye-laws

45. When a Panchayat proposes to make a bye-law or alter or cancel an existing bye-law a draft of such proposal shall be posted up at the office of the Panchayat, if any, and a notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom in the village stating that the draft is available for inspection at the office of the Panchayat or at any other specified place and fixing a date not earlier than 15 days from the date of such publication on which the Panchayat will take the proposal into consideration.

46. On such date or on any later date to which the meeting may be adjourned the Panchayat shall consider any objection or suggestion made orally or in writing by any person interested and shall finally decide whether and in what form the bye-law should be made, cancelled or altered, as the case may be.

47. No bye-law or cancellation or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Registrar.

Contracts and Transfers.

48. Every contract made by a Panchayat, the value or amount of which exceeds Rs. 50 shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

49. No immovable property vested in or belonging to a Panchayat shall be transferred by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange or by lease for a period exceeding three years or otherwise, except with the sanction of the Registrar.

Taxation.

50. When a Panchayat proposes to levy a rate, tax, cess or fee, it shall publish the proposal by beat of tom-tom in the village and by a notice affixed in the office of the Panchayat, if any, specifying a date not earlier than 15 days from the date of such publication on which the Panchayat will take the proposal into consideration.

51. On such date or on any later date to which the meeting may be adjourned the Panchayat shall consider any objection or suggestion made orally or in writing by any person interested and may finally reject the proposal or sanction the proposal as originally made or in any amended form, provided that, if the Panchayat considers that the rate or rates on taxes, cesses or fees originally proposed should be enhanced, fresh notice shall be given before the enhancement is finally decided on.

52. No resolution to sanction the levy of any rate, tax, cess or fee shall be deemed to have been passed, unless the resolution is supported by not less than one half of the sanctioned strength of the Panchayat at the meeting.

53. Every proposal to levy a rate, tax, cess or fee and every resolution confirming the levy of a rate, tax, cess or fee shall be forwarded to the Registrar or to such person as he may specify, for submission to Government.

54. After the sanction of Government to the levy of the rate, tax, cess or fee, under Section 46 (d) of the Regulation, has been communicated to the Panchayat, the Panchayat may proceed to impose and collect the rate, tax, cess or fee, after notifying the sanction of the rate, tax, cess or fee in the village by beat of tom-tom.

55. The Panchayat shall prepare and maintain an assessment book containing a list of all persons liable to pay any rate, tax or cess.

56. As soon as the list of assessment to any rate, tax or cess is completed, a notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom in the village that the list is open to inspection at the office of the Panchayat and that any objections made in writing within a specified date, which shall not be within 30 days of the notice, will be considered by the Panchayat.

57. After the objections, if any, made have been considered and disposed of by the Panchayat after hearing the parties that may wish to be heard, a final list, in accordance with the decisions of the Panchayat, shall be prepared and signed by the Chairman. Such list shall be the assessment book.

Collection.

58. Rates, taxes, cesses and fees shall be paid in cash to the Chairman of the Panchayat or, if the Panchayat so decides, to the Proverthikaran of the Pakuthi or Pakuthis within which the village is situated, not later than the date notified for the purpose by the Panchayat.

59. When the Panchayat decides to entrust the collection to the Proverthikaran, he shall be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by the Registrar, with the sanction of the Government.

60. A receipt duly signed by the Chairman or the Proverthikaran, as the case may be, shall be furnished to every person making any payment of money to a Panchayat.

61. All appeals and complaints against the assessment and collection of any rate, tax, cess or fee should be heard and disposed of by the Panchayat, and an appeal against their decision shall lie to the Registrar, whose decision shall, be final, provided that, in the case of an appeal to the Registrar, the appeal is preferred within thirty days of the decision appealed against exclusive of any time taken for obtaining a copy of the decision.

Finance and Accounts.

62. The Village Fund shall be deposited in the nearest Government Sub-Treasury and may, with the approval of the Registrar, be deposited in an Anchal Savings Bank or any other Bank or entrusted to a Co-operative Society.

Provided, that a sum not exceeding twenty-five rupees may be kept in the custody of the Chairman for current expenditure.

63. All orders or cheques against the Village Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or by a member to whom the Chairman has, under Section 9 of the Regulation, delegated this power and the Treasury, Bank or Co-operative Society shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the Panchayat admit, pay all orders or cheques against the Fund which are so signed.

64. All payments from the Village Fund shall be supported by proper vouchers.

65. At every monthly meeting of the Panchayat, the day book, with the receipt books and the vouchers in support of all payments made since the last monthly meeting. the Pass Book of the Treasury or the Savings Bank or similar record showing the balance to the credit of the Panchayat with its banker, and the cash the hands of the Chairman shall be placed before the Panchayat. An abstract of the receipts and payments passed by the Panchayat shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

Books and Records.

66. The Chairman shall keep a day book and enter in it all receipts and expenditure from day to day, striking a balance each day, on which there is any transaction,

67. The following records and registers shall be maintained by the Panchayat in such forms as the Registrar may direct from time to time.

(i) Minute book of the proceedings of meetings.

(ii) Cash book.

(iii) Counterfoil of receipts.

(iv) Such other records as the Registrar may require to be maintained.

68. Separate registers shall be maintained for each Malabar year.

69. After the year, the records maintained, as mentioned above, shall be deposited in such place as may be directed by the Registrar.

Returns and Annual Reports.

70. The Chairman shall prepare annually a report on the working of the Panchayat for the preceding financial year and submit it with the resolution of the Panchayat thereon to the Registrar at the time appointed by the Registrar.

71. The Chairman shall also submit all other returns or reports that may be required by the Registrar.

Inspection and Audit.

72. The records, registers and other proceedings of the Panchayats shall be inspected from time to time by the Registrar or other officers appointed or specified by him in that behalf.

73. The records of the receipts and expenditure of the Village Fund shall be audited by such officers as may be appointed in that behalf by the Registrar.

Copies.

74. The Chairman shall have custody of the records of the Panchayat and may grant copies of any proceedings and records, on payment of such fees as the Panchayat may determine, with the sanction of the Registrar.

75. Copies shall be certified by the Chairman or any member authorised in that behalf by the Panchayat.

Miscellaneous.

76. The powers exercisable by an officer or local authority, as empowered by Government under Sections 49, 50 and 51 of the Regulation shall for the time being be exercised by the Registrar.

77. Appeals against orders passed by any authority, to whom any powers have been delegated under Section 60 of the Regultion, shall lie to the Dewan.

78. The notice of resignation by a member or Chairman of a Panchayat, required by Section 12 of the Regulation, shall be given to the Registrar.

79. Whenever a vacancy occurs amongst the members of the Panchayat, the Chairman of the Panchayat shall report the fact within fifteen days of the occurrence to the Registrar.

80. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the Chairman, any member of the Panchayat may report the fact to the Registrar.

81. Every license or permission granted, and every bill, notice, or other document served or sent on behalf of, or under the authority of the Panchayat, shall be signed by the Chairman or a member authorised generally or specifically by him in writing in that behalf.

82. The Chairman may summon any person to attend before him and to give evidence and produce documents, as the case may be, in respect of any question relating to taxation or to the grant of any license or permission under the Regulation.

FORM I.

[*Vide Rule* 7 (a)]

Electoral Roll for Village.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's or Karnavan's Name.	Place of residence.	Address.	Nature of qualification.	Other particulars, if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM II.

[*Vide Rule* 8 (c)]

1. The preliminary electoral roll of voters of the village is open to inspection at......................daily between 11 A. M. and 4 P.M. up to the 15th Kanni.

2. Any person, who claims to be entered in this roll and who is not entered in it or is entered in an incorrect place or manner or with incorrect particulars, may put in a claim addressed to........................... to have his name entered or the registry corrected.

3. Any person, who objects to the correctness of the entry or to the inclusion of the name of any other person whose name is on the roll, may prefer an objection addressed to ....

4. Claims shall be preferred in Form III and objections in Form IV appended to this Notice.

5. Claims and objections may be presented to.................. at any time during office hours or sent by Anchal or Post, but must reach him on or before the 15th Kanni.

6. Claims and objections which are not preferred in proper form or are not received by the date prescribed, will be rejected.

7. All claims and objections received in time and in proper form will be heard by the revising authority at ....on..............

FORM III.

[*Vide Rule 9* (a)]

Notice of claim for $\frac{\text{corrections of registry.}}{\text{Registration.}}$

To

....

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that I claim to have $\frac{\text{my name corrected}}{\text{entered}}$ in the Electoral Roll of the village of.................as follows ...

Name in full of claimant's and Father's or Karnavan's name.	Place of residence.	Address.	Nature of Qualification
1	2	3	4

I declare that the statements made above are true.

Date *Signature of claimant.*

FORM IV

[*Vide Rule 9* (a)]

Notice of objection to inclusion in the Electoral Roll of the village of... ......

....

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of the person mentioned and described below being retained in the Electoral Roll-for the village of ... ...

Name of person objected to.	Number in preliminary roll.	Nature of objection.
1	2	3

I declare that the statements made above are true.

Date. *Signature af objector.*

FORM V.

[*Vide Rule 10* (a)]

(a) The following persons have put in claims to be included as voters (or to have their names corrected) in the Electoral Roll of the village of..................

Name of claimant.	Address.	Nature of qualification.
1	2	3

(b) The following objections have been received regarding entries in the preliminary Electoral Roll for the village of..............

Name of objector.	Name of person objected to and number on roll.
1	2

(c) The following corrections have been made by the........ ....officer of his own motion in the preliminary Electoral Roll for the village of............ ....

Name of roll.	Nature of correction.

The above claims and objections will be heard (and corrections finally considered) by the revising authority on......... .....at.........

Signature.

NOTIFICATION.

[R. O. C. No. 6369 of 25/Judl,. dated 8th August 1930.]

With the sanction of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, it is hereby notified, that, under Section 54 of the Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation, VII of 1100, the Dewan Peishkars of the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions are appointed ex-officio Registrars of Panchayats in their respective Divisions.

No. 23

PROCLAMATION

BY

HER HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA SEVINI VANCHI DHARMA VARDHINI RAJA RAJESWARI MAHA RANI SETHU LAKSHMI BAI, MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA, MAHA RANI REGENT OF TRAVANCORE, ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 13TH APRIL 1930 CORRESPONDING TO THE 1ST MEDOM 1105.

Whereas, in pursuance of a Royal Neet dated the 5th Thye 994 M. E., certain lands in the tract known as Munro Island in the north-western portion of the East Kallada pakuthi, Quilon taluk, are held by the Church Missionary Society for certain purposes, and certain other lands also have otherwise been acquired, or are held, by them in connection therewith ; and

Whereas the Church Missionary Society have requested Our Government to accept a surrender of all those lands, which are described in the Schedule to this Proclamation and are hereinafter referred to as the Schedule lands, and have for that and other purposes executed a deed registered on the 19th Meenam 1105 as Document No. 2490 in Book No. 1 of the year 1105 in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Kottayam, we are pleased to command as follows :—

1. The rights of the Church Missionary Society in respect of the Schedule lands are hereby terminated save and except to the extent indicated in Section 5 Clause (*b*), below, and the Schedule lands shall be treated and dealt with as commanded hereinunder.

2. From and after this day the Schedule lands shall, in all cases, be deemed to be *Pandaravakapattom* lands for all purposes, and wherever they are not already classed as such lands they shall, as soon as may be, be converted as such in the Revenue Accounts of Our Government.

3. The rent, if any, already fixed in respect of the Schedule lands by the Church Missionary Society shall be deemed to be the assessment charged on the land payable to Our Government and shall be deemed public revenue due on land.

4. The amount of the assessment referred to above shall not be liable to variation until a general revenue settlement of the lands in Our State is ordered.

5. (*a*) Such of the lands as have been demised on *pattom* by the Church Missionary Society shall be deemed to be *Pandaravakapattom* holdings registered under Our Government and the persons now holding under the Church Missionary Society as lessees shall, so far as Our Government are concerned, be deemed to be the present registered holders and *pattadars* under Our Government and shall have all the rights and liabilities of registered holders of *Pandaravakapattom* lands.

(*b*) Lands Survey Nos. 7184 and 7189 of the East Kallada pakuthi in the Schedule, which are in the occupation of the Church Missionary Society in *thanathu* shall also be deemed to be *Pandaravakapattom* holdings under Our Government, the Church Missionary Society being considered the present registered holder with all the rights and liabilities of registered holders of *Pandaravakapattom* holdings.

(*c*) Schedule lands other than those provided for by Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall be deemed to be the property of Our Government for all purposes.

6. It shall be lawful for Our Government to order any arrears of rent or other amounts already due in respect of all or any of the Schedule lands to be recovered as arrears of public revenue due to Our Government.

7. This Proclamation may be cited as "The Munro Island Proclamation, 1105," and shall come into force at once.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

Munro Island (which forms the subject matter of this reconveyance deed) is bounded on the North

by Pazhayar also known as the Kallada river ;

on the East

by Survey numbers 6562, 6563, 6565/B, 6566, 6576, 6577, 6579, 6582, 6581, 6724, 6723, 6722 and 6721 of Eastern Kallada pakuthi, Idukayil Kunnu, Puthenaur and Survey numbers 6731, 6732, 6729 6728, 6727, 6724, 6723, 6722, 6721, 6720, 6719, 6914, 7029, and 7030 of the said eastern Kallada pakuthi, Kuravukuzhi Vayal, Palappazhanya Puraidam, Pallathu Vayal, Chinkarapally Kunnu, Kakkattu Cherivu, Manakadavu Moola and Peruman Kayal ;

on the South
by Peruman Kayal, Idachal and Koiwila Kayal;
on the West
by Koiwila Kayal, Arinallur Kayal and Arinallur Kunnu.

The properties situated within the above boundaries fall under seven groups (A to G). The Survey numbers, extent and other particulars of the items of property comprised in each group are given below.

The properties in this group are comprised in Inam Patta No. 1 of Eastern Kallada pakuthi. They are all Pandaravaka Anubhogam properties situated in Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon taluk. They lie in the Sastamkotta Sub District of the Quilon Registration District.

GROUP A.

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1	6583	..	..	64	Paddy land.	26	6608	..	..	4	Paddy land.
2	6584	..	..	13	Do.	27	6609	..	..	4	Do.
3	6585	..	..	8	Do.	28	6610	..	..	10	Do.
4	6586	..	..	16	Do.	29	6611	..	..	17	Do.
5	6587	..	..	17	Do.	30	6612	..	..	12	Do.
6	6588	..	..	16	Do.	31	6613	..	..	17	Do.
7	6589	..	..	4	Do.	32	6614	..	..	10	Do.
8	6590	..	..	15	Do.	33	6615	..	..	12	Do.
9	6591	..	..	21	Do.	34	6616	..	..	20	Do.
10	6592	..	..	4	Do.	35	6617	..	..	13	Do.
11	6593	..	..	70	Do.	36	6618	..	..	32	Do.
12	6594	..	..	38	Do.	37	6619	..	..	4	Do.
13	6595	..	..	6	Do.	38	6620	..	..	20	Do.
14	6596	..	..	41	Do.	39	6621	..	..	4	Do.
15	6597	..	..	14	Do.	40	6622	..	..	22	Do.
16	6598	..	..	28	Do.	41	6623	..	..	4	Do.
17	6599	..	..	17	Do.	42	6624	..	..	12	Do.
18	6600	..	..	15	Do.	43	6625	..	..	12	Do.
19	6601	..	..	12	Do.	44	6626	..	..	18	Do.
20	6602	..	..	9	Do.	45	6627	..	..	9	Do.
21	6603	..	..	17	Do.	46	6629	..	..	38	Do.
22	6604	..	..	6	Do.	47	6630	..	..	8	Do.
23	6605	..	..	5	Do.	48	6631	..	..	10	Do.
24	6606	..	..	9	Do.	49	6632	..	..	13	Do.
25	6607	..	..	10	Do.	50	6633	..	..	45	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
51	6634	..	..	82	Paddy land.	101	6738	..	..	9	Paddy land.
52	6635	..	..	12	Do.	102	6739	..	..	11	Do.
53	6636	..	..	7	Do.	103	6740	..	..	11	Do.
54	6637	..	..	10	Do.	104	6742	..	..	32	Do.
55	6638	..	..	6	Do.	105	6743	..	..	13	Do.
56	6639	..	..	20	Do.	106	6744	..	..	13	Do.
57	6640	..	..	10	Do.	107	6745	..	..	12	Do.
58	6641	..	..	5	Do.	108	6746	..	..	15	Do.
59	6642	..	..	20	Do.	109	6747	..	..	13	Do.
60	6643	..	..	47	Do.	110	6748	..	..	4	Do.
61	6644	..	..	46	Do.	111	6749	..	..	8	Do.
62	6645	..	..	18	Do.	112	6750	..	..	13	Do.
63	6646	..	..	7	Do	113	6751	..	..	4	Do.
64	6647	..	..	13	Do.	114	6752	..	..	4	Do.
65	6648	..	..	30	Do.	115	6753	..	..	6	Do.
66	6649	..	..	5	Do.	116	6754	..	..	10	Do.
67	6650	..	..	13	Do.	117	6755	..	..	11	Do.
68	6653	..	..	13	Do.	118	6756	..	..	18	Do.
69	6685	..	..	10	Do.	119	6757	..	..	18	Do.
70	6686	..	..	10	Do.	120	6758	..	..	14	Do.
71	6687	..	..	7	Do.	121	6759	..	..	36	Do.
72	6688	..	..	8	Do.	122	6760	..	..	21	Do.
73	6689	..	..	13	Do.	123	6762	..	..	31	Do.
74	6690	..	..	21	Do.	124	6763	..	..	8	Do.
75	6691	..	..	10	Do.	125	6764	..	..	6	Do.
76	6692	..	..	10	Do.	126	6765	..	..	13	Do.
77	6694	..	..	12	Do.	127	6766	..	..	15	Do.
78	6695	..	.	28	Do.	128	6767	..	..	89	Do.
79	6696	..	.	3	Do	129	6768	..	..	34	Do.
80	6697	..	..	4	Do.	130	6769	..	..	13	Do.
81	6698	..	..	54	Do.	131	6770	..	..	14	Do.
82	6699	..	..	20	Do.	132	6771	..	..	8	Do.
83	6700	..	..	13	Do.	133	6772	..	..	6	Do.
84	6701	..	..	11	Do.	134	6773	..	..	8	Do.
85	6702	.	..	11	Do.	135	6774	..	..	8	Do.
86	6703	..	..	6	Do.	136	6775	..	..	8	Do.
87	6704	A	..	7	Do.	137	6776	..	..	4	Do.
88	6706	..	..	7	Do.	138	6777	..	..	5	Do.
89	6707	..	..	6	Do.	139	6778	..	..	12	Do.
90	6710	..	..	12	Do.	140	6779	..	..	60	Do.
91	6715	..	..	64	Do.	141	6787	..	..	16	Do.
92	6716	..	..	32	Do.	142	6788	..	..	20	Do.
93	6717	..	..	13	Do.	143	6789	..	..	10	Do.
94	6718	..	..	12	Do.	144	6790	..	..	10	Do.
95	6719	..	..	11	Do.	145	6791	..	..	56	Do.
96	6720	..	..	60	Do.	146	6792	..	..	11	Do.
97	6734	..	..	16	Do.	147	6793	..	..	9	Do.
98	6735	..	..	12	Do.	148	6794	..	..	11	Do.
99	6736	..	..	13	Do.	149	6795	.	..	57	Do.
100	6737	..	..	5	Do.	150	6796	..	1	8	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd*).

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam.
151	6797	..	..	14	Paddy land.	201	7235	1	..	20	Paddy land.
152	6798	..	..	11	Do.	202	7236	..	..	17	Do.
153	6799	..	..	35	Do.	203	7237	..	..	10	Do.
154	6800	..	..	20	Do.	204	7238	A	..	29	Do.
155	6801	..	..	11	Do.	205	7239	..	..	10	Do.
156	6802	..	..	4	Do.	206	7240	..	..	50	Do.
157	6803	..	..	7	Do.	207	7241	..	..	14	Do.
158	6804	..	..	21	Do.	208	7242	..	..	6	Do.
159	6805	..	..	20	Do.	209	7249	..	1	10	Do.
160	6806	..	..	56	Do.	210	7250	..	..	33	Do.
161	6807	..	..	58	Do.	211	7251	..	..	5	Do.
162	6817	..	..	69	Do.	212	7253	..	1	18	Do.
163	6818	..	..	9	Do.	213	7255	..	..	12	Do.
164	7088	..	..	6	Do.	214	7258	..	..	13	Do.
165	7089	..	..	6	Do.	215	7259	A	..	14	Do.
166	7090	..	..	15	Do.	216	7265	1	..	93	Do.
167	7091	..	..	36	Do.	217	7266	A	..	14	Do.
168	7103	1	..	31	Do.	218	7267	1	..	14	Do.
169	7104	..	..	12	Do	219	7268	..	..	15	Do.
170	7105	..	..	8	Do.	220	7269	1	..	8	Do.
171	7106	1	..	42	Do.	221	7270	..	..	73	Do.
172	7107	..	..	15	Do.	222	7271	..	..	37	Do.
173	7108	..	..	18	Do.	223	7289	..	..	39	Do.
174	7112	..	..	14	Do.	224	7290	..	..	14	Do.
175	7113	..	..	20	Do.	225	7291	..	..	13	Do.
176	7114	..	..	36	Do.	226	7292	..	..	54	Do.
177	7115	..	..	30	Do.	227	7293	..	..	20	Do.
178	7116	..	..	29	Do.	228	7294	..	..	14	Do.
179	7117	..	..	20	Do.	229	7295	..	..	16	Do.
180	7118	..	..	7	Do.	230	7296	..	..	21	Do.
181	7119	..	..	20	Do.	231	7298	..	..	18	Do.
182	7120	..	..	13	Do.	232	7300	..	..	11	Do.
183	7121	..	..	22	Do.	233	7301	..	..	10	Do.
184	7122	..	..	15	Do.	234	7302	..	..	7	Do.
185	7123	..	..	5	Do.	235	7303	..	..	8	Do.
186	7124	..	..	15	Do.	236	7304	..	..	46	Do.
187	7125	..	..	4	Do.	237	7305	..	..	7	Do.
188	7126	..	..	9	Do.	238	7306	..	..	7	Do.
189	7127	..	..	22	Do.	239	7307	..	..	28	Do.
190	7128	..	..	16	Do.	240	7309	..	..	15	Do.
191	7129	..	..	5	Do.	241	7310	..	..	19	Do.
192	7130	..	..	4	Do.	242	7311	..	..	17	Do.
193	7135	..	..	43	Do.	243	7312	..	..	16	Do.
194	7136	..	..	7	Do.	244	7320	..	..	17	Do.
195	7137	..	..	6	Do.	245	7321	..	..	18	Do.
196	7138	..	..	7	Do.	246	7322	..	..	37	Do.
197	7139	..	..	7	Do.	247	7323	..	..	13	Do.
198	7140	..	..	11	Do.	248	7324	..	..	12	Do.
199	7141	..	..	5	Do.	249	7325	..	..	21	Do.
200	7142	..	..	18	Do.	250	7329	..	..	13	Do.

GROUP A.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or pura-idam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or pura-idam.
251	7330	..	..	7	Paddy land	301	7406	..	..	13	Paddy land
252	7331	..	..	8	Do.	302	7407	A	..	14	Do.
253	7332	..	..	10	Do.	303	7419	..	..	20	Do.
254	7333	..	..	9	Do.	304	7420	..	..	10	Do.
255	7334	..	..	6	Do.	305	7421	..	..	16	Do.
256	7335	..	..	9	Do.	306	7422	..	..	11	Do.
257	7336	..	..	31	Do.	307	7423	..	..	14	Do.
258	7337	..	..	13	Do.	308	7424	..	..	13	Do.
259	7338	..	..	10	Do.	309	7425	..	..	16	Do.
260	7339	..	..	12	Do.	310	7426	..	..	38	Do.
261	7340	..	..	7	Do.	311	7427	..	..	5	Do.
262	7342	..	..	29	Do.	312	7428	..	..	28	Do.
263	7344	..	..	5	Do.	313	7429	..	..	19	Do.
264	7345	B	..	11	Do.	314	7430	..	..	23	Do.
265	7346	..	..	14	Do.	315	7431	..	..	14	Do.
266	7347	..	..	25	Do.	316	7432	..	..	14	Do.
267	7348	..	..	39	Do.	317	7433	..	..	17	Do.
268	7350	..	..	5	Do.	318	7434	..	..	14	Do.
269	7351	..	..	17	Do.	319	7435	..	..	7	Do.
270	7352	..	..	20	Do.	320	7436	..	..	6	Do.
271	7353	..	..	7	Do.	321	7437	..	..	5	Do.
272	7354	..	..	6	Do.	322	7438	..	..	6	Do.
273	7355	..	..	12	Do.	323	7439	..	..	14	Do.
274	7356	..	..	13	Do.	324	7440	..	..	29	Do.
275	7357	..	..	9	Do.	325	7441	..	..	26	Do.
276	7359	..	..	10	Do.	326	7442	..	..	11	Do.
277	7360	..	..	13	Do.	327	7443	..	..	14	Do.
278	7361	..	..	18	Do.	328	7444	..	..	39	Do.
279	7363	..	..	7	Do.	329	7445	..	..	11	Do.
280	7364	..	..	47	Do.	330	7446	..	..	8	Do.
281	7365	1	..	6	Do.	331	7447	..	..	17	Do.
282	7367	..	..	21	Do.	332	7448	..	..	12	Do.
283	7369	..	..	10	Do.	333	7449	..	..	7	Do.
284	7370	..	..	24	Do.	334	7450	..	..	11	Do.
285	7371	..	..	29	Do.	335	7451	..	..	3	Do.
286	7383	..	..	57	Do.	336	7453	..	..	22	Do.
287	7384	..	..	8	Do.	337	7454	..	..	25	Do.
288	7385	..	..	48	Do.	338	7455	..	..	20	Do.
289	7386	..	..	13	Do.	339	7456	..	..	15	Do.
290	7387	..	..	31	Do.	340	7457	..	..	10	Do.
291	7388	..	..	16	Do.	341	7458	..	..	14	Do.
292	7389	..	..	10	Do.	342	7459	..	..	17	Do.
293	7390	..	..	14	Do.	343	7460	..	..	10	Do.
294	7391	..	..	7	Do.	344	7461	..	..	11	Do.
295	7392	..	..	6	Do.	345	7462	..	..	28	Do.
296	7393	B	..	5	Do.	346	7463	..	..	27	Do.
297	7398	..	..	13	Do.	347	7464	..	..	4	Do.
298	7399	..	..	12	Do.	348	7466	..	..	7	Do.
299	7400	..	..	3	Do.	349	7467	..	..	11	Do.
300	7404	..	..	12	Do.	350	7468	A	..	16	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
351	7469	..	..	12	Paddy land.	401	7543	..	..	6	Paddy land.
352	7470	..	..	12	Do.	402	7544	..	..	2	Do.
353	7471	..	..	20	Do	403	7545	..	..	6	Do.
354	7472	..	..	37	Do.	404	7548	..	..	35	Do.
355	7473	..	..	22	Do.	405	7549	..	..	18	Do.
356	7474	..	..	13	Do.	406	7550	..	..	15	Do.
357	7475	..	..	28	Do.	407	7552	..	..	11	Do.
358	7476	..	..	22	Do.	408	7553	..	..	14	Do.
359	7478	..	..	12	Do.	409	7554	..	..	12	Do.
360	7479	..	..	14	Do.	410	7556	..	..	14	Do.
361	7480	..	..	30	Do.	411	7557	..	..	16	Do.
362	7482	..	..	11	Do.	412	7558	..	..	9	Do.
363	7483	..	..	11	Do	413	7559	..	..	35	Do.
364	7484	..	..	11	Do.	414	7560	..	..	23	Do.
365	7485	..	..	8	Do.	415	7561	..	..	79	Do.
366	7486	..	..	10	Do.	416	7567	..	..	12	Do.
367	7487	..	..	16	Do.	417	7568	1	..	12	Do.
368	7488	..	..	16	Do.	418	7570	..	..	14	Do.
369	7489	..	..	13	Do.	419	7573	1	.	14	Do.
370	7490	..	..	12	Do.	420	7574	1	..	7	Do.
371	7491	..	..	14	Do.	421	7582	1	..	31	Do.
372	7492	..	.	14	Do.	422	7587	1	1	80	Do.
373	7493	..	..	18	Do.	423	7588	1	1	13	Do.
374	7494	.	..	22	Do.	424	7589	1	1	2	Do.
375	7495	..	..	4	Do.	425	7604	..	..	78	Do.
376	7496	.	..	9	Do.	426	7605	..	..	37	Do.
377	7497	..	..	6	Do.	427	7607	..	..	19	Do.
378	7498	..	..	9	Do.	428	7609	..	..	18	Do.
379	7501	..	..	17	Do.	429	7613	A	..	74	Do.
380	7502	..	..	41	Do.	430	7620	..	..	7	Do.
381	7503	..	..	12	Do.	431	7621	..	..	26	Do.
382	7504	..	..	40	Do.	432	7623	..	..	72	Do.
383	7505	..	.	47	Do.	433	7632	..	..	12	Do.
384	7506	..	..	6	Do.	434	7634	1	..	71	Do.
385	7507	..	..	17	Do.	435	7635	1	..	41	Do.
386	7508	..	..	24	Do.	436	7637	..	..	10	Do.
387	7509	..	..	19	Do	437	7643	..	..	12	Do.
388	7511	..	..	25	Do.	438	7644	..	..	46	Do.
389	7523	..	..	10	Do.	439	7648	..	..	32	Do.
390	7524	..	..	12	Do.	440	7651	B	..	23	Do.
391	7525	..	..	24	Do.	441	7653	..	..	55	Do
392	7528	..	..	25	Do.	442	7662	..	..	71	Do.
393	7529	..	..	19	Do.	443	7667	B	..	17	Do.
394	7530	..	..	9	Do.	444	7672	..	..	43	Do.
395	7531	..	..	13	Do.	445	7675	..	..	11	Do.
396	7532	..	..	37	Do.	446	7677	..	..	44	Do.
397	7534	..	..	6	Do.	447	7678	..	..	10	Do.
398	7535	..	..	7	Do.	448	7680	..	..	48	Do.
399	7536	..	..	11	Do.	449	7681	..	..	44	Do.
400	7537	..	..	16	Do.	450	7682	..	..	24	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
451	7683	...	..	16	Paddy land	501	7798	1	..	14	Paddy land.
452	7685	..	...	17	Do.	502	7799	..	..	12	Do.
453	7386	..	...	9	Do.	503	7800	..	...	10	Do.
454	7687	..	...	20	Do.	504	7801	1	..	46	Do.
455	7690	..	...	53	Do.	505	7802	..	..	4	Do.
456	7692	..	...	47	Do.	506	7803	..	..	3	Do.
457	7696	..	...	16	Do.	507	7804	..	..	5	Do.
458	7697	..	...	4	Do.	508	7805	1	..	95	Do.
459	7706	..	...	7	Do.	509	7807	1	..	40	Do.
460	7709	..	...	19	Do.	510	7309	A	..	6	Do.
461	7712	..	...	22	Do.	511	7810	.	..	18	Do.
462	7713	..	...	5	Do.	512	7811	..	..	12	Do.
463	7714	..	...	5	Do.	513	7818	..	..	25	Do.
464	7715	..	...	12	Do.	514	7819	..	.	8	Do.
465	7716	..	...	13	Do.	515	7820	..	..	14	Do.
466	7717	..	...	37	Do.	516	7821	A	..	8	Do.
467	7722	A	..	53	Do.	517	7823	..	..	3	Do.
468	7723	...	..	14	Do.	518	7824	..	..	16	Do.
469	7724	...	..	16	Do.	519	7826	A	..	37	Do.
470	7731	A	1	8	Do.	520	7832	..	..	9	Do.
471	7732	..	..	11	Do.	521	7833	..	..	12	Do.
472	7733	..	..	8	Do.	522	7834	..	.	17	Do.
473	7734	..	..	11	Do.	523	7835	..	..	6	Do.
474	7735	..	..	10	Do.	524	7837	..	..	8	Do.
475	7736	..	..	12	Do.	525	7838	..	..	15	Do.
476	7737	..	..	10	Do.	526	7840	A	..	4	Do
477	7738	..	..	16	Do.	527	7840	B	..	11	Do.
478	7739	..	..	12	Do.	528	7840	C/1	..	10	Do.
479	7740	..	..	11	Do.	529	7842	..	..	14	Do.
480	7741	..	..	6	Do.	530	7843	..	..	18	Do.
481	7751	..	..	11	Do.	531	7844	..	..	19	Do.
482	7752	..	.	8	Do.	532	7845	..	..	19	Do.
483	7753	..	..	6	Do.	533	7846	A	..	1	Do.
484	7754	..	..	13	Do.	534	7847	..	..	9	Do.
485	7755	..	..	16	Do.	535	7848	..	..	7	Do.
486	7758	..	.	13	Do.	536	7850	1	..	86	Do.
487	7760	..	.	17	Do.	537	7854	1	..	13	Do.
488	7766	..	1	11	Do.	538	7866	1	..	25	Do.
489	7767	..	..	16	Do.	539	7867	..	..	33	Do.
490	7768	1	..	50	Do.	540	7877	..	..	39	Do.
491	7769	..	..	14	Do.	541	7878	1	..	91	Do.
492	7781	..	.	8	Do.	542	7880	1	..	28	Do.
493	7782	..	..	10	Do.	543	7881	..	..	91	Do.
494	7783	..	..	11	Do.	544	7883	..	..	9	Do.
495	7786	..	..	17	Do.	545	7884	..	..	8	Do.
496	7787	..	..	8	Do.	546	7885	1	..	36	Do.
497	7788	..	..	13	Do.	547	7886	A/1	1	24	Do.
498	7789	.	..	20	Do.	548	7888	..	..	12	Do.
499	7796	..	..	13	Do.	549	7889	..	..	12	Do.
500	7797	..	..	10	Do.	550	7890	1	..	14	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
551	7891	..	...	9	Paddy land	601	7953	1	1	12	Paddy land.
552	7892	..	...	36	Do	602	7961	...	...	8	Do.
553	7893	..	...	3	Do.	603	7962	...	3	..	Do.
554	7894	..	...	3	Do.	604	7965	1	...	59	Do,
555	7895	1	...	9	Do.	605	5967	...	1	27	Do.
556	7901	.	...	21	Do.	606	7970	...	1	46	Do.
557	7902	..	...	12	Do.	607	7972	...	..	87	Do.
558	7903	..	...	20	Do.	608	7975	...	2	68	Do.
559	7904	..	...	21	Do.	609	7977	1	..	70	Do.
560	7905	..	...	11	Do.	610	7978	...	1	50	Do.
561	7906	..	...	12	Do.	611	7979	..	...	17	De.
562	7907	..	...	34	Do.	612	7980	..	...	97	Do.
563	7908	..	...	10	Do.	613	7982	..	...	6	Do.
564	7909	..	...	9	Do.	614	7983	1	1	74	Do.
565	7910	..	...	44	Do.	615	7984	..	..	42	Do.
566	7911	..	1	89	Do.	616	7985	..	..	36	Do.
567	7913	..	...	52	Do.	617	7986	..	..	52	Do.
568	7914	..	...	17	Do.	618	7987	..	.	61	Do.
569	7915	..	...	19	Do.	619	7988	..	..	47	Do.
570	7916	..	...	8	Do.	620	7989	..	..	67	Do.
571	7917	..	...	4	Do.	621	7991	..	...	78	Do.
572	7918	..	...	8	Do.	622	7996	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	Do.
573	7919	..	...	4	Do.	623	7997	..	...	19	Do.
574	7920	..	...	9	Do.	624	7998	..	1	18	Do.
575	7921	..	...	12	Do.	625	7999	..	..	19	Do.
576	7922	..	...	36	Do	626	8016	..	..	37	Do.
577	7923	..	...	26	Do.	627	8017	..	..	68	Do.
578	7924	..	...	23	Do.	628	8019	..	3	59	Do.
579	7925	..	...	11	Do.	629	8020	..	...	74	Do,
580	7926	..	...	16	Do.	630	8021	..	...	61	Do.
581	7927	..	...	10	Do.	631	8022	..	1	21	Do.
582	7928	.	..	13	Do.	632	8023	..	..	82	Do.
583	7929	..	...	8	Do.	633	8024	A	..	64	Do.
584	7930	..	...	9	Do.	634	8026	B	..	4	Do.
585	7932	..	..	17	Do.	635	8027	..	..	17	Do.
586	7933	..	...	12	Do.	636	8028	..	..	5	Do.
587	7934	..	..	16	Do.	637	8029	..	..	69	Do.
588	7935	..	..	20	Do.	638	8031	...	1	60	Do.
589	7939	..	..	6	Do.	639	8032	..	...	35	Do.
590	7940	..	..	6	Do.	640	8034	..	..	31	Do.
591	7942	..	..	2	Do.	641	8035	..	...	16	Do.
592	7943	A	..	3	Do.	642	8036	...	...	39	Do.
593	7943	C	..	1	Do.	643	8037	...	.	9	Do.
594	7945	A	..	5	Do.	644	8038	...	...	12	Do.
595	7945	C	..	1	Do.	645	8040	A	..	75	Do.
596	7946	..	..	5	Do	646	8044	B	..	13	Do.
597	7948	..	...	22	Do.	647	8045	A	..	42	Do.
598	7949	..	...	9	Do.	648	8046	...	..	14	Do.
599	7950	...	...	9	Do.	649	8047	A	...	16	Do.
600	7951	...	...	7	Do.	650	8048	...	..	63	Do.

GROUP A.—(*contd.*)

Serial No	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam
651	8049	..	..	52	Paddy land	701	8245	B	..	29	Paddy land.
652	8051	..	..	26	Do.	702	8254	..	..	16	Do.
653	8115	..	..	7	Do.	703	8257	..	..	16	Do.
654	8116	..	..	8	Do.	704	8258	..	..	29	Do.
655	8118	1	..	12	Do.	705	8284	A	..	9	Do.
656	8121	..	..	51	Do	706	8295	..	..	7	Do.
657	8122	..	..	16	Do.	707	8296	1	..	11	Do.
658	8123	..	..	26	Do.	708	8297	1	..	14	Do.
659	8124	..	..	46	Do.	709	8299	1	..	13	Do.
660	8125	..	..	39	Do.	710	8300	1	..	8	Do.
661	8126	..	..	36	Do.	711	8301	1	..	9	Do.
662	8127	1	..	70	Do.	712	8352	A	..	18	Do.
663	8132	..	2	32	Do.	713	8358	1	..	11	Do.
664	8134	B	..	80	Do.	714	8361	1	..	8	Do.
665	8137	..	1	52	Do.	715	8362	1	..	14	Do.
666	8138	..	1	29	Do.	716	8364	1	..	76	Do.
667	8142	..	...	35	Do.	717	8368	..	..	48	Do.
668	8151	..	2	48	Do.	718	8371	..	..	7	Do.
669	8154	..	...	37	Do.	719	8372	B	..	7	Do.
670	8164	..	...	11	Do.	720	8375	...	..	13	Do.
671	8165	A	...	16	Do.	721	8379	A/1	..	68	Do.
672	8169	A	...	39	Do.	722	8381	B	..	8	Do.
673	8170	A	...	26	Do.	723	8382	1	..	23	Do.
674	8172	A	...	40	Do.	724	8384	A	..	31	Do.
675	8178	B	1	55	Do.	725	8385	A	..	14	Do.
676	8180	..	...	15	Do.	726	8387	1	..	31	Do.
677	8183	..	...	7	Do.	727	8396	1	...	47	Do.
678	8185	1	...	43	Do.	728	8397	1	..	22	Do.
679	8186	..	..	33	Do.	729	8401	A	..	5	Do.
680	8188	..	...	6	Do.	730	8403	A	..	10	Do.
681	8190	A	...	27	Do.	731	8415	..	..	83	Do.
682	8191	..	1	6	Do.	732	8419	1	..	11	Do.
683	8196	A	..	5	Do.	733	8420	1	..	14	Do.
684	8197	A	..	7	Do.	734	8424	1	..	19	Do.
685	8198	A	..	9	Do.	735	8425	1	..	11	Do.
686	8199	A	..	6	Do.	736	8426	1	..	12	Do.
687	8200	A	..	8	Do.	737	8429	..	..	32	Do.
688	8201	..	..	29	Do.	738	8434	..	..	23	Do.
689	8202	A	..	37	Do.	739	8435	..	..	8	Do.
690	8205	1	..	55	Do.	740	8436	..	..	33	Do.
691	8213	B	2	13	Do.	741	8437	..	..	75	Do.
692	8216	..	..	78	Do.	742	8444	B/1	..	9	Do.
693	8219	1	..	69	Do.	743	8445	A	.	20	Do.
694	8220	..	..	12	Do.	744	8448	1	..	32	Do.
695	8221	1	..	19	Do.	745	8449	1	...	34	Do.
696	8223	1	..	22	Do	746	8456	1	..	26	Do.
697	8228	A	..	17	Do.	747	8457	1	..	13	Do.
698	8228	C	..	13	Do.	748	8458	1	...	10	Do.
699	823[illegible]	A	..	4	Do.	749	8459	1	...	13	Do.
700	8242	..	..	16	Do.	750	8460	A	..	14	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.			No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
751	8463	..	..	23	Paddy land.	801	8669	..	..	22	Paddy land.
752	8464	1	..	23	Do.	802	8670	..	1	22	Do.
753	8435	A	..	10	Do.	803	8671	..	..	26	Do.
754	8466	A	..	4	Do.	804	8672	..	..	41	Do.
755	8467	..	..	11	Do.	805	8673	..	..	13	Do.
756	8469	A	..	42	Do.	806	8675	..	1	85	Do.
757	8471	1	..	11	Do.	807	8676	..	3	62	Do.
758	8472	1	..	28	Do.	808	8677	..	..	7	Do.
759	8474	..	..	25	Do.	809	8679	..	..	57	Do.
760	8475	1	..	24	Do.	810	8680	..	..	92	Do.
761	8477	1	..	10	Do.	811	8681	..	..	43	Do.
762	8478	1	..	15	Do.	812	9682	..	..	26	Do.
763	8480	1	..	12	Do.	813	8683	..	1	68	Do.
764	8481	1	..	11	Do.	814	8684	..	..	59	Do.
765	8483	1	..	22	Do.	815	8685	..	1	37	Do.
766	8484	1	..	23	Do.	816	8698	..	..	70	Do.
767	8486	..	..	55	Do.	817	8700	..	..	29	Do.
768	8489	..	..	8	Do.	818	8701	..	..	26	Do.
769	8493	A	..	9	Do.	819	8702	..	1	38	Do.
770	8494	A	..	33	Do.	820	8703	..	..	33	Do.
771	8495	..	..	14	Do.	821	8704	..	..	13	Do.
772	8496	1	..	38	Do.	822	8707	..	2	94	Do.
773	8498	..	..	15	Do.	823	8709	..	4	1	Do.
774	8500	1	..	25	Do.	824	8710	..	1	98	Do.
775	8501	1	1	28	Do.	825	8711	..	1	4	Do.
776	8505	..	1	37	Do.	826	8712	..	1	23	Do.
777	8508	1	..	30	Do.	827	8713	..	..	23	Do.
778	8514	..	..	14	Do.	828	8714	..	1	54	Do.
779	8517	..	..	19	Do.	829	8715	..	1	53	Do.
780	8528	..	..	22	Do.	830	8716	..	..	94	Do.
781	8530	1	..	32	Do.	831	8717	..	..	27	Do.
782	8535	A	..	10	Do.	832	8719	..	..	36	Do.
783	8536	A	..	4	Do.	833	8720	..	3	19	Do.
784	8537	1	..	12	Do.	834	8722	..	1	68	Do.
785	8541	..	..	8	Do.	835	8724	..	..	50	Do.
786	8542	..	..	14	Do.	836	8726	..	..	36	Do.
787	8543	..	..	10	Do.	837	8728	..	..	62	Do.
788	8544	1	..	11	Do.	838	8729	..	..	32	Do.
789	8545	..	..	33	Do.	839	8730	..	..	11	Do.
790	8547	1	..	32	Do.	840	8732	..	1	18	Do.
791	8644	..	2	40	Do.	841	8734	..	1	24	Do.
792	8645	..	1	96	Do.	842	8735	..	..	18	Do.
793	8647	..	1	96	Do.	843	8736	..	..	22	Do.
794	8650	..	1	38	Do.	844	8737	..	..	9	Do.
795	8660	..	1	70	Do.	845	8738	..	..	17	Do.
796	8661	..	1	48	Do.	846	8739	..	2	78	Do.
797	8663	..	..	58	Do.	847	8740	..	1	22	Do.
798	8664	..	2	65	Do.	848	8741	..	..	59	Do.
799	8665	..	..	29	Do.	849	8742	..	..	47	Do.
800	8666	..	..	24	Do.	850	8743	..	..	71	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey.		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey.		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.			No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
851	8744	...	1	56	Paddy land	901	6684	...	..	16	Puraidom.
852	8745	...	..	94	Do.	902	6693	.	..	12	Do.
853	8746	...	1	41	Do.	903	6704	B	..	7	Do.
854	8747	...	..	16	Do.	904	6705	..	..	12	Do.
855	8748	...	1	63	Do.	905	6708	...	..	12	Do.
856	8750	...	1	53	Do.	906	6709	..	..	8	Do.
857	8751	...	2	48	Do.	907	6711	...	..	6	Do.
858	8752	...	..	96	Do.	908	6712	...	..	13	Do.
859	8754	...	1	4	Do.	909	6713	...	..	67	Do.
860	8756	...	...	36	Do.	910	6714	...	..	8	Do.
861	8758	...	...	89	Do.	911	6733	..	..	10	Do.
862	8759	...	...	51	Do.	912	6741	..	..	32	Do.
863	8761	...	1	8	Do.	913	6780	...	2	45	Do.
864	8762	...	..	58	Do	914	6781	..	1	58	Do.
865	8763	...	..	55	Do.	915	6782	..	..	32	Do.
866	8765	...	1	10	Do	916	6783	..	..	43	Do.
867	8766	...	..	86	Do.	917	6784	...	..	23	Do.
868	8767	...	..	34	Do.	918	6785	..	1	1	Do.
869	8768	...	3	88	Do.	919	6786	...	..	39	Do.
870	8769	..	2	25	Do	920	7080	..	..	17	Do.
871	8797	B	..	26	Do.	921	7081	..	..	15	Do.
872	8799	A	.	44	Do.	922	7082	..	..	14	Do.
873	6652	...	..	25	Puraidom.	923	7083	..	..	11	Do.
874	6654	..	..	21	Do.	924	7084	...	..	10	Do.
875	6656	...	..	22	Do.	925	7085	..	.	13	Do.
876	6657	...	..	18	Do.	926	7086	..	..	29	Do.
877	6659	...	..	46	Do.	927	7087	...	..	25	Do.
878	6660	...	..	31	Do.	928	7092	..	...	10	Do.
879	6661	...	..	38	Do.	929	7093	...	.	12	Do.
880	6662	...	..	10	Do.	930	7094	.	..	12	Do.
881	6663	...	..	46	Do.	931	7095	..	..	3	Do.
882	6664	...	..	7	Do.	932	7096	...	..	7	Do.
883	6665	..	..	33	Do.	933	7097	...	..	29	Do.
884	6666	..	..	5	Do.	934	7098	..	..	75	Do.
885	6667	..	...	13	Do.	935	7099	.	..	7	Do.
886	6668	..	..	22	Do.	936	7100	..	..	4	Do.
887	6669	..	..	17	Do.	937	7101	..	..	45	Do.
888	6670	..	..	34	Do.	938	7102	..	..	29	Do.
889	6671	..	..	8	Do.	939	7103	2	—	..	Tree.
890	6672	..	..	12	Do.	940	7106	2	..	..	Do.
891	6673	..	..	8	Do.	941	7109	...	..	22	Puraidom
892	6674	..	..	31	Do.	942	7110	.	..	5	Do.
893	6675	..	..	7	Do.	943	7111	..	..	4	Do.
894	6676	..	..	9	Do.	944	7131	..	..	24	Do.
895	6677	..	..	5	Do.	945	7132	..	..	37	Do.
896	6678	..	..	5	Do.	946	7133	..	..	81	Do.
897	6679	..	..	18	Do.	947	7134	...	..	8	Do.
898	6680	..	..	18	Do.	948	7143	...	...	12	Do.
899	6681	..	..	4	Do.	949	7144	...	..	64	Do.
900	6683	..	..	22	Do.	950	7145	..	...	23	Do.

GROUP A.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam
951	7146	..	..	69	Puraidam.	1001	7202	..	..	28	Puraidam.
952	7147	..	..	20	Do.	1002	7203	..	2	..	Do.
953	7148	A	..	37	Do.	1003	7204	..	..	35	Do.
954	..	B	..	26	Do.	1004	7205	..	..	16	Do.
955	7149	..	..	7	Do.	1005	7206	..	..	12	Do.
956	7150	...	..	50	Do.	1006	7207	..	..	30	Do.
957	7151	..	..	12	Do.	1007	7208	..	..	89	Do.
958	7152	..	..	38	Do.	1008	7209	..	..	66	Do.
959	7153	..	.	67	Do.	1009	7211	..	..	57	Do.
960	7154	...	.	74	Do.	1010	7212	..	..	53	Do.
961	7155	..	..	18	Do.	1011	7213	..	..	25	Do.
962	7156	..	..	84	Do.	1012	7214	..	.	56	Do.
963	7157	...	..	44	Do.	1013	7215	..	..	30	Do.
964	7158	..	..	82	Do.	1014	7216	..	..	16	Do.
965	7160	..	1	32	Do.	1015	7217	..	..	29	Do.
966	7162	..	1	3	Do.	1016	7218	..	..	50	Do.
967	7163	..	1	32	Do.	1017	7219	..	..	32	Do.
968	7164	..	..	43	Do.	1018	7220	..	..	79	Do.
969	7165	..	..	24	Do.	1019	7221	..	..	24	Do.
970	7166	..	..	42	Do.	1020	7222	..	..	18	Do.
971	7167	.	..	82	Do.	1021	7223	..	..	52	Do.
972	7168	...	..	39	Do.	1022	7224	..	2	20	Do.
973	7169	.	..	41	Do.	1023	7225	..	..	21	Do.
974	7171	..	..	29	Do.	1024	7226	..	..	33	Do.
975	7172	..	..	29	Do.	1025	7228	..	..	50	Do.
976	7173	..	..	23	Do.	1026	7229	..	..	89	Do.
977	7174	..	..	30	Do.	1027	7230	..	..	29	Do.
978	7175	..	..	54	Do.	1028	7232	..	..	55	Do.
979	7176	..	..	12	Do.	1029	7233	..	..	55	Do.
980	7178	..	..	38	Do.	1030	7234	..	2	1	Do.
981	7179	..	..	45	Do.	1031	7235	2	..	..	Tree.
982	7180	..	..	55	Do.	1032	7238	B	..	2	Puraidam
983	7181	..	..	35	Do.	1033	7246	..	..	12	Do.
984	7182	..	..	49	Do.	1034	7247	..	..	16	Do.
985	7183	..	..	54	Do.	1035	7248	..	..	67	Do.
986	7184	..	2	32	Do.	1036	7249	2	..	..	Tree.
987	7185	..	..	79	Do.	1037	7252	..	..	23	Puraidam.
988	7186	..	..	20	Do.	1038	7253	2	..	...	Tree.
989	7187	..	..	28	Do.	1039	7256	..	..	20	Puraidam.
990	7188	..	..	33	Do.	1040	7257	..	..	7	Do.
991	7189	..	..	37	Do.	1041	7259	B	..	5	Do.
992	7192	..	1	16	Do.	1042	7260	.	..	18	Do.
993	7193	..	1	14	Do.	1043	7261	..	..	22	Do.
994	7194	..	..	13	Do.	1044	7262	..	..	14	Do.
995	7196	..	..	67	Do.	1045	7263	..	..	15	Do.
996	7197	..	..	52	Do.	1046	7264	..	..	89	Do.
997	7198	..	..	16	Do.	1047	7265	2	..	...	Tree.
998	7199	..	..	30	Do.	1048	7266	B	..	7	Puraidam.
999	7200	..	..	62	Do.	1049	7267	2	..	..	Tree.
1000	7201	..	..	56	Do.	1050	7269	2	..	..	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1051	7273	..	..	23	Puraidam.	1101	7407	B	..	5	Puraidam
1052	7274	..	..	19	Do.	1102	7408	..	..	58	Do.
1053	7275	..	..	32	Do.	1103	7409	..	..	7	Do.
1054	7276	..	1	46	Do.	1104	7410	..	1	7	Do.
1055	7278	..	..	64	Do.	1105	7411	..	..	25	Do.
1056	7280	..	2	38	Do.	1106	7412	..	1	10	Do.
1057	7281	..	1	88	Do.	1107	7413	..	..	28	Do.
1058	7282	..	8	62	Do.	1108	7414	..	.	50	Do.
1059	7284	..	..	28	Do.	1109	7415	..	..	22	Do.
1060	7285	..	..	57	Do.	1110	7416	..	..	21	Do.
1061	7286	..	2	35	Do.	1111	7417	..	..	20	Do.
1062	7288	..	..	52	Do.	1112	7418	..	..	23	Do.
1063	7297	..	..	18	Do.	1113	7452	..	1	7	Do.
1064	7299	..	..	13	Do.	1114	7465	..	..	10	Do.
1065	7313	..	..	20	Do.	1115	7468	B	..	7	Do.
1066	7314	..	..	28	Do.	1116	7477	..	..	18	Do.
1067	7315	..	1	30	Do.	1117	7481	..	..	22	Do.
1068	7317	..	..	53	Do.	1118	7499	..	..	10	Do.
1069	7318	..	..	29	Do.	1119	7500	..	..	16	Do.
1070	7319	..	1	8	Do.	1120	7510	..	..	30	Do.
1071	7326	..	..	16	Do.	1121	7512	..	..	26	Do.
1072	7327	..	..	24	Do.	1122	7513	..	..	37	Do.
1073	7228	..	..	25	Do.	1123	7514	..	..	25	Do.
1074	7340	..	..	35	Do.	1124	7515	..	..	38	Do.
1075	7343	..	..	12	Do.	1125	7516	..	..	12	Do.
1076	7345	A	..	5	Do.	1126	7517	..	..	6	Do.
1077	7349	..	..	30	Do.	1127	75.2	.	.	21	Do.
1078	7358	..	..	4	Do.	1128	7526	..	..	26	Do.
1079	7365	2	..	..	Tree.	1129	7527	.	..	10	Do.
1080	7368	2	.	..	Do.	1130	7533	..	..	16	Do.
1081	7372	..	..	20	Puraidam.	1131	7538	..	..	10	Do.
1082	7373	..	..	11	Do.	1132	7539	..	..	13	Do.
1083	7374	..	..	8	Do.	1133	7540	..	..	23	Do.
1084	7375	..	..	54	Do.	1134	7541	..	..	40	Do.
1085	7376	..	..	22	Do.	1135	7542	..	..	16	Do.
1086	7377	..	..	46	Do.	1136	7546	..	..	14	Do.
1087	7378	..	..	35	Do.	1137	7547	..	..	31	Do.
1088	7379	..	..	31	Do.	1138	7551	..	..	13	Do.
1089	7380	2	..	..	Tree.	1139	7555	..	..	9	Do.
1090	7381	..	..	29	Puraidam.	1140	7562	..	..	28	Do.
1091	7382	..	2	77	Do.	1141	7563	..	..	31	Do.
1092	7393	A	..	7	Do.	1142	7564	..	..	54	Do.
1093	7394	..	..	6	Do.	1143	7565	..	..	38	Do.
1094	7395	..	..	6	Do.	1144	7566	..	..	15	Do.
1095	7396	..	..	34	Do.	1145	7568	2	..	..	Tree.
1096	7397	..	..	25	Do.	1146	7569	..	..	25	Puraidam.
1097	7401	..	..	7	Do.	1147	7572	..	..	23	Do.
1098	7402	..	..	75	Do.	1148	7573	2	..	..	Tree.
1099	7403	..	..	28	Do.	1149	7574	2	..	..	Do.
1100	7405	..	..	6	Do.	1150	7575	..	..	56	Puraidam.

GROUP A.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent. Acre.	Extent. Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1151	7576	..	..	19	Puraidam.	1201	7639	..	..	76	Puraidam.
1152	7577	..	..	51	Do.	1202	7640	..	..	51	Do.
1153	7578	..	4	56	Do.	1203	7641	..	..	2[illegible]	Do.
1154	7579	..	..	93	Do.	1204	7642	..	..	63	Do.
1155	7580	A	..	12	Do.	1205	7645	..	..	14	Do.
1156	7581	..	..	22	Do.	1206	7646	..	..	5	Do.
1157	7582	2	..	..	Tree.	1207	7647	..	..	36	Do.
1158	7583	..	..	28	Puraidam.	1208	7649	..	1	19	Do.
1159	7584	..	..	32	Do.	1209	7650	..	1	28	Do.
1160	7585	..	..	43	Do.	1210	7652	..	..	32	Do.
1161	7586	..	..	42	Do.	1211	7655	..	..	12	Do.
1162	7587	2	..	..	Tree.	1212	7656	..	18	62	Do.
1163	7588	2	..	..	Do.	1213	7657	..	..	75	Do.
1164	7589	2	..	..	Do.	1214	7658	.	..	89	Do.
1165	7590	..	..	32	Puraidam.	1215	7659	..	1	25	Do.
1166	7591	..	..	51	Do.	1216	7661	..	3	79	Do.
1167	7592	..	..	45	Do.	1217	7663	..	..	48	Do.
1168	7593	..	1	25	Do.	1218	7664	..	..	50	Do.
1169	7594	..	..	58	Do.	1219	7665	..	..	87	Do.
1170	7595	..	..	23	Do.	1220	7667	A	..	88	Do.
1171	7596	..	..	20	Do.	1221	7668	..	..	55	Do.
1172	7600	..	1	37	Do.	1222	7669	—	..	35	Do.
1173	7601	..	..	87	Do.	1223	7670	..	.	52	Do.
1174	7602	..	..	60	Do.	1224	7671	..	..	33	Do.
1175	7603	..	1	65	Do.	1225	7673	..	..	14	Do.
1176	7608	..	..	40	Do.	1226	7674	..	..	42	Do.
1177	7610	..	..	21	Do.	1227	7676	..	.	14	Do.
1178	7611	..	..	38	Do.	1228	7679	..	..	7	Do.
1179	7612	..	..	13	Do.	1229	7688	..	..	10	Do.
1180	7613	B	..	37	Do.	1230	7689	..	..	6	Do.
1181	7614	..	..	18	Do.	1231	7691	..	..	65	Do.
1182	7615	..	..	33	Do.	1232	7693	..	..	15	Do.
1183	7616	..	..	15	Do.	1233	7694	..	..	8	Do.
1184	7617	..	..	45	Do.	1234	7698	..	..	11	Do.
1185	7618	..	..	24	Do.	1235	7699	..	..	12	Do.
1186	7619	..	..	45	Do.	1236	7700	.	..	16	Do.
1187	7622	..	1	9	Do.	1237	7701	..	..	11	Do.
1188	7624	..	1	76	Do.	1238	7702	..	.	27	Do.
1189	7625	..	2	16	Do.	1239	7704	..	..	11	Do.
1190	7626	..	..	6	Do.	1240	7705	..	..	24	Do.
1191	7627	..	..	37	Do.	1241	7707	..	..	22	Do.
1192	7628	..	..	33	Do.	1242	7708	..	..	5	Do.
1193	7629	.	..	48	Do.	1243	7710	..	..	26	Do.
1194	7630	..	..	20	Do	1244	7711	..	.	25	Do.
1195	7631	..	..	25	Do.	1245	7718	..	..	42	Do.
1196	7633	..	..	46	Do.	1246	7719	..	..	33	Do.
1197	7634	2	..	..	Tree.	1247	7720	..	..	41	Do.
1198	7635	2	..	..	Do.	1248	7721	..	..	16	Do.
1199	7636	..	..	4	Puraidam.	1249	7722	B	..	11	Do.
1200	7638	..	..	60	Do.	1250	7725	..	..	23	Do.

GROUP A— (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1251	7726	..	..	8	Puraidam.
1252	7727	..	..	74	Do.
1253	7728	..	..	14	Do.
1254	7729	..	..	11	Do.
1255	7730	..	..	22	Do.
1256	7731	B	..	47	Do.
1257	7742	..	..	98	Do.
1258	7743	..	3	86	Do.
1259	7744	..	..	45	Do.
1260	7745	..	..	47	Do.
1261	7746	..	..	83	Do.
1262	7747	..	..	14	Do.
1263	7748	..	..	34	Do.
1264	7749	..	..	20	Do.
1265	7750	..	..	7	Do.
1266	7756	...	..	17	Do.
1267	7757	..	..	49	Do.
1268	7759	..	..	2	Do.
1269	7762	..	..	79	Do.
1270	7763	..	..	3	Do.
1271	7764	...	..	64	Do.
1272	7765	.	1	15	Do.
1273	7768	2	..	..	Tree.
1274	7770	..	..	6	Puraidam
1275	7771	..	...	4	Do.
1276	7772	..	..	37	Do.
1277	7773	..	..	41	Do.
1278	7775	..	..	19	Lo.
1279	7776	..	..	7	Do.
1280	7777	..	..	10	Do.
1281	7778	..	..	63	Do.
1282	7779	..	...	50	Do.
1283	7780	..	...	12	Do.
1284	7784	..	...	35	Do.
1285	7785	..	..	74	Do.
1286	7790	..	..	4	Do.
1287	7791	..	..	19	Do.
1288	7793	..	..	76	Do.
1289	7794	..	..	14	Do.
1290	7795	..	..	13	Do.
1291	7798	2	..	...	Tree.
1292	7801	2	..	..	Do.
1293	7805	2	..	..	Do.
1294	7806	..	..	2	Puraidam.
1295	7807	2	..	..	Tree.
1296	7808	..	..	9	Puraidam.
1297	7809	B	..	6	Do.
1298	7812	..	..	19	Do.
1299	7813	..	..	9	Do.
1300	7814	..	..	25	Do.
1301	7815	...	..	5	Puraidam.
1302	7816	..	..	9	Do.
1303	7817	...	..	21	Do.
1304	7822	..	..	28	Do.
1305	7825	..	..	31	Do.
1306	7826	B	..	14	Do.
1307	7827	..	..	33	Do.
1308	7828	..	..	37	Do.
1309	7829	...	..	57	Do.
1310	7830	..	..	11	Do.
1311	7831	..	..	10	Do.
1312	7836	..	..	5	Do.
1313	7839	..	..	12	Do.
1314	7840	C/2	..	..	Tree.
1315	7841	..	..	33	Puraidam.
1316	7846	B	..	19	Do.
1317	7849	..	...	6	Do.
1318	7850	2	..	..	Tree.
1319	7851	..	..	6	Puraidam.
1320	7852	..	..	4	Do.
1321	7853	..	..	49	Do.
1322	7854	2	..	..	Tree.
1323	7855	..	..	13	Puraidam.
1324	7856	..	..	10	Do.
1325	7857	..	..	68	Do.
1326	7865	2	..	..	Tree.
1327	7866	2	..	..	Do.
1328	7868	..	...	16	Puraid am.
1329	7869	..	..	5	Do.
1330	7870	..	..	36	Do.
1331	7871	..	..	9	Do.
1332	7872	..	..	21	Do.
1333	7873	..	..	9	Do.
1334	7875	..	..	14	Do.
1335	7876	..	...	17	Do.
1336	7878	2	...	...	Tree.
1337	7878	3	...	..	Do.
1338	7879	..	..	67	Puraidam.
1339	7880	2	..	..	Tree.
1340	7882	..	..	7	puraidam.
1341	7885	2	..	..	Tree.
1342	7886	A/2	..	..	Do.
1343	7886	B	..	28	Puraidam.
1344	7187	..	..	11	Do.
1345	7890	2	..	..	Tree
1346	7895	2	..	..	Do.
1347	7896	..	..	55	Puraidam.
1848	7897	..	..	10	Do.
1349	7898	..	..	88	Do.
1350	7900	..	..	21	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1351	7912	..	..	13	Puraidam.	1401	8045	B	...	5	Puraidam.
1352	7931	..	..	10	Do.	1402	8047	B	..	82	Do.
1353	7936	..	..	13	Do.	1403	8050	..	..	7	Do.
1354	7937	..	..	39	Do.	1404	8052	..	2	60	Do.
1355	7941	..	..	16	Do.	1405	8053	..	176	94	Do.
1356	7943	B	..	2	Do.	1406	8054	..	2	10	Do.
1357	7944	..	..	24	Do.	1407	8055	..	5	11	Do.
1358	7945	B	..	1	Do.	1408	8057	..	..	73	Do.
1359	7947	..	..	12	Do.	1409	8059	..	4	14	Do.
1360	7952	..	..	21	Do.	1410	8061	...	5	24	Do.
1361	7953	2	..	..	Tree.	1411	8062	..	27	35	Do.
1362	7954	..	..	51	Puraidam.	1412	8063	..	4	87	Do.
1363	7955	..	..	6	Do.	1413	8065	..	3	79	Do.
1364	7957	..	..	57	Do.	1414	8066	..	4	92	Do.
1365	7959	..	..	8	Do.	1415	8067	..	8	94	Do.
1366	7960	..	..	43	Do.	1416	8068	..	1	69	Do.
1367	7963	..	..	10	Do.	1417	8069	..	..	46	Do.
1368	7964	..	..	55	Do.	1418	8070	..	..	20	Do.
1369	7965	2	..	..	Tree.	1419	8071	..	..	50	Do.
1370	7968	..	..	8	Puraidam.	1420	8072	...	..	62	Do.
1371	7969	..	..	4	Do.	1421	8073	..	2	32	Do.
1372	7977	2	..	..	Tree.	1422	8074	..	2	29	Do.
1373	7981	..	..	12	Puraidam.	1423	8075	..	..	89	Do.
1374	7982	2	..	..	Tree.	1424	8076	..	..	89	Do.
1375	7990	..	..	5	Puraidam.	1425	8077	..	..	74	Do.
1376	7992	..	..	44	Do.	1426	8078	..	2	28	Do.
1377	7993	..	..	31	Do.	1427	8079	..	1	4	Do.
1378	7994	..	..	35	Do.	1428	8080	..	1	18	Do.
1379	8001	...	4	72	Do.	1429	8081	..	...	82	Do.
1380	8002	..	1	87	Do.	1430	8082	..	..	32	Do.
1381	8004	..	1	66	Do.	1431	8083	—	—	41	Do.
1382	8005	..	..	36	Do.	1432	8084	..	1	45	Do.
1383	8006	..	..	41	Do	1433	8085	..	..	41	Do.
1384	8007	..	..	87	Do.	1434	8086	..	1	26	Do.
1385	8008	..	..	65	Do.	1435	8087	..	..	12	Do.
1386	8009	..	1	67	Do.	1436	8089	..	...	94	Do.
1387	8010	..	...	44	Do.	1437	8090	..	1	63	Do.
1388	8011	..	..	28	Do.	1438	8091	..	..	47	Do.
1389	8013	..	1	33	Do.	1439	8092	..	...	22	Do.
1390	8014	..	1	45	Do.	1440	8093	..	..	73	Do.
1391	8018	..	2	62	Do.	1441	8094	..	1	36	Do.
1392	8024	B	..	4	Do.	1442	8095	..	..	26	Do.
1393	8025	..	..	7	Do.	1443	8096	..	..	46	Do.
1394	8026	A	..	4	Do.	1444	8097	..	..	38	Do.
1395	8033	..	..	69	Do.	1445	8098	..	..	68	Do.
1396	8039	..	..	5	Do.	1446	8099	...	1	7	Do.
1397	8040	B	..	54	Do.	1447	8100	...	1	55	Do.
1398	8042	..	..	43	Do.	1448	8101	...	2	15	Do.
1399	8043	..	..	32	Do.	1449	8103	..	2	15	Do.
1400	8044	A	..	7	Do.	1450	8104	..	1	60	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.			No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
1451	8105	..	6	6	Puraidam.	1501	8185	2	..	..	Tree.
1452	8106	..	..	9	Do.	1502	8187	..	..	6	Puraidam
1453	8107	..	21	70	Do.	1503	8189	..	..	10	Do.
1454	8108	.	83	55	Do.	1504	8190	B	..	69	Do.
1455	8109	..	..	48	Do.	1505	8192	..	..	12	Do.
1456	8110	..	..	5	Do.	1506	8193	..	..	7	Do.
1457	8113	..	..	39	Do.	1507	8194	..	..	38	Do.
1458	8114	..	..	46	Do.	1508	8195	..	..	8	Do.
1459	8117	..	..	32	Do.	1509	8196	B	..	6	Do.
1460	8118	2	..	..	Tree.	1510	8197	B	..	9	Do.
1461	8119	..	..	26	Puraidam.	1511	8198	B	..	9	Do.
1462	8120	..	..	55	Do.	1512	8199	B	..	8	Do.
1463	8127	2	..	..	Tree.	1513	8200	B	..	4	Do.
1464	8128	..	..	56	Puraidam.	1514	8202	B	..	4	Do.
1465	8129	..	1	28	Do.	1515	8204	..	.	6	Do.
1466	8134	A	..	27	Do.	1516	8205	2	..	..	Tree.
1467	8141	.	..	10	Do.	1517	8206	..	..	10	Puraidam
1468	8143	..	1	24	Do.	1518	8207	..	..	92	Do.
1469	8145	.	.	80	Do.	1519	8209	..	..	44	Do.
1470	8146	..	..	63	Do.	1520	8221	..	..	81	Do.
1471	8147	..	..	10	Do.	1521	8213	A	..	14	Do.
1472	8148	..	..	61	Do.	1522	8219	2	..	...	Tree.
1473	8149	..	..	24	Do.	1523	1221	2	..	..	Do.
1474	8150	..	..	6	Do.	1524	8222	..	..	62	Puraidam.
1475	8152	..	..	32	Do.	1525	8223	2	..	..	Tree.
1476	8153	..	..	7	Do.	1526	8224	..	..	6	Puraidam.
1477	8155	..	..	24	Do.	1527	8225	..	..	12	Do.
1478	8156	..	..	50	Do.	1528	8226	..	..	15	Do.
1479	8157	..	..	26	Do.	1529	8227	..	..	18	Do.
1480	8159	..	1	19	Do.	1530	8228	B	..	6	Do.
1481	8160	..	..	26	Do.	1531	8229	..	..	7	Do.
1482	8163	..	..	9	Do.	1532	8230	B	..	11	Do.
1483	8165	B	..	5	Do.	1533	8235	...	..	16	Do.
1484	8166	..	..	8	Do,	1534	8232	...	..	5	Do.
1485	8167	..	..	25	Do.	1535	8234	...	2	45	Do.
1486	8168	..	..	14	Do.	1536	8235	...	1	67	Do.
1487	8169	B	.	7	Do.	1537	8237	...	3	29	Do.
1488	8170	B	..	10	Do.	1538	8238	..	2	51	Do.
1489	8171	.	..	19	Do.	1539	8239	..	2	65	Do.
1490	8172	B	..	92	Do.	1540	8240	...	2	74	Do.
1491	8173	..	..	63	Do.	1541	8244	...	..	91	Do.
1492	8174	..	..	18	Do.	1542	8245	A	..	63	Do.
1493	8175	..	..	8	Do.	1543	1246	...	..	70	Do.
1494	8176	..	.	77	Do.	1544	8248	...	..	81	Do.
1495	8177	..	..	51	Do	1545	8249	A	..	5	Do.
1496	8178	A	..	27	Do.	1546	8250	...	..	39	Do.
1497	8179	..	..	8	Do.	1547	8252	...	..	62	Do.
1498	8181	..	..	5	Do.	1548	8255	...	..	21	Do.
1499	8182	..	..	6	Do.	1549	8256	...	..	20	Do.
1500	8184	..	..	51	Do.	1550	8259	...	..	47	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1551	8260	..	..	46	Puraidam.	1601	8325	..	..	63	Puraidam.
1552	8261	..	..	4	Do.	1602	8326	..	1	80	Do.
1553	8262	..	..	18	Do.	1603	8327	..	2	99	Do.
1554	8263	..	..	6	Do.	1604	8328	..	3	66	Do.
1555	8264	..	...	47	Do.	1605	8329	..	1	28	Do.
1556	8265	..	..	18	Do.	1606	8330	..	..	92	Do.
1557	8266	..	..	38	Do.	1607	8331	..	1	18	Do.
1558	8268	..	1	50	Do.	1608	8332	..	..	74	Do.
1559	8269	..	..	11	Do.	1609	8333	..	..	72	Do.
1560	8272	..	..	74	Do.	1610	8334	..	..	16	Do.
1561	8274	..	1	75	Do.	1611	8336	..	..	56	Do.
1562	8275	..	1	26	Do.	1612	8337	..	..	22	Do.
1563	8278	..	...	38	Do.	1613	8339	..	1	5	Do
1564	8279	..	...	23	Do.	1614	8340	..	..	76	Do.
1565	8280	..	...	27	Do.	1615	8341	..	..	59	Do.
1566	8281	..	..	25	Do.	1616	8342	.	..	74	Do.
1567	8282	..	..	22	Do.	1617	8343	..	..	78	Do.
1568	8283	..	...	26	Do.	1618	8844	..	4	57	Do.
1569	8284	B	..	12	Do.	1619	8345	...	1	16	Do.
1570	8286	..	...	17	Do.	1620	8347	.	3	58	Do.
1571	8289	..	...	50	Do.	1621	8349	..	..	64	Do.
1572	8291	..	...	24	Do.	1622	8350	...	..	91	Do.
1573	8292	..	...	22	Do.	1623	8351	..	1	70	Do
1574	8293	..	...	16	Do.	1624	8352	B	..	5	Do.
1575	8296	2	...	..	Tree.	1625	8354	..	..	9	Do.
1576	8296	3	..	..	Do.	1626	8355	..	..	80	Do.
1577	8297	2	..	..	Do.	1627	8356	..	..	8	Do.
1578	8298	..	..	9	Puraidam.	1628	8357	..	..	15	Do.
1579	8299	2	..	..	Tree.	1629	8358	2	..	..	Tree.
1580	8300	2	.	..	Do.	1630	8359	...	..	11	Puraidam.
1581	8301	2	..	..	Do.	1631	8360	..	..	26	Do.
1582	8302	..	..	7	Puraidam.	1632	8361	2	..	..	Tree.
1583	8304	..	..	93	Do.	1633	8362	2	..	..	Do.
1584	8305	..	..	21	Do.	1634	8363	..	..	21	Puraidam.
1585	8306	..	..	46	Do.	1635	8364	2	..	..	Tree.
1586	8307	..	..	23	Do.	1636	8365	..	..	19	Puraidam.
1587	8308	..	..	12	Do.	1637	8366	..	..	15	Do.
1588	8309	..	..	41	Do.	1638	8367	..	..	27	Do.
1589	8311	..	..	50	Do.	1639	8369	..	..	7	Do.
1590	8314	..	..	68	Do	1640	8370	..	..	11	Do.
1591	8315	..	..	65	Do.	1641	8372	A	..	9	Do.
1592	8316	..	2	26	Do	1642	8873	..	..	10	Do.
1593	8317	..	..	72	Do.	1643	8374	..	..	24	Do.
1594	8318	.	..	37	Do.	1644	8376	..	..	59	Do.
1595	8319	..	..	62	Do.	1645	8377	..	..	26	Do.
1596	8320	..	..	95	Do.	1646	8378	..	..	26	Do.
1597	8321	..	2	1	Do.	1647	8379	A 2	..	..	Tree.
1598	8322	.	..	99	Do.	1648	8379	B	..	9	Puraidam.
1599	8323	..	..	58	Do.	1649	8380	..	..	24	Do.
1600	8324	..	1	22	Do.	1650	8381	A	..	15	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam
1651	8382	2	..	..	Tree	1701	8438	..	..	64	Puraidam
1652	8383	..	..	50	Puraidam	1702	8439	..	..	29	Do.
1653	8384	B	..	6	Do.	1703	8440	..	..	13	Do.
1654	8385	B	..	40	Do.	1704	8441	.	..	22	Do.
1655	8386	..	..	27	Do.	1705	8442	..	..	20	Do.
1656	8387	2	..	..	Tree	1706	8443	..	.	21	Do.
1657	8388	..	..	19	Puraidam	1767	8444	A	..	16	Do.
1658	8389	..	..	7	Do.	1708	8444	B/2	..	...	Tree
1659	8390	..	..	11	Do	1709	8445	B	..	22	Puraidam
1660	8391	..	..	32	Do.	1710	8446	..	..	7	Do.
1661	8392	..	..	15	Do.	1711	8447	2	..	..	Tree
1662	8393	..	..	26	Do.	1712	8448	2	..	..	Do.
1663	8394	..	..	67	Do.	1713	8448	3	..	..	Do.
1664	8395	..	..	31	Do.	1714	8449	2	..	..	Do.
1665	8396	2	..	..	Tree	1715	8450	..	..	14	Puraidam
1666	8397	2	..	..	Do.	1716	8451	..	..	9	Do.
1667	8398	..	..	13	Puraidam	1717	8452	..	..	59	Do.
1668	8399	..	..	56	Do.	1718	8453	..	..	55	Do.
1669	8400	..	..	19	Do.	1719	8454	..	..	9	Do.
1670	8401	B	..	3	Do	1720	8455	..	..	21	Do.
1671	8402	..	..	57	Do.	1721	8456	2	..	..	Tree
1672	8403	B	..	27	Do.	1722	8457	2	..	..	Do.
1673	8404	..	..	20	Do.	1723	8458	2	..	..	Do.
1674	8405	..	..	8	Do,	1724	8459	2	..	..	Do.
1675	8406	..	..	16	Do.	1725	8460	B	..	19	Puraidam
1676	8407	..	..	12	Do.	1726	8461	..	..	62	Do.
1677	8408	..	..	23	Do.	1727	8462	..	..	63	Do.
1678	8409	..	..	7	Do.	1728	8464	2	..	..	Tree
1679	8410	..	..	21	Do.	1729	8465	B	..	3	Puraidam
1680	8411	..	..	21	Do.	1730	8466	B	..	3	Do.
1681	8412	..	..	42	Do.	1731	8468	..	..	13	Do.
1682	8413	..	..	15	Do.	1732	8469	B	..	7	Do.
1683	8414	..	..	67	Do.	1733	8470	..	2	62	Do.
1684	8416	..	..	39	Do.	1734	8471	2	..	..	Tree
1685	8417	..	..	19	Do.	1735	8472	2	..	..	Do.
1686	8418	..	..	45	Do.	1736	8473	..	..	15	Puraidam
1687	8419	2	..	..	Tree	1737	8475	2	..	. .	Tree
1688	8420	2	..	..	Do	1738	8476	..	..	5	Puraidam
1689	8421	..	..	28	Puraidam	1739	8477	2	..	..	Tree
1690	8422	..	..	42	Do.	1740	8478	2	..	..	Do.
1691	8423	..	..	8	Do.	1741	8479	..	..	20	Puraidam
1692	8424	2	..	..	Tree	1742	8480	2	..	..	Tree
1693	8425	2	..	..	Do.	1743	8481	2	..	..	Do.
1694	8426	2	..	..	Do.	1744	8482	..	..	14	Puraidam
1695	8427	..	..	6	Puraidam	1745	8483	2	..	..	Tree
1696	8428	..	..	22	Do.	1746	8484	2	..	..	Do.
1697	8430	..	..	11	Do.	1747	8485	..	..	43	Puraidam
1698	8431	..	..	13	Do.	1748	8486	2	..	..	Tree
1699	8432	..	..	23	Do.	1749	8487	..	..	21	Puraidam
1700	8433	..	..	50	Do.	1750	8488	..	..	29	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1751	8490	..	..	19	Puraidam.	1801	8559	..	3	67	Puraidam.
1752	8491	..	..	12	Do.	1802	8560	..	1	45	Do.
1753	8492	..	..	8	Do.	1803	8561	...	27	71	Do.
1754	8493	B	..	3	Do.	1804	8562	...	6	80	Do.
1755	8494	B	..	4	Do.	1805	8563	...	2	32	Do.
1756	8496	2	..	..	Tree.	1806	8564	..	..	55	Do.
1757	8497	..	..	62	Puraidam.	1807	8565	..	..	92	Do.
1758	8500	2	..	..	Tree.	1808	8566	..	2	10	Do.
1759	8501	2	..	...	Do.	1809	8567	..	2	44	Do.
1760	8502	..	..	14	Puraidam.	1810	8568	...	4	42	Do.
1761	8506	..	..	69	Do.	1811	8569	..	2	18	Do
1762	8507	..	..	91	Do.	1812	8570	...	5	22	Do.
1763	8508	2	..	..	Tree.	1813	8571	...	..	9	Do.
1764	8509	..	..	56	Puraidam.	1814	8572	..	..	11	Do.
1765	8510	..	1	4	Do.	1815	8573	..	..	14	Do.
1766	8511	..	..	84	Do.	1816	8574	..	...	50	Do.
1767	8513	...	..	28	Do.	1817	8575	..	..	16	Do.
1768	8515	..	..	14	Do	1818	8576	..	..	9	Do.
1769	8516	..	..	21	Do.	1819	8577	..	..	16	Do.
1770	8519	..	..	82	Do.	1820	8578	A	..	82	Do.
1771	8521	.	..	87	Do.	1821	8579	..	1	40	Do.
1772	8522	..	..	99	Do.	1822	8580	..	..	10	Do.
1773	8523	...	..	36	Do.	1823	8581	..	..	9	Do.
1774	8524	..	..	67	Do.	1824	8582	..	..	10	Do.
1775	8526	..	..	16	Do.	1825	8583	..	..	11	Do
1776	8527	..	..	49	Do.	1826	8584	..	..	22	Do.
1777	8529	..	..	21	Do.	2827	8585	..	..	17	Do.
1778	8530	2	.	..	Tree.	1828	8586	..	..	20	Do.
1779	8531	..	..	42	Puraidam.	1829	8587	..	...	14	Do.
1780	8532	..	..	57	Do.	1830	8588	..	..	18	Do.
1781	8533	..	..	36	Do.	1831	8589	..	..	10	Do.
1782	8534	..	..	17	Do.	1832	8590	..	..	11	Do.
1783	8535	B	..	3	Do.	1833	8591	...	..	14	Do.
1784	8536	B	..	10	Do.	1834	8592	..	..	6	Do.
1785	8537	2	..	..	Tree.	1835	8593	..	..	53	Do.
1786	8538	..	..	18	Puraidam	1836	8594	..	..	22	Do.
1787	8539	..	..	20	Do.	1837	8595	..	...	43	Do.
1788	8540	..	..	8	Do.	1838	8596	..	..	7	Do.
1789	8544	2	..	..	Tree.	1839	8597	..	..	14	Do.
1790	8546	..	..	39	Do.	1840	8598	..	...	8	Do.
1791	8547	2	...	..	Do.	1841	8599	.	..	5	Do.
1792	8548	..	...	8	Puraidam.	1842	8600	...	..	41	Do
1793	8550	..	2	80	Do.	1843	8601	..	..	18	Do.
1794	8551	..	4	50	Do.	1844	8602	..	..	49	Do.
1795	8552	..	4	56	Do.	1845	8603	..	..	32	Do.
1796	8553	..	1	75	Do.	1846	8604	..	..	45	Do.
1797	8554	..	5	25	Do.	1847	8605	...	..	5	Do.
1798	8555	..	7	36	Do.	1848	8606	..	..	62	Do.
1799	8556	..	14	16	Do.	1849	8607	..	..	11	Do.
1800	8557	..	6	32	Do.	1850	8608	..	..	30	Do.

GROUP A—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.			No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
1851	8609	..	1	3	Puraidam.	1901	8757	..	1	38	Puraidam.
1852	8610	..	..	7	Do.	1902	8760	..	2	29	Do.
1853	8611	..	..	61	Do.	1903	8764	..	3	58	Do.
1854	8612	..	..	7	Do.	1904	8794	..	..	50	Do.
1855	8613	..	..	66	Do.	1905	8795	..	.	9	Do.
1856	8614	..	..	8	Do.	1906	8796	..	..	9	Do.
1857	8615	..	..	31	Do.	1907	8797	A	..	5	Do.
1858	8616	..	..	4	Do.	1908	8798	..	..	12	Do.
1859	8617	..	..	13	Do.	1909	8799	B	.	5	Do.
1860	8618	..	..	99	Do.	1910	8800	..	..	13	Do.
1861	8620	..	.	44	Do.	1911	8801	..	..	14	Do.
1862	8621	..	4	9	Do.	1912	8802	..	..	14	Do.
1863	8622	..	..	62	Do.	1913	8803	..	..	34	Do.
1864	8623	..	7	11	Do.	1914	8804	..	..	8	Do.
1865	8624	..	15	66	Do.	1915	8805	..	..	41	Do.
1866	8625	..	4	76	Do	1916	8806	..	..	12	Do.
1867	8626	..	2	5	Do.	1917	8807	..	..	7	Do.
1868	8627	..	6	1	Do.	1918	8808	..	..	11	Do.
1869	8628	..	..	94	Do.	1919	8809	..	..	13	Do.
1870	8629	..	3	15	Do.	1920	8810	..	..	11	Do.
1871	8630	..	3	31	Do.	1921	8811	..	..	16	Do.
1872	8631	..	6	27	Do.	1922	8812	..	..	4	Do.
1873	8632	..	..	62	Do.	1923	8813	.	..	42	Do.
1874	8634	..	..	62	Do.	1924	8814	..	..	10	Do.
1875	8635	..	..	70	Do.	1925	8815	..	..	48	Do.
1876	8636	..	1	61	Do.	1926	8816	..	..	71	Do.
1877	8637	..	3	28	Do.	1927	8817	.	1	8	Do.
1878	8638	..	3	33	Do.	1928	8818	..	..	5	Do.
1879	8639	..	1	40	Do.	1929	8819	..	..	9	Do.
1880	8641	..	..	81	Do.	1930	8820	..	..	12	Do.
1881	8642	..	1	26	Do.	1931	8821	..	..	24	Do.
1882	8643	..	5	79	Do.	1932	8822	..	..	6	Do.
1883	8648	..	3	41	Do.	1933	8823	..	..	30	Do.
1884	8651	..	1	5	Do.	1934	8824	..	..	4	Do.
1885	8652	..	..	67	Do.	1935	8825	..	..	18	Do.
1886	8653	..	2	10	Do.	1936	8826	..	..	5	Do.
1887	8658	..	..	46	Do.	1937	8827	..	..	16	Do.
1888	8686	..	1	9	Do.	1938	8828	..	..	10	Do.
1889	8687	..	3	90	Do.	1939	8829	..	..	16	Do.
1890	8688	..	2	55	Do.	1940	8830	..	..	22	Do.
1891	8689	..	2	97	Do.	1941	8831	..	..	6	Do.
1892	8691	..	3	26	Do.	1942	8832	..	..	24	Do.
1893	8692	.	3	26	Do.	1943	8833	..	..	8	Do.
1894	8693	..	..	32	Do.	1944	8834	..	..	33	Do.
1895	8694	..	..	20	Do.	1945	8835	..	..	20	Do.
1896	8695	..	..	19	Do.	1946	8836	..	..	7	Do.
1897	8696	..	..	54	Do.	1947	8837	..	..	10	Do.
1898	8697	..	..	24	Do.	1948	8838	..	..	10	Do.
1899	8699	..	.	38	Do.	1949	8839	..	..	31	Do
1900	8705	..	2	28	Do.	1950	8840	..	..	9	Do.

GROUP A—*(concld.)*

Serial No.	Survey No	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam.
1951	8841	..	..	13	Puraidam.	1973	8863	..	1	58	Puraidom.
1952	8842	..	..	4	Do.	1974	8864	..	..	18	Do.
1953	8843	..	..	23	Do.	1975	8865	..	..	20	Do.
1954	8844	..	..	14	Do.	1976	8866	..	1	12	Do.
1955	8845	..	..	11	Do.	1977	8867	..	..	8	Do.
1956	8846	..	..	24	Do.	1978	8868	..	..	31	Do.
1957	8847	..	..	13	Do.	1979	8869	..	..	28	Do.
1958	8848	..	..	5	Do.	1980	8870	..	..	8	Do.
1959	8849	..	..	7	Do.	1981	871	..	.	44	Do.
1960	8850	..	..	40	Do.	1982	8872	..	..	34	Do.
1961	8851	.	..	12	Do.	1983	8873	..	..	6	Do.
1962	8852	..	..	15	Do.	1984	8874	..	..	8	Do.
196	8853	..	..	11	Do.	1985	8875	..	..	57	Do.
1964	8854	..	..	26	Do.	1986	8876	.	..	10	Do.
1965	8855	..	..	4	Do.	1987	8877	..	..	81	Do.
1966	8856	..	..	26	Do.	1988	8878	..	..	10	Do.
1967	8857	..	..	4	Do.	1989	8879	..	6	3	Do.
1968	8858	..	..	14	Do.						
1969	8859	..	..	49	Do.						
1970	8860	..	..	4	Do.		Total.	..	1307	70	
1971	8861	..	4	20	Do.						
1972	8862	..	4	97	Do.						

One thousand three hundred and seven acres and seventy cents.

GROUP B.

The properties in this group are comprised in supplemental Inam Patta No. 1 dated the 30th Vykasi 1086 of Eastern Kallada pakuthi. They are all Pandaravaka Anubhogom properties situated in Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon taluk. They lie in the Sastankottah Sub-District of the Quilon Registration District.

Serial No	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter	Extent Acre	Extent Cent	Paddy land or Puraidam,
1	7079	D	..	10	Puraidam.	6	8102	1	1	23	Puraidam.
2	7079	E	..	55	Do.	7	8102	5	..	47	Do.
3	7079	F	..	5	Do.	8	8654	1	..	50	Do.
4	8056	9	..	12	Do.	9	8773	..	41	94	Do.
5	8056	10/A	..	16	Do.	10	8789	.	..	7	Do.

GROUP B—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey No.	Survey Letter.	Extent Acre.	Extent Cent.	Paddy land or Puraidam.
11	8790	..	1	5	Paddy field.	64	8926	..	..	9	Puraidam.
12	8791	..	.	57	Puraidam.	65	8927	..	..	69	Do.
13	8792	.	..	21	Paddy field.	66	8928	..	..	91	Do.
14	8793	..	20	72	Puraidam.	67	8929	..	1	75	Do.
15	8880	..	2	40	Do.	68	8930	..	..	62	Do.
16	8881	..	2	70	Do.	69	8931	..	..	99	Do.
17	8882	..	2	96	Do.	70	8932	..	..	78	Do.
18	8883	..	6	27	Do.	71	8933	..	..	56	Do.
19	8884	..	4	97	Do.	72	8934	..	..	74	Do.
20	8885	.	2	20	Do.	73	8935	..	..	75	Do.
21	8772	5/A	4	1	Do.	74	8936	..	1	41	Do.
22	8886	..	2	9	Do.	75	8937	..	1	50	Do.
23	8887	...	1	66	Do.	76	8938	..	1	79	Do.
24	8888	...	2	...	Do.	77	8939	..	2	39	Do.
25	8889	...	..	65	Do.	78	8940	..	3	24	Do.
26	8890	...	1	42	Do.	79	8941	..	2	78	Do.
27	8891	...	..	14	Do.	80	8942	..	1	91	Do.
28	8892	...	..	35	Do	81	8943	..	..	50	Do.
29	8893	...	..	21	Do.	82	8944	..	..	48	Do.
30	8894	...	..	82	Do.	83	8945	..	..	75	Do.
31	8895	...	..	10	Do.	84	8946	..	..	45	Do.
32	8896	...	1	12	Do.	85	8947	..	..	95	Do.
33	8897	..	1	65	Do.	86	8948	..	..	73	Do.
34	8898	...	..	78	Do.	87	8949	..	..	17	Do.
35	8899	...	..	15	Do.	88	8950	..	2	98	Do.
36	8900	...	..	41	Do.	89	8951	..	2	...	Do
37	8901	...	..	15	Do.	90	8952	..	2	8	Do.
38	8902	...	..	34	Do.	91	8953	..	1	37	Do.
39	8903	...	..	35	Do.	92	8954	..	1	92	Do.
40	8904	...	..	29	Do.	93	8955	..	1	66	Do.
41	8905	...	..	57	Do.	94	6956	..	...	95	Paddy field.
42	8906	..	5	...	Do.	95	8957	..	...	17	Puraidam.
43	8907	..	..	62	Do.	96	8958	..	3	42	Do.
44	8908	A	..	1	Do.	97	8959	..	...	96	Do.
45	8908	B	..	4	Paddy field.	98	8960	..	1	17	Do.
46	8908	C	..	7	Do.	99	8961	..	1	48	Do.
47	8909	.	..	34	Puraidam.	100	8962	..	1	10	Do.
48	8910	..	..	13	Do.	101	8963	..	...	41	Do.
49	8911	..	.	28	Do.	102	8964	..	1	23	Do.
50	8912	.	..	8	Paddy field.	103	8965	..	5	27	Do.
51	8913	..	..	54	Puraidam.	104	8966	..	1	36	Do.
52	8914	..	..	15	Do.	105	8967	..	3	...	Do.
53	8915	..	..	20	Do.	106	8968	..	1	96	Do.
54	8916	.	..	9	Do.	107	8969	..	1	90	Do.
55	8917	..	...	9	Paddy field.	108	8970	..	1	12	Do.
56	8918	..	...	21	Puraidam.	109	8971	..	1	54	Do.
57	8919	..	..	19	Paddy field	110	8972	..	...	30	Do.
58	8920	.	...	9	Puraidam.	111	8973	..	...	1	Do.
59	8921	..	...	10	Paddy field.	112	7654	..	2	69	Do.
60	8922	..	..	14	Puraidam	113	6565	A	...	33	Do.
61	8923	.	..	11	Paddy field.	114	7362	..	...	14	Paddy field.
62	8924	..	..	26	Puraidam.						
63	8925	.	.	8	Do.		Total.	..	191	13	

One hundred and ninty-one acres and thirteen cents.

GROUP C.

The properties in this Group are comprised in Patta No. 1229 dated 30th Vykasi 1086 of Eastern Kallada pakuthi. They are all Pandaravaka Pattom properties situated in Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon Taluk. They lie in the Sastamkotta Sub-District of the Quilon Registration District.

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.	Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.			No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
1	8056	2	..	9	Puraidam.	21	8102	29	..	14	Puraidam.
2	8056	3	..	5	Do	22	8102	33	..	19	Do.
3	8056	4	..	5	Do.	23	8774	..	1	70	Do.
4	8058	1	..	5	Do.	24	8775	..	..	83	Paddy field
5	8058	2	..	10	Do	25	8776	..	1	16	Do.
6	8058	3	..	10	Do.	26	8771	..	22	58	Do.
7	8058	4	..	10	Do.	27	8778	..	2	75	Do.
8	8058	5	..	10	Do.	28	8779	..	1	89	Puraidam.
9	8060	1	..	10	Do.	29	8780	..	1	45	Do.
10	8060	2	..	95	Do.	30	8781	..	4	19	Paddy land.
11	8060	3	..	27	Do.	31	8782	..	3	4	Do.
12	8060	4	..	29	Do.	32	8783	..	1	46	Do
13	8060	5	..	11	Do.	33	8784	..	1	32	Do.
14	8060	6	..	11	Do.	34	8785	..	1	38	Puraidam.
15	8060	7	..	14	Do.	35	8786	...	2		Do.
16	8060	8	...	30	Do	36	8787	...	1	44	Do.
17	8060	9	...	4	Do						
18	8060	16	..	10	Do.						
19	8060	17	..	55	Do.						
20	8060	20	..	13	Do.		Total.	...	51	29	

Fifty one acres and twenty-nine cents.

GROUP D.

The property in this group is included in Patta No. 2646 dated the 30th Vykasi 1086 of Perinad pakuthi of Quilon Taluk. It is Pandaravaka Pattam property situated in Perinad pakuthi of Quilon Taluk. It lies in the Kundara Sub-District of the Quilon Registration District

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
1	4735	1 A/1	...	16	Puraidam.

Sixteen cents.

GROUP E.

The properties in this group are comprised in Patta No. 990 dated the 3rd Kumbham 1086 of Western Kallada pakuthi. They are all Pandaravaka Pattom properties situated in Western Kallada pakuthi of Kunnathur Taluk. They lie in the Thevalakkara Sub-District of the Quilon Registration District.

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent	
1	1	5	..	9	Puraidam.
2	1	6	..	18	Do.
3	1	7	..	56	Do.
4	1	8	..	32	Do.
5	1	9	..	43	Do.
6	1	10	..	29	Do.
7	1	12	..	87	Do.
8	1	13	..	17	Do.
		Total ...	2	91	

Two acres and ninety one cents.

GROUP F.

The properties in this group are Pandaravaka Pattom properties. They are among those awarded to the Kottayam Seminary under clause III of the Agreement entered into in the year 1910 between the Travancore Government and the Church Missionary Society. No Patta has been issued for these items. They are situated in Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon taluk and in the Sastamkotta Sub-District of the Quilon Registration District.

Serial No.	Survey.		Extent.		Paddy field or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
1	8777	...	2	18	} Water logged waste.
2	8788	...	1	34	
		Total ...	3	52	

Three acres and fifty-two cents.

GROUP G.

The properties in this group are registered as puduval in the name of the Kottayam Seminary in pursuance of the Clauses VII and VIII of the Agreement entered into in the year 1910 between the Travancore Government and the Church Missionary Society. They are Pandaravaka Pattom properties situated in Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon taluk. They lie in the Sastamkotta Sub-District of the Quilon Registration District. No patta has been issued with regard to these items.

Serial No.	Survey		Extent.		Paddy land or Puraidam.
	No.	Letter.	Acre.	Cent.	
1	8772	1	..	14	Puraidam.
2	8772	2	..	14	Do.
3	8772	3	..	9	Do.
4	8772	4	1	8	Do.
5	8102	19	..	13	Do.
6	8102	3	..	7	Do.
7	8102	4	..	5	Do.
8	8102	2A	..	11	Do.
9	8102	2B	..	5	Do.
10	8102	2C	..	4	Do.
11	8102	2D	..	43	Do.
		Total .	2	33	

Two acres and thirty-three cents.

REGULATION III OF 1109.

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE UNDER DATE THE 20TH JUNE 1934, 6TH MITHUNAM 1109, UNDER SECTION 23 OF REGULATION II OF 1108.

A REGULATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE SETTLEMENT AND BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN EDAVAGAIS.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagais ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Edavagai Regulation."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) This Section applies to the Edavagais of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha and the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli and Sections 2 to 17 apply to the Edavagais of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha and Section 18 to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "Edavagai "means any tract or area recognised as such in Our Government accounts the whole or any portion of which is exempt from the payment of land revenue to Our Government ;

(ii) "holding" means any land within an Edavagai held under –

(*a*) any title, permanent or temporary, redeemable or irredeemable, derived direct from the Chief or acquired by operation of law as against the Chief, or

(*b*) any such title acquired by tranfer or by operation of law ;

(iii) "Chief" means the senior male member or other member of the Poonjar Koikal or Vanjipuzha Matom, as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being ;

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*Published in the Gazette dated the 26th June 1934.

(iv) "land-holder" means the proprietor of a holding as such and includes the Karanavan of a Marumakkathayam Tarwd or the the manager of a joint Hindu family where the Tarwad or the family, as the case may be, is the proprietor ;

(v) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by Our Government under this Regulation and published in Our Government Gazette ;

(vi) "registered land-holder" means a land-holder who has been given, on the settlement of the lands in an Edavagai, or thereafter, a permanency of occupancy under the provisions of this Regulation, subject, or not subject, to conditions ;

(vii) "registered holding" means a holding in which a land-holder, as such, has a permanency of occupancy subject, or not subject, to conditions ;

(viii) "poramboke" means a poramboke as defined in the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (Regulation IV of 1091) ;

(ix) "jenmom land" means land within an Edavagai held as jenmom (whether demised or not) by any person other than the Chief or by any Devaswom other than any Devaswom owned or managed in trust by the Chief, but shall not include lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms ; and

(x) "Thanathu land" means all land within an Edavagai not being—

(*a*) Pandaravagai land or land belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms,
(*b*) Jenmom land,
(*c*) registered holding, or
(*d*) poramboke.

Settlement of Edavagai.

3. (1) On the completion of the survey of an Edavagai or of any portion thereof, Our Government may direct, by notification in Our Government Gazette, that the lands in the Edavagai or the portion of Edavagai so surveyed, as the case may be, be settled by an officer of Our Government.

(2) The direction contained in sub-section (1) may be made,—

(*a*) on the application of the Chief concerned and on his agreeing in writing to defray the whole cost of the settlement, or
(*b*) without such application for reasons to be recorded by Our Government prior to the issue of such notification.

4. All costs incurred by Our Government on account of a settlement conducted in pursuance of Section 3 shall be recoverable from the Chief in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Cost of settlement.

5. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed consistently with the provisions of this Regulation, the conduct of settlement and the proceedings in connection therewith shall, as far as may be, be regulated by the law and procedure, for the time being in force, relating to the settlement of Sirkar lands.

Rules for settlement.

(2) Such rules shall, *inter alia*, provide :

(i) for the holdings held on permanent or irredeemable titles being settled as registered holdings without the levy of any *tharavila* or *thadivila* or any alteration of the rent payable to the Chief ;

(ii) for the holdings (not being those held on permanent or irredeemable titles or on usufructuary mortgages) with a term of more than twelve years to run at the commencement of this Regulation being treated and recorded as the *thanathu* land of the Chief and left to be dealt with by the parties in accordance with the terms of their contract or in such other manner as they may agree ;

(iii) for lands held on usufructuary mortgages being settled as registered holdings without the levy of any *tharavila* or *thadivila* or the repayment of the mortgage amount, but subject to the assessment of the full *pattom* contemplated in clause (viii) as the rent payable to the Chief ;

(iv) (*a*) for the levy, in not less than ten equal yearly instalments, of a *tharavila* not exceeding rupees fifteen per acre of dry land and not exceeding rupees fifty per acre of wet land for the settlement, as registered holdings, of holdings without any term or with a term of not more than twelve years to run, at the commencement of this Regulation ; and

(*b*) (i) for such holdings being treated and recorded as the *thanathu* land of the Chief wherever the land holder is unwilling to pay the *tharavila* and accept registry as registered holding ; and

(ii) for such *thanathu* lands being left to be dealt with by the parties in accordance with their contract or in such other manner as they may agree, provision being however made notwithstanding anything in the contract that the rent payable during the currency of any period claimed and available under any covenant for the renewal of the holding shall be the *pattom* assessed on the holding at the settlement as contemplated in clause (viii) ;

(v) for the levy of any such *tharavila* as may be deemed fit by Our Government for the settlement or registry as registered holdings of *thanathu* lands ;

(vi) for the non-levy of *thadivila* in the settlement of holdings provided for in clauses (i), (iii) and (iv) (*a*) and for trees (other than royalties so long as they continue to be such) standing on such holdings being left to be appropriated by the land-holder upon the settlement being declared by Our Government to be complete ;

Provision being however made for the payment to the Chief of the *kudivila*, if any, for the trees which are royalties claimable from Our Government wherever the same could have been claimed by the Chief irrespective of this Regulation ;

(vii) for any such *thadivila* as may be deemed fit by Our Government being levied for the settlement or registry of *thanathu* lands as registered holdings ;

(viii) for the *pattom* on holdings being assessed at the amount of *pattom* assessable on such lands if they were Pandara-pattom lands and for the *pattom* being fixed as the rent payable to the Chief in respect of registered holdings other than those coming under clause (i) ;

(ix) for the imposition of a *melvarom* for payment (over and above the rent otherwise payable) to the Chief on holdings provided for in clause (i) and on jenmom lands and for the rates of such *melvarom* being fixed at one-eighth of the *pattom* assessable on such lands, provision being however made that the total demand on the land for rent and *melvarom* together shall not exceed the amount of the *pattom* ;

(x) for holdings held on service tenures being dealt within the same manner as Pandaravagai service inam lands ; and

(xi) for the grant of *pattas* to land holders, for the *pattas* being signed and sealed by an officer of Our Government authorised in that behalf by Our Government and for the issue of the same with or without the seal of the Chief.

Explanation—Any period available under a covenant for renewal shall not be taken into account in computing the term contemplated in clauses (ii) and (iv).

Completion of settlement.

6. (1) The completion of the settlement of an Edavagai or any portion thereof shall be declared by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette and such settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the Malabar year next after the date of such notification.

(2) Every settlement made in pursuance of this Regulation shall subject to the provisions thereof be in force for thirty years from the date of its taking effect and shall be liable to be revised thereafter.

Settlement final for thirty years.

7. Land-holders whose holdings have been dealt with but not treated and recorded as *thanathu* land at the settlement carried out in pursuance of this Regulation shall, from and after the date of the settlement being declared complete by Our Government, have subject to any such conditions as may have been lawfully imposed the same rights of permanent occupancy in respect of such holdings alienable and heritable as holders of land under Our Government.

Land holders given permanency.

8. It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of *thanathu* lands, but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the rights, if any, of third parties. Such assignees shall be deemed to be registered land-holders.

Assignment of lands.

9. All *thanathu* lands on which any person has unauthorisedly entered after the commencement of this Regulation or on which any peron having unauthorisedly entered before the commencement of this Regulation continues in occupation thereafter shall be liable to be dealt with as if they were the property of Government within the meaning of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) for the purposes of such of the provisions thereof as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf:

Unauthorised occupation of *thanathu* lands.

Provided that, in the case of any person who having unauthorisedly entered the land before the commencement of this Regulation continues in occupation thereafter, he shall be given an option (to be exercised within a time not being less than two months specified and notified by the officer taking steps under the said Regulation) to take a registry of the land as a registered holding on payment, in not less than ten equal yearly instalments of such *tharavila* not exceeding rupees thirty per acre on dry lands and rupees one hundred per acre on wet lands as may be fixed by Our Government from time to time.

10. The rent-roll and other accounts bearing upon the lands in an Edavagai shall be kept in the form in which Our Government accounts are kept and they shall be subject to supervision by officers of Our Government in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

Rent-roll.

Rent *melvaram*, etc. to be recovered by summary processes.

11. The rent due to the Chief on registered holdings and the *melvaram* due to him shall be a first charge on the land concerned and shall be paid to the person and in the manner and at the time prescribed. Such rent and *melvaram* as also any other rent or *tharavila* or *thadivila* or other amount accruing due to the Chief after the commencement of this Regulation in respect of any holding or other land within an Edavagai by virtue of a registered deed or under the orders passed in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation or any other Regulation applied to the Edavagai shall be treated as if they were public revenue and in default of payment may be recovered as arrears of public revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Explanation.— Notwithstanding anything contained in the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) the *melvaram* due on any land shall have priority over the Jenmikaram.

Government to be indemnified for losses.

12. All charges and losses that may be incurred by Our Government in connection with any proceedings taken under Section 11 shall be paid by the Chief and may be recovered by Our Government from him as arrears of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068.

Sale for rent, etc. to be free of encumbrances.

13. The sale of any land held in pursuance of this Regulation for the realisation of any *melvaram* or rent which is made a first charge under Section 11 shall be free of encumbrances if such sale is to recover the *melvaram* or rent, as the case may be, due on the land sold.

Kanapattom lands, Sirkar Devaswom lands and Pandaravaga lands excepted.

14. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to apply—

(*a*) to any land in so far as the provisions of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) apply thereto except to the extent provided for in the Explanation to Section 11, or

(*b*) to the settlement of lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswom or to Pandaravaga lands, if any, within an Edavagai.

Powers of Peishkar, etc., to be conferred on Chief's agent.

15. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthicar or Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or servant of the Chief :

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Division Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief ; and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for by the rules to be, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation.—Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, and the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) shall also be available to the parties.

16. (1) Our Government may make Rules to promote the objects and purposes of this Regulation.

Power to make Rules.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, Our Government may make Rules,—

(*a*) for any matter that may be prescribed under this Regulation ;

(*b*) fixing the rates of Tharavila or Tadivila or specifying the trees that may be valued for purposes of levying Thadivila ;

(*c*) prescribing the restrictions, limitations and conditions subject to which any assignment of land may be made under the provisions of this Regulation ;

(*d*) providing for appeal and revision in respect of the orders of any authority exercising powers under this Regulation ;

(*e*) prescribing a time-limit for such appeals and revisions ;

(*f*) regulating the powers of the appellate and revisional authorities and the procedure to be followed by them ,

(*g*) providing for the publication of notifications and service of notice ;

(*h*) prescribing the procedure to be followed in enquiries regarding the claims made by parties and in other enquiries under this Regulation ;

(*i*) regulating the issue of *patta* or other title.deed ;

(*j*) prescribing forms where forms are necessary ;

(*k*) providing for the transfers of land being recognised and recorded, the procedure to be followed in recognising and recording such transfers and apportionment of rent or other dues upon division of holding or lands ; and

(*l*) providing for the grant of receipts for payment of rent or other dues.

17. (1) No Civil Court shall take into consideration or decide any question as to the rate or amount of *pattom* assessed or assessable on any land under the provisions of this Regulation or as to the amount of *pattom* fixed or hereafter fixed on portions of land.

Right of suit.

(2) But nothing contained in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent parties aggrieved by any proceedings under this Regulation except to the extent provided for in sub-section (1) from seeking redress in the Civil Courts.

18. In the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation, IV of 1068, the following amendments shall be made, namely;—

Amendment of Regulation IV of 1068.

(*a*) For Section 4, the following shall be substituted, namely—

4. "It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of waste lands, but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the right, if any, of third parties. Such assignees shall have in respect of the lands assigned all the rights which similar assignees of Government lands acquire in respect of the Government lands assigned."

(*b*) The following shall be added as Sections 10, 11 and 12 respectively :—

10. "All unassessed lands within the limits of the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli shall be deemed to be the property of Government for the purposes of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) and such of the provisions of the said Regulation as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf shall apply thereto subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Unassessed lands treated as property of Government.

11. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthicar or a Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or servant of the Chief;

Powers of Peishkar, etc. to be conferred on Chief's agent.

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief; and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for by the rules to lie, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation.— Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, and the Land Concervancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) shall also be available to the parties.

Definition of Chief.

12. The word "Chief" used in this Regulation means the senior male member or other member of the Kilimanoor Kottaram or the Edappalli Swarupam as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being,"

APPENDIX.

PUDUVAL RULES.*

(R. O. C. No. 5562/26/Revenue, dated 6th July 1932.)

UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE GOVERNMENT LAND ASSIGNMENT REGULATION, III OF 1097, THE FOLLOWING REVISED RULES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ARE PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE UNDER DATE THE 6TH JULY 1932.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These Rules supersede the Rules dated the 25th February 1923 and all existing orders on the subject of Puduval registry.

2. (i) "Government land" consists of :—

(*a*) *Poramboke* (surveyed and unassessed) transferred to *Tharisu* (തരിശു).

(*b*) *Tharisu* (surveyed and assessed) which includes *Thunathuchitta* and *Nirthal* lands.

(*c*) Unassessed waste (unsurveyed) (കാട്ടുതരിശു).

(ii) "Division Peishkar" includes the "Commissioner, Devicolam Division."

(iii) "Proverthicar" includes a "Pakuthi Accountant."

(iv) "Assignee" means a person to whom a land is assigned whether by public auction or otherwise and includes his heirs.

(v) The term "alienation" includes sales, gifts, wills, mortgages, hypothecations and leases for more than three years or leases with premium.

3. All applications for registry of Government lands falling under any of the classes mentioned in Rule 2 (i) shall be made to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate except lands falling under Rule 32 in respect of which the application should be made to Government direct. Every such application shall be in Form A and shall contain a full description of the land with reference to the classification in Rule 2 (i) as well as the situation, extent and boundaries of the land, and shall also be accompanied by a rough sketch of the land applied for.

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*These rules were superseded by Rules dated 19-4-35. As these Rules have not found a place in any of the Land Revenue Manual Volumes, they are published here an Appendix.

PART II.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRY.

4. When the application relates to poramboke land the Tahsildar shall, immediately on receipt of the application, have it registered in the Register of applications for poramboke and shall in the first instance either inspect the land personally or have it inspected by the Revenue Supervisor to ascertain whether or not it is necessary in the public interests to retain it as poramboke. If, after such inspection, the Tahsildar is satisfied that it should be retained as poramboke, he shall record his opinion on the application and reject it. An endorsement shall be given to the applicant to that effect and the Tahsildar should take prompt steps under the Land Conservancy Regulation for the time being in force to evict the occupant, if any.

5. (1) When the Tahsildar finds on inspection that it is not necessary to retain the land applied for as poramboke and that the land does not fall under the prohibited items mentioned in Rule 32 he shall prepare a clear sketch drawn to scale showing its survey number, extent and boundaries of the land as also its position with reference to the adjoining land, registered as well as unregistered, and forward the same to the Division Peishkar or to the Division Assistant, as the case may be, with a statement in Form B recommending the transfer of the land from the head of poramboke to that of tharisu. He shall also ascertain and record, in his own hand and under his initials, the estimated tharavila per acre chargeable on the land with due regard to the situation of the land with reference to roads, rivers, markets and the like. If the land is a reclamation from a backwater, river, tank or canal or part of a road and if it is in charge of the P. W. D., the Tahsildar should first consult the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer concerned in Form C, and submit that Form with the reply of the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer to the Division Assistant or Division Peishkar along with the statement in Form B. Such cases should be sorted and listed and the Tahsildar should in consultation with the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officer, fix a time for a joint inspection of all such cases of encroachments. On the days so fixed, the P. W. D. Sub Division Officer and either the Tahsildar or the Revenue Supervisor should jointly inspect all the encroachments. As soon as the inspections are over, the P. W. D. Officer should fill in the entries in the C Form statement pertaining to each case and forward all the statements to the Tahsildar.

NOTES.—(1) Portions of *Kayal* Porambokes beyond the lines of the main waterways wherever they have been defined by the P. W. D. may be disposed of by the Revenue Department without reference to the

P. W. D., but no portions of the *Kayal* Porambokes within the main water lines as defined by the P. W. D. shall, under any circumstances, be registered by the Revenue Department without the special sanction of Government.

(2) In the case of reclamations from backwaters, rivers and canals, the assignment shall be subject to the condition that no trees should be planted on the land within 15 links of the water's edge.

(ii) In the case of encroachments on minor and village roads, a width of 40 feet should be reserved to admit of their future improvements, the remaining portion being registered or otherwise disposed of by the Revenue Department. No joint inspection is necessary in such cases.

6. On receipt of the Tahsildar's statement, the Division Assistant, or the Division Peishkar may, if he is satisfied, after inspection, if necessary, that the land applied for need not be retained as poramboke, sanction the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu*. If, however, he is not so satisfied, he shall refuse to sanction the transfer.

7. On receipt of the sanction of the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar for the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu*, the Tahsildar shall cause the necessary entries to be made in the Land Revenue registers and transfer the application to the Register of Puduval applications. The Tahsildar shall then forward the application and sketch to the Proverthicar. The Proverthicar shall then inspect the land in company with the applicant and two Thadasters, who shall ordinarily be owners of adjoining lands, and prepare and submit to the Tahsildar an *olugu* in Form D with particulars regarding the Survey No., extent, nature of the land (wet or dry), number and description of taxable rees, if any, standing thereon, the assessment to be fixed for the land with reference to its quality and the Settlement *tharam* of the adjoining lands and the rates of assessment on the taxable trees on the land with due regard to the rates applicable to trees of similar description in the neighbourhood. If the party refuses to sign the *olugu*, the Proverthicar shall make a report of the fact to the Tahsildar, on receipt of which the Tahsildar shall after giving notice to the party and hearing his objections, if any, dispose of the application. If the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar refuses to sanction the transfer, the Tahsildar shall, on receipt of such communication, reject the application and give an endorsement to that effect to the applicant.

8. When an application relates to *tharisu* or unassessed waste mentioned in class (i) (*b*) or (i) (*c*) of Rule 2, the Tahsildar

shall have it entered in the Register of Puduval applications immediately on receipt and forward the same to the Proverthicar. The Proverthicar shall examine and verify the particulars given in the application by reference to the Settlement Register and other records, and shall also ascertain whether the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Rule 32. If the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Rule 32, he shall simply report the fact to the Tahsildar without taking any further steps.

The Tahsildar shall then, reject the application and give an endorsement to the applicant stating the reasons for rejection. If the land applied for does not fall under any of the heads mentioned in Rule 32, the Proverthicar shall inspect the land and prepare a clear sketch showing the extent and boundaries of the land applied for and also its position with reference to the adjoining lands, registered as well as unregistered, and shall forward the same to the Tahsildar together with an *olugu* in Form D with particulars regarding the survey number, extent, nature of the land (wet or dry), number and description of taxable trees, if any, standing thereon, the assessment to be fixed for the land with reference to its quality and the settlement *tharam* of the adjoining lands and the rates of assessment on the taxable trees on the land with due regard to the rates applicable to trees of similar description in the neighbourhood. If the party refuses to sign the *olugu*, the Proverthicar shall make a report of the fact to the Tahsildar, on receipt of which the Tahsildar shall, after giving notice to the party and hearing his objections, if any, dispose of the application.

9. The Tahsildar shall then either inspect the land or have it inspected by the Revenue Supervisor, and if satisfied that the land may be brought under registry, he or the Revenue Supervisor shall ascertain and record in his own hand and under his initials, whether the land is required for the beneficial enjoyment of the occupants of the adjoining holding and also the estimated *tharavila* per acre chargeable on the land with due regard to its situation with reference to roads, rivers, markets, and the like. Before the Tahsildar is satisfied that a land under class (i) (*b*) or (i) (*c*) of Rule 2 may be registered, he should carefully consider whether the land or any portion thereof, though not now recorded as *poramboke*, is useful or will be useful in the near future, for any public or communal purpose such as for roads, canals, markets, collection of leaf manure, the grazing of cattle, etc. If in his opinion the land or a portion thereof is or will be so useful and should be converted to *poramboke* and reserved, he should either reject the application for registry or exclude from registry such portion of the land as should be reserved, and submit proposals to the Division Peishkar for its conversion to *poramboke*. He shall also give an endorsement to the applicant about the same.

10. The Tahsildar shall, soon after the receipt of the Proverthicar's report under Rule 7 or after the local inspection referred to in Rule 9, publish a notice in Form E under his signature calling upon all persons who may have any objection to the registry of the land or who may have any claims to the land, to appear before him within 30 days of the publication of the notice, and prefer their objections or claims, if any. The notice shall be published by affixing copies in a prominent part in the Taluk and Village offices.

Note.—The publication of the notice shall be certified to on the back of it by the Head Clerk of the Taluk office or the Proverthicar of the Village, as the case may be.

11. The Tahsildar shall, in accordance with the provision contained in this rule, also issue a notice to the the owners of the adjoining registered lands calling upon them to state their objections, if any, to the registry within the time mentioned in the notice.

(i) Every notice under the rule shall be authenticated by the signature of the Tahsildar.

(ii) The notice shall be served on the owner personally by delivering or tendering a copy thereof or in his absence upon any agent authorised to accept service, or delivered or tendered to any adult male member of the family at the owner's usual place of abode or business.

(iii) When a notice is served under sub-rule (ii), the officer serving it shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the orignal notice.

(iv) If no person mentioned in sub-rule (ii) can be found or if such person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the notice in some conspicuous part of the owner's place of abode or business.

(v) The serving officer shall endorse on the original notice the time when and manner in which the notice was served.

Such endorsement shall be attested by two witnesses in cases falling under sub-rule (iv).

(vi) If the Tahsildar is of opinion that a notice cannot conveniently be served by a serving officer, the notice may be sent by Anchal or Post in a registered cover addressed to the owner's place of abode or business.

12. If, after hearing the objections or claims, if any, preferred under Rule 10 or 11 within the time fixed, the Tahsildar finds that the land is not registerable, he shall reject the application recording his reasons for so doing and give an endorsement to the applicant

accordingly. If, on the other hand, he finds that the land is registrable, he shall give an endorsement to that effect to the objectors or claimants and adopt the procedure detailed below for bringing the land under registry.

PART III.

Assignment of Government Lands.

13. (i) All Government lands available for registry shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 18 to 22, 28 and 40 (i), (ii) and (iii) and unless otherwise directed by Government, be sold by public auction together with the reserved trees standing thereon, at an upset price to be fixed in each case by the officer conducting the auction. The upset price shall be equivalent to one half of the estimated value of the reserved trees standing on the land *plus* the estimated *thiruvila* according to the importance of the land, fixed under Rule 5 or 9, as the case may be, and the cost of demarcation and survey.

(ii) All blocks exceeding 5 acres each in extent whether comprising entire survey numbers or forming only a portion thereof, shall, before they are disposed of in auction, be ordinarily cut up into smaller blocks of 5 acres, more or less, according to the configuration of the ground, etc. It shall, however, be open to the Tahsildar, with the sanction of the Division Peishkar, to get the lands in particular localities split up into blocks smaller in extent than 5 acres each for special reasons. The Tahsildar shall forward to the officer authorised to make the survey, the applications, if any, received for the registry of the land or portions thereof and also the sketches prepared under Rule 5 or 8. Such officer shall, on receipt of the requisition from the Tahsildar, cause the land to be demarcated and surveyed and cut up into blocks of required size and return the applications to the Tahsildar, together with the plotted sketches prepared by him.

(iii) If the entire area of the block is 5 acres or less, the Tahsildar need not make a requisition to the officer referred to above, but shall get the land sub-divided, if necessary, and demarcated and surveyed by the Proverthicar and a sketch, drawn to scale, prepared by him. The sketch should be checked on the ground by the Tahsildar or the Revenue Supervisor.

(iv) The above procedure applies to land already surveyed; if, however, the land applied for is unsurveyed waste (കാട്ടതരിശു), it shall first be demarcated and surveyed by the Survey Department and the survey connected with that of the adjoining surveyed area.

14. (i) The value of all reserved trees standing on Puduval

lands to be registered shall be calculated in the following manner :—

(*a*) For reserved trees of thirty-six inches and more in girth of the species mentioned in Schedule I appended to these Rules, the rates mentioned in column 3 of the Schedule shall be adopted in the taluks of Parur, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencottah, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Neguvangad; and for the other taluks, the rates noted in column 4 shall be adopted.

(*b*) For reserved trees of the species other than those specified in Schedule I, the value per tree shall be calculated according to the following progressive scale :—

For trees of and above 36 inches in girth and below 54 inches Bh. Re. 1 per tree.

For trees of and above 54 inches in girth and below 72 inches Bh. Rs. 2 per tree.

For trees of and above 72 inches in girth and below 100 inches Bh. Rs. 3 per tree.

For trees of and above 100 inches in girth Bh. Rs. 4 per tree.

For fully grown or mature bamboos, value shall be recovered at the rate or Bh. Rs. 2 per every 100 bamboos in the taluks of Peermade and Devicolam and at Bh. Rs. 3 per 100 in all the other taluks. No charge will be levied for bamboos if less than 100 in number or for the excess number over complete hundreds. Nor will immature bamboos be charged.

(ii) In the case of blocks split up and surveyed by the Survey Department, the valuation of trees standing thereon should be made by the Surveyors while conducting the survey and demarction, and valuation list should be forwarded by them to the Superintendent of Survey or other authorised officer along with the records of survey of the blocks concerned.

(iii) In the case of lands not referred to the Survey Department, such valuation should be done by the Proverthicar when the demarcates and surveys the lands under Rule 13 (iii) and his valuation should be checked in detail by the Tahsildar or the Revenue Supervisor before fixing the upset price of the land.

(iv) In the case of lands containing royal trees (teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood), an accurate list of the number and description, such as girth and height, of such trees shall be made out by the Surveyors or the Proverthicar, as the case may be, and forwarded to the Tahsildar along with the valuation lists of the reserved trees. The number and description of all royal trees on every block of land assigned shall be entered in the Village B Register. A declaration shall also be be taken from the assignee to the effect that he will take care of all the royal trees standing on the

land at the time of assignment or that may come into existence subsequent to it. A copy of the list of royal trees shall be furnished by the Tahsildar to the Forest Department as each case is disposed of. The Forest Deparment shall inspect the royal trees of all registered holdings, as per list furnished by the Revenue Department once in three years, verify whether the royal trees in each land as per list, stand thereon, prepare lists of royal trees that may come into existence on the land and get the signature of the land-holder to the list in token of its accuracy.

15. (i) On receipt of plotted sketches and valuation lists of reserved trees from the Survey Department or from the Proverthicar, as the case may be, under Rules 13 and 14, the Tahsildar shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale by public auction to be made. He shall also fix a suitable place at which the auction will be conducted.

(ii) Every such proclamation shall be in the vernacular of the taluk and shall state the time and place of sale and shall specify

(a) the land to be sold by describing the survey number or sub-division number, the extent, and boundaries of the land ;

(b) the assesment proposed to be levied upon the property ;

(c) the upset price of the land as per Rule 13 (i) ; and

(d) the condition subject to which the sale will be made.

(iii) The proclamation shall be exhibited for fifteen days on the land itself as well as in the Village and Taluk Offices and shall also be published in the Government Gazette. The Tahsildar may, at his discretion, alter the time and place of auction, if necessary, provided that not less than 15 days public notice shall be given of every such alteration.

16. On the day fixed for the sale of the land, the land shall, as proclaimed, be put up to auction, block by block, if it consists of more than one block, and sold to the highest bidder above the upset price: Provided, however, that no single person should be allowed directly or indirectly, to bid for more than 50 acres of the land advertised for sale. The sale shall be conducted subject to the following general conditions :—

(i) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be declared to be the purchaser of the land, and if any dispute arises between two or more bidders at the same price, the land shall be immediatey put up to auction again at the last preceding undisputed bid and sold.

(ii) The person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit equivalent to 20 per cent.

of the amount of the purchase money to the officer conducting the sale, and in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put to auction again and sold, and the defaulting bidder shall be liable for the deficiency, if any, in the price that may be secured at the resale.

(iii) The balance of the purchase money shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 47, be paid by the purchaser before the office closes on the 30th day from the date of sale of the property, or, if the 30th day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the holiday. The officer competent to confirm the sale may, however, for sufficient reasons, extend the time for payment for a further period not exceeding 15 days.

(iv) In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding sub-rule, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government and the land shall be resold and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold, and shall also be liable for deficiency of price, if any, resulting from such resale ; provided, however that the Peishkar may, at his discretion, for reasons to be recorded in writing refund the whole or any portion of the deposit.

(v) Any deficiency of price which may happen on a resale, under sub-rule (ii) or (iv) by reason of the purchaser's default and all expenses attending such resale shall be recoverable from the defaulting purchaser under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation as arrears of land revenue.

(vi) No officer or other persons having any duty to perform in connection with any sale shall, directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire or attempt to acquire any interest in the land sold.

(vii) (*a*) Any person interested in the sale of any land may, within 60 days from the date of the sale, move the Division Peishkar if the sale is confirmable by the Division Peishkar, or by any officer subordinate to him, or the Land Revenue and Income Tax commissioner in all other cases, to set aside the sale on the ground of any material irregularity in publishing or conducting it. The Division Peishkar or the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, as the case may be, may, on information received or of his own motion set aside a sale held by an officer subordinate to him on the ground of any material irregularity in publishing or conducting it or on the ground that the price fetched is not adequate. In such cases, an order in writing to stop further proceedings should be passed by him and should reach the subordinate officer concerned within three months from the date of sale.

(*b*) For the purposes of this rule the Division Peishkar or the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner may cause an enquiry to be made into the alleged irregularity.

(c) No order shall be passed setting aside any sale without giving due notice to the persons whose bids were provisionally accepted.

17. Subject to the provisions of the previous rule, when the entire extent of a land sold is 10 acres or less, the sale may be confirmed by the Tahsildar, even though the land may have been sold in more blocks than one; when the entire extend sold exceeds 10 acres but does not exceed 50 acres in Taluks in the Revenue Sub-Divisions directly under the charge of Division Assistants, the sale conducted by the Tahsildar shall be subject to confirmation by the Division Assistant concerned, although the land may be split up into blocks of about 5 acres before such sale; when the entire area sold exeeeds 10 acres but does not exceed 100 acres, in Taluks directly under the control of the Division Peishkar and also when it does not exceed 100 acres but is above 50 acres in the other Taluks in the Division, the sale shall be confirmed by the Division Peishkar. Where the entire extent of the land exceeds 100 acres, the auction sale shall be conducted by the Division Peishkar or by his Assistant and the result of such sale should be reported to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. It shall be competent to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to confirm the sales when the entire extent of the land sold exceeds 100 acres.

PART IV.

Concessional Grants.

18. In the case of members of such communities as are declared by Government, from time to time, to be "depressed classes," lands will be assigned subject to the following concessions:—

(1) The lands will be assigned to them without auction sale.

(2) An area not exceeding a maximum limit of 3 acres for a single family will be assigned to each family free of *tharavila* by the Tahsildar. The grant of an area exceeding 3 acres to a single family shall not be made without the sanction of Government: Provided however that, in the case of co-operative societies composed mainly of members of depressed classes and working exclusively for their benefit, an area not exceeding a maximum limit of 30 acres for a single society may be assigned under this rule by the Division Peishkar without the previous sanction of Government.

(3) Assessment at the prevailing rates will be charged on the land.

(4) If the value of reserved trees standing on the land to be assigned does not exceed Rs. 10 per acre, no *thadivila* will be charged. But in cases where the tree value exceeds Rs. 10 per acre, the amount in excess of the value calculated at Rs. 10 per acre will be recovered as *thadivila*. If the applicant is not agreeable to pay the excess amount of *thadivila* due, the Tahsildar shall dispose of the tree-growth by auction and grant the land alone on registry.

(5) All back arrears of assessment will be remitted.

(6) The above concessions will be applicable to members of the depressed classes irrespective of their religion provided they are subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja.

19. The survey and demarcation of these lands and the calculation of *thadivila* thereon shall be done, on the lines indicated in Rules 13 and 14 *supra*. The valuation of reserved trees shall be checked and attested by the Tahsildar or the Revenue Supervisor.

20. The assigning officers should freely consult the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Associations including co-operative societies formed for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of depressed classes, with a view to give full effect to these concessions.

21. Concessional assignments on the lines indicated in Rule 18, without auction, may also be made subject to a maximum of 3 acres to a single family by the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar in the case of families other than those belonging to the classes referred to in Rule 18 above whose poverty he is thoroughly satisfied. The grant of an area exceeding 3 acres to a single family shall not be made without the previous sanction of Government.

Explanation:— Family for the purpose of Part IV of these Rules will mean and include one-self, one's wife and children.

*22 (*a*) Lands granted under Rule 18 or 21 shall be, on no account, alienable. Both voluntary and involuntary alienations are prohibited. There shall be inserted in every grant made under Rule 18 or 21 this prohibition as to alienation.

(*b*) If any alienation is made in contravention of this rule, the land may be resumed by the Government. A notice shall, before resumption, be given by the assigning officer to the grantee and the alienee, cancelling the grant, intimating that the alienation is invalid and that the land will be resumed by the Government, and calling upon the alienee to quit the land within a time to be specified therein. If the land is not quitted pursuant to such notice, steps shall be taken for eviction under the Land Conservancy Regulation for the time being in force.

As amended by notification Dis. No. 1610/33 Revenue dated 27-11-1933.

(c) The Government however, have the power of selling the land, granted under Rule 18 or 21, under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force, for the realisation of its dues from the grantee or his descendants, whether such dues arise on account of the assessment charged on such lands or on any other account.

PART V.

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS IN TOWNS FOR HOUSE-SITES.

23. All Towns where the Municipal Regulation is in force, and such other towns as may be notified by the Government from time to time in the Gazette, shall be classed as towns for the purposes of these Rules

24. Lands at the disposal of Government within such town limits available for assignment as house-sites may be granted for such purposes in accordance with a scale as to the extent of land to be assigned to an applicant, to be fixed by Government with reference to the requirements of each town. The scale may be altered by Government from time to time according to their discretion, but every such alteration shall be previously published in the Government Gazette.

25. (a) A list showing the situation and extent of all lands at the disposal of Government which are suitable for building purposes in each town will be prepared and the list will be referred to the Executive Engineer in charge of the P. W. D. Division for his views. The list of lands as approved by the P. W. D. will be published in the Gazette from time to time. Such lands cannot thereafter be occupied by anybody without the previous permission of the Division Peishkar. Before sanctioning assignment of such lands under Rules 26 and 28, the Division Peishkar shall consult the Executive Engineer concerned whether the land is required for Government purposes.

(b) Applications for lands under these Rules for house sites shall be made in writing to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the land is situate and shall clearly specify the land required and the purpose for which it is wanted *i. e.*, whether for constructing a thatched or tiled building, for erecting a cattleshed, etc. The Tahsildar shall have these applications registered in the order of date in a separate register kept for the purpose.

26. Lands available for assignment as house-sites within town limits and notified under Rule 25 (a) shall ordinarily be sold in blocks according to the scale fixed under Rule 24, by the Division

Peishkar, or by the Tahsildar subject to confirmation by the Division Peishkar, in public auction, at the spot as a general rule, at an upset price to be fixed by the Division Peishkar in each case in the manner specified in Rule 13. The grant of an area in excess of the scale fixed to a single applicant shall not be made without the sanction of the Government.

27. The tax on the lands in towns to be hereafter assigned as house-sites under these Rules, either with or without auction, shall be double the scale of *tharam* assessment (I to VI) leviable under Rule 35 (ii) of the Rules, according to the nature and situation of the land. If the lands contain taxable trees they shall be also brought under assessment under Rule 35 (iii).

28. The Division Peishkar may assign town lands for house-sites, without auction, under the following circumstances and subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) Where an application is made for a mere extension of an existing house site the land, provided it does not exceed a maximum limit of one acre, may be assigned to the applicant subject to the annual tax under Rule 27, and payment of *tharavila* etc., under the ordinary rules.

(*b*) Where the applicant is too poor to purchase the land at auction or belongs to a class notified by Government as being depressed, for the purpose of these Rules, the land may be assigned to him free of *tharavila* and subject to the payment of the annual tax under Rule 27, provided that the maximum area to be granted to an applicant does not exceed 25 cents. In the case of such concessional registries, care should be taken to word the patta in such a manner as to prevent the benefit of the concessions being claimed by transferees not intended to benefit by them.

(*c*) In all cases not covered by clause (a) or (b) above, the sanction of Government shall be applied for and obtained by the Division Peishkar for assignment, without auction, of lands for house-sites within town limits.

(d) In the case of Government lands lying within the municipal limits but not vested in Municipal Councils, the Division Peishkar shall consult the Councils and refer the case for the orders of Government.

29. A patta in the usual form shall be issued for all sites assigned under these Rules, but the assigning officer may impose any additional conditions regarding the provision of means of drainage, ventilation, roadway or any other sanitary or administrative requirements or for any other purpose.

30. The grant of lands within town limits for house sites shall be regulated, in matters other than those governed by the foregoing rules in this Part, by the general rules contained in Parts I to IV and Part VI.

PART VI.

General Provisions.

31. No portion of a survey field shall be assigned unless it is in a single block and not in patches and is readily accessible from without; provided also that the rest of the field is left in a compact and convenient block suitable for future assignment and not left in patches or narrow strips.

32. Lands of the following descriptions shall not be granted without the orders of Government:—

(1) Lands within half a mile of the Quilon Railway Station, lands within two furlongs of the Varkalay and Alwaye Railway Stations, and lands within a furlong of other Railway Stations.

(2) Lands within a mile on either side of the Railway line from Quilon to Trivandrum south of the Veli backwater.

(3) Lands on the sea-coast within 200 yards of mean sea-level.

Note.—The Director of Industries and the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries should be consulted before any lands falling under this clause are granted.

(4) Lands in the Trivandrum, and Quilon Divisions, whether poramboke or otherwise, within the limits leased to the Travancore Minerals Company, Ltd., or to Messers Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., for the exploitation of Monozite sand.

(5) Tank-beds falling within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project.

Note.—The registration of tank beds should be jealously scrutinised with reference to considerations of storage, distributions, flood moderation and irrigation, as well as communal uses. No tank-beds should be brought under registry unless such registry is certified to be unobjectionable by a P. W. D. Officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer and by the Division Peishkar of the Division after they have made a personal inspection in each case.

33. Poramboke lands (surveyed and unassessed) in which there are groves, places of worship, or cremation or burial grounds, which are used or reserved for religious purposes by particular families, institutions, or communities, shall not be assigned except to the accredited representatives of those families, institutions or communities without the sanction of Government.

34. The *tharavila* on puduval lands, shall not go below the following minimum rates:—

Dry lands. (1) Rs. 10 per acre for ordinary dry lands; (2) Rs. 25 per acre for reclamation from rivers, canals and back-waters.

Wet lands. (1) Rs. 50 per acre throughout the State except in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade: (2) Rs. 25 per acre in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade.

35. (i) The assessment for puduval lands shall be fixed according to the following instructions.

(ii) For *puduval* lands (dry) in rural areas, the assessment shall be subject to a minimum rate of 7 fanams and a maximum of 15 fanams, per acre, as per Schedule given below:—

Tharam	*Rate per acre.* *Fs.*	*Chs.*
I	15	...
II	13	...
III	11	2
IV	10	...
V	8	2
VI	7	...

(iii) If the lands contain taxable trees, they shall also be brought under assessment at the rates specified in Schedule II annexed. Allowance will be made for the area covered by such trees, according to the scale adopted at the Settlement and shown in Schedule III appended.

(iv) For *puduval* lands registered as wet, the rate of assessment shall be fixed on the basis of the schedule of settlement rates for wet lands and with reference to the rates of wet lands in the neighbourhood: Provided that the whole of the paddy assessment shall be commuted into money at 11 chuckrams per para: Provided further that in the case of registries falling within the powers of disposal of Tahsildars, if a lower *tharam* than that fixed for any adjacent registered land is considered necessary in any particular case, the Tahsildar shall fix the reduced *tharam* only with the previous permission of the Division Peishkar.

36. Joint registries in the names of more individuals than one should generally be discouraged; but if in any case such registry is allowed, all registered holders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for the *tharavila*, *thadivila*, purchase money, assessment and *puduval kudichika*.

37. *Puduval kudichika* or arrears as per assessment fixed under Rule 35 shall be charged for the period of occupation but it shall not exceed five years' back assessment.

38. When the *puduval* land applied for falls under any of the following descriptions, the Tahsildar shall invariably report the case for the orders of the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, irrespective of the area limit :—

(1) Lands within one furlong of the boundaries of Reserved Forests.

(2) Lands within Port limits.

(3) Lands within the limits of Municipal Towns.

(4) Lands containing minerals, quarries, etc.

(5) Lands affected by irrigation projects executed or to be executed at the cost of Government.

(6) B class lands relinquished by Railway Companies.

(7) Lands within two miles of the outer limits of a town as notified under Rule 23.

The Division Assistant may order registry of the land falling under items (1), (6), and (7) above, so far as they relate to the taluks in his sub-division, as laid down in Rule 39 consistently with his general powers to sanction registry.

39. In dealing with cases of the descriptions given in Rule 38 the Division Peishkar or the Division Assistant, as the case may be, shall, before passing orders, consult the Municipal Council in the case of lands within Municipal limits, the Port Officer and the Excise Commissioner in regard to lands within Port limits, the Chief Engineer in regard to lands affected by irrigation projects and the Conservator of Forests in regard to lands within one furlong of Reserved Forests, and if he differs from any of these officers, he should take the orders of Government in the matter. But in the case of lands falling under clause 7 of Rule 38 the Division Peishkar and the Division Assistant should have particular regard to the possibility of the lands being required in the near future for a public or Government purpose.

40. (i) If the land applied for is contiguous to a registered holding and does not exceed five acres and when it is the only property between the registered holding in question and the adjoining *poramboke*, such as road, river, canal or backwater, the land shall be assigned to the owner of such registered holding without auction, subject to the payment of adequate *tharavila* and other dues.

(ii) Dry lands up to a width of 2 chains and not exceeding 5 acres adjoining wet lands may be assigned for the beneficial enjoyment of the latter to the owners of such wet lands without auction subject to the payment of adequate *tharavila* and other dues.

(iii) When the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar is satisfied by enquiries that a land not exceeding five acres is required by a registered land owner for growing either manure leaves or fodder crops, he may dispense with auction and assign the land to the applicant on payment of adequate *tharavila* and other dues.

41. No land shall be assigned without the sanction of Government to any person other than a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja.

42. When a road, cart-track, foot-path or channel runs through the land applied for, the extent required on account of such communications, subject to a maximum width of 44 yards and a minimum width of 10 feet, shall be reserved for the use of the public. Roads and cart-tracks should be laid out in easy gradients of 1 in 20 or flatter, so that they may be convenient for cart traffic.

43. In splitting up large fields into small blocks, and in assigning them, due reservation should be made for necessary roads, foot-paths, channels and all other communal needs.

44. The newly demarcated pathways, channels, etc., under Rules 42 and 43 *supra* shall be classified as *porambokes*.

45. In cases in which an order sanctioning the assignment of a *puduval* land without auction has been passed or received by the Tahsildar, he shall issue a notice to the assignee calling upon him to pay the *tharavila* and other dues, if any, within a period of 30 days from the date of notice. It shall, however, be open to the Tahsildar for sufficient reasons, to extend the time for payment for a further period not exceeding 15 days. If within the time allowed for payment, the whole amount or the first instalment under Rule 47 is not paid, the assignment shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

46. When the assignment has been completed and the *tharavilas thadivila*, and cost of demarcation and survey, or the balance of purchase money, as the case may be, and arrears of assessment, if, any, have been paid by the assignee, the Tahsildar shall issue a patta in duplicate in Form F annexed and obtain the signature of the assignee in the duplicate patta.

Note.—Pattas issued for puduval lands are not chargeable with stamp duty under Regulation IV of 1080.

*47. "The whole of the dues mentioned in the preceding rule shall ordinarily be recovered in one lump, provided that the Dewan Peishkar may order the recovery in instalments not exceeding ten in number of the amount due on a registry when such amount, excluding the thadivila which shall always be paid at once, exceeds Rs. 250.

* As amended by notifications R. Dis. No. 470|33|Rev. dated 15-4-1933 and R. Dis. No. 145|34|Rev. dated 7-2-1934.

The instalments shall be fixed by the Dewan Peishkar at his discretion according to the circumstances of the case before him The concession provided for by the proviso, shall be allowed only to the subjects of his Highness the Maha Raja. In case where payment by instalments is allowed, the patta shall be issued only after all the instalments are paid."

The Dewan Peishkar is also hereby authorised to order whenever he thinks it proper to do so, the recovery in instalments not exceeding ten in number, of the dues outstanding in respect of registries already sanctioned under the Rules dated 25th February 1923 or the Revised Rules dated 6th July 1932, provided that such outstanding dues exceed Rs. 250 and that they have been incurred in respect of a single registry or several registries of different subdivisions of the same survey number ordered in favour of a single individual in the same year, whether or not such registry or registries have been made pursuant to an auction.

48. In every case in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments, the assignment will be subject to the following conditions, *viz* —

(*a*) Till all the instalments are paid, the property in the lands assigned shall vest in the Government.

(*b*) If the assignee defaults to pay any instalments the whole or the remaining instalments, as the case may be, shall become due in one lump sum, and if the same is not paid within the time fixed in the written demand made on him, the Division Peishkar may cancel the registry and declare the instalment or instalments already paid, forfeited to Government, or direct the recovery of the whole of the unpaid purchase money from the assignee under the Revenue Recovery Regulation in force for the time being.

In every case in which the dues are allowed to be paid in instalments, an agreement shall be taken from the assignee embodying the above conditions.

49. In the case of dry lands, the assessment shall be levied for the year in which the registry is ordered, if it is completed within the close of the second quarter; but in the case of wet lands, no assessment shall be levied for the year of assignment unless a crop has been actually taken out of the land.

50. The disposal of *puduval* lands should be in strict accordance with these rules. Any departure from these rules requires invariably the sanction of Government.

51. Nothing in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of any *puduval* lands otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

52. (i) Appeals from the original decisions passed by the Tahsildar under these Rules shall lie to the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, from those passed by the Division Assistant or the Division Peishkar to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, and from those passed by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to the Government. All appeals shall be presented within two months from the date of the decision appealed against or the date of communication thereof, as the case may be. In computing the period, the day on which the decision appealed against was pronounced or communicated and the time required for obtaining a copy of it shall be excluded. On all copies issued, shall be entered the date of the decision, the date of the application for copy, the date fixed for receiving the copy and the date on which the copy was ready for delivery. Any person interested in the matter may appeal.

(ii) The appellate authority may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of limitation, provided he is satisfied that the appellant had good and sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

(iii) The appellate authority may confirm, vary or cancel the decision or order appealed against.

(iv) The decision of the authority to whom the appeal lies, if an appeal is presented, is final, and no second appeal shall be admitted,

53. (1) If, at any time within three years of any decision, original or appellate, made under these Rules, the Dewan is satisfied—

(*a*) that there has been any material irregularity or violation of rules in the procedure adopted by the deciding officer or the appellate authority and the interests of the Government or the public are affected thereby ; or

(*b*) that the decision was made under a mistake of fact or owing to fraud or misrepresentation having been practised ; or

(*c*) that the decision was made in excess of the authority which the deciding officer had, under these Rules ;

he may set aside or modify such decision and pass such orders as may be deemed proper.

(2) Whenever the order of an officer declining to assign a piece of land is set aside by any superior officer, the latter shall merely direct that the land shall be assigned under these Rules. The Tahsildar or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, shall then re-entertain the case on his file and dispose of it under the rules.

54. No appeal shall be admitted unless accompanied by a certified copy of the decision or order appealed against. No officer shall decide a case in appeal or revision without giving all the interested parties notice to appear and an opportunity to be heard.

55. (i) All decisions or orders, original or appellate, shall be incorporated with the records of the case. They should be communicated orally to the parties who happen to be present, and the fact noted at the foot of the decision or order; but to those that are absent, their substance should be communicated in writing free of charge.

(ii) Certified copies of the decisions or orders should be given to interested parties as a matter of course on their application and on payment of the prescribed fees.

56. No decision in a *puduval* case shall be given effect to until the period prescribed for appeal has expired or until an appeal, if preferred, has been disposed of.

57. These Rules shall come into force on the date on which they are published in the Government Gazette, and all assignments of land shall thereafter be made in accordance with them :

Provided however that in the case of applications for the registry of *occupied* lands pending on this date assignments shall be made under the provisions contained in the Puduval Rules dated the 25th February 1923.

FORM A.

Application for registry of land.

Full name and address of applicant.	Whether the applicant is a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja.	Survey No. (if surveyed.)	Boundaries.	Extent.	Nature of land (whether poramboke, tharisu or unassessed waste.)	Whether the family to which the applicant belongs owns any land or has obtained the registry of any land in any other taluk and, if so, particulars of the survey numbers and extent of such lands. [NOTE—To be filled in in the case of applications for concessional grants only].
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Date. Signature of Applicant

FORM B.

Statement for transfer of Poramboke Land to assessed waste.

Village
Taluk

Survey		Area.		Nature of poramboke.	Grounds for transfer.	Recommendation by Tahsildar.	Order of Division Peishkar.	Remarks.
No.	Sub-division No or letter.	Acres.	Cents.					

Date. Tahsildar.

FORM C.

Taluk

Poramboke Case No. of 111 .

(1) Pakuthi.
(2) Survey No.
(3) Extent of land proposed for registry.
(4) Sketch of the plot in question showing full width of road or waterway affected. *(Vide sketch overleaf)*
(5) Name of road or waterway affected.
(6) Mile or furlong.
(7) Remarks, if any.

Signature of the Pakuthi subordinate or of the Revenue Supervisor.

Signature of the Tahsildar.

No.

Forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer.

Tahsildar.

Acc. Records, if any, listed.

All entries below this line to be filled up by the P. W. D.

---

(1) Name of Inspecting Officer.
(2) Date of Inspection.
(3) Available width of road or waterway on each side of the central line at the locality where registry is proposed.
(4) Width of the road or waterway immediately beyond the proposed registry.
(5) Whether the plot in question (whole or part thereof) is to be left as *poramboke* in the interests of the Departments.
(6) Reasons for the above.

Sub-Division Officer.

No.

Forwarded to the Tahsildar.

Sub-Division Officer.

Sketch of land—scale 100 links = 1".

FORM D.

Name of taluk

Name of pakuthi

Puduval olugu.

Puduval case.		Survey		Area.		Wet.								Dry.					
								Assessment.						Land.	Taxable trees.			Assessment for trees.		
								Paddy.		Commuted value.									
Year.	No.	No.	Sub-divisin No. or letteor	Acre.	Cent.	Single or double crop.	Tharam.	Para.	Edangali.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Tharam.	Description.	No.	Tharam.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1		2		3		4	5	6		7			8	9			10		

FORM D—(*contd.*)

Assessment for land excluding area allowed for trees.					Assessment for land and trees (total of columns 10 and 11.)			Tharavila.			Thadivila.					Puduval Kudichika for............ years.			Survey charges.			Royal trees.		Full name of registry holder.
Area.		Amount.									Des-cription of trees.	No.	Amount.											
Acre.	Cent.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Descrip-tion.	No.	
11					12			13			14					15			16			17		18

Certificate of the Proverthicar.

Name and signature of applicant with date :

Station :

Names and signatures of thadasthars with date:

Date:

Signature of Proverthicar.

FORM E.

NOTICE.

Whereas.. residing at ....Veedu/Matom.......................Muri, ...Pakuthi,..........................Taluk, has applied for the registry of...............acres.......................cents of.............................land comprised in Survey No...................... of............................Pakuthi,.......................Taluk, notice is hereby given that all persons who may have any objection to the registry of the land or who may have any claims to the land should appear before the undersigned within 30 days of the publication of this notice and prefer their objections or claims, if any. Objections or claims made after the expiry of 30 days will not be countenanced.

Station.

Date.

Tahsildar.

FORM F.

No.

Taluk No. Village. No. Pattadar.

The amount of tax as per this patta should be paid to the Proverthicar or Accountant of the village according to the kist bundi mentioned below and receipt obtained therefor.

Date

Tahsildar

Kist.	Amount. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Thulam ...			
Vrischigom ...			
Meenam ...			
Medom ...			
Idavam ...			
Total ...			

Survey		Tenure.	Area.		Wet or dry.	Wet.							Dry.				Assessment for land and trees.			Total assessment.			Royal trees.		Remarks.
						Single or double crop.	Tharam.	Assessment.					Land.	Trees.											
								Paddy.		Commuted value.															
No.	Sub-division No. or letter.		Acres.	Cents.				P.	E.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Tharam.	Description.	No.	Tharam.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Description.	No.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8					10	11	12	13	14			15			16	17	18
																									Declaration. I declare that I shall bind myself to the conditions No............... noted at foot. *Assignee.*

CONDITIONS.—1. The full right over all royal trees within the grant vests in the Government and the assignee is bound to take care of all the royal trees standing on the land at the time of assignment or that may come into existence subsequent to it.

2. The assignee is bound to afford all facilities to the officers of Government in the matter of inspecting the land periodically for checking the royal trees and removing them.

3. If any portion or portions of lands granted under the Puduval Rules is cultivated with cardamom, rubber or other special products it will be open to the Government to impose on the portion or portions such rates of special assessment as may be applicable to the lands granted for the cultivation of such products.

4. All established rights of way and other easement rights shall be respected by the assignee.

5. In the case of concessional grants under Part IV of the Puduval Rules, should the lands be alienated at any future date in contravention of the rules contained in that Part, it is open to the Government to resume the land.

6. In the case of assignment of town lands to members of depressed classes under Part V of the Puduval Rules, should the lands be alienated at any future date in contravention of the rules contained in that Part, it is open to the Government to resume the land.

7. The assessment of the land will be liable to alteration at any general revision of the land revenue settlement.

8. In the case of concessional grants to members of depressed classes the registry is liable to be cancelled by Government if, at any later date, it is found that the family to which the applicant belongs was in possession of other lands in any other taluk of the State at the time of registry of the land in question, which together with the area covered by the present registry would make the total extent of the land assigned to the family exceed the maximum limit of 3 acres.

9 If the land to be assigned is a reclamation from backwaters, rivers or canals, no trees should be planted on the land within 15 links of the water's edge.

10. In the case of concessional grants to members of depressed classes, if the land is at any time brought to sale under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for arrears of revenue due from the grantee, no fresh grants of land will be made to the grantee under the concessional terms in Part IV of the Rules.

SCHEDULE I A.

[*Rule* 15—(*i*) (*a*).]

Schedule of rates of value per cubic foot of reserved trees on puduval lands.

No.	Reserved trees. Vernacular name.	Reserved trees. Botanical name.	Rate per cubic foot. Rs.	Rate per cubic foot. as	Rate per cubic foot. p.	Rate per cubic foot. Rs.	Rate per cubic foot. as.	Rate per cubic foot. p.
1	2		3			4		
1	Anjili or Ayani ...	Artocarpus hirsuta ..	...	12	...	...	8	...
2	Thumbagom or Kongu	Hopea parviflora	...	12	..	.	8	...
3	White Cedar or Agil ...	Dysoxylum malabaricum ...	...	12	...	...	8	...
4	Vengai ..	Pterocarpus marsupium ..	...	10	..	..	8	...
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthi ...	Terminalia tomentosa ...	...	10	..	...	8	...
6	Irul or Kadamaram ...	Xylsia dolabriformia ...	...	10	...	...	8	...
7	Myla ..	Vetex altissima ..	...	10	..	...	8	...
8	Venteak ...	Lagerstroemia lanceolata ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
9	Punnappa ...	Calophyllum tomentosum ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
10	Cherupunna ...	C. Wightianum ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
11	Madagirivembu or Devadaram.	Cedrela Toona .	...	6	...	...	4	...
12	Malaveppu ...	Chickrassia tabularis ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
13	Shenkuranthi ...	Gluta travancorica ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
14	Valia ...	Albizzia lebbek ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
		A. procera ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
		A. odoratissima ...	..	4	...	..	3	...
15	Manjakadambu ...	Adina cardifolia	...	4	...	..	3	...
16	Manimaruthi ...	Lagerstroemia flos Regisnoe ...	...	4	..	...	3	...
17	Naruthi ..	Terminlia paniculata ...	...	4	..	...	3	...
18	Nangu ..	Meswa ferrea ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
19	Chokkala ..	Aglaia roxburghiana ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
20	Kodappana ...	Hardwickia pinnata ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
21	Kar-anjili ..	Dipterocerpus bourdillion ...	...	4	..	...	5	...
22	Ila-kongu ...	Hopea wighitana ...	...	4	...	...	5	...

The following instructions are laid down for the valuation of reserved trees :—

(i) No tree which is less than 36 inches in girth shall be valued.

(ii) The tree should be measured at a height of 4 1/2 feet from the ground. The length is the height of the bole to a point where a main branch leaves the stem.

(iii) The volume of the tree should be calculated according to the following formula :—

$$\left\{\frac{\left(\frac{\text{girth in inches}}{4}\right)}{144}\right\}^2 \times \text{length in feet} = \text{contents in cubic feet.}$$

Two-third of this volume will be taken for assessing the value of the trees, a deduction of one-third being allowed for the thickness of the bark and for the girth being taken at breast height. Having thus obtained the cubical contents of the tree, the value should be calculated at the rates given in the above schedule.

Example—Wanted the value of a Kongu tree in Konam pakuthi of the Meenachil taluk 60 inches in girth and the length of which is 36 feet. Cubic contents of the tree=

$$\left\{\frac{\left(\frac{60}{4}\right)}{144}\right\}^2 \times 36 = 56\cdot25 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

Meenachil taluk falls under column 4, and the value of a cubic foot of Kongu is chackrams 14 cash 4 under this column.

$\therefore$ the value of the tree $\left(\frac{56\cdot25\times2}{3}\right)\times 14$ Chs. 4 Cash=Bh. Rs. 18-21 Chs. 6 cash= S. Rs. 19-2 Chs-6. Cash.

—

SCHEDULE II.

Rule 35 (iii).

Scale of Rates for taxable trees.

Serial No.	Kind of tree.	Assessment class.	Rate for one bearing tree. Fs.*	Chs.	C.	Places where assessed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4			5	6
1	Cocoanut	I	1	..	..	Assessed throughout the State	
		II	..	3	8		
		III	..	3	..		
2	Areca	..	..	..	8		
3	Jack	..	...	..	..		
4	Palmyrah	..	..	..	8	1. Tovala Taluk 2. Agastiswaram ,, 3. Kalkulam ,, 4. Vilavancode ,, 5. 2 Villages in Neyyattinkara taluk viz. Kulathur and Parasala 6. Shencottah Taluk	
5	Tamarind	..	1	2	..	4. Thovala ,, 2. Agastiswaram ,, 3. Kalkulam ,, 4. Shencottah ,, 5. Anchanad ,,	
6	Punna	.	..	..	12	1. Thovala ,, 2. Agastiswaram ,, 3. Kalkulam ,, 4. Vilavancode ,,	
7	Mango	..	..	..	12	1. Thovala ,, 2. Agastiswaram ,, 3. Kalkulam ,, 4. Shencottah ,,	

* *Vide* Erattum Notice R. O. C. No. 5562/26/Rev , dated 29-7 1932

SCHEDULE III.

Rule 35 (iii).

Table showing the allowance in area to be made for taxable trees.

Serial No.	Kind of trees.	No. of trees to the acre.	Extent of space allowed per bearing tree.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cocoanut	100	1 cent.	
2	Areca	800	1/8 cent	These are the standard rates for the whole State.
3	Jack	50	2 cents.	
4	Palmyrah	500	1/5 cent.	
5	Punna	50	2 cents.	
6	Tamarind	50	2 cents.	
7	Mango	50	2 cents.	

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